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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Supplement—

Notice inviting objections to the extension of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, to certain mofussil towns—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1914.

No. 105.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras which cannot reach Madras by Monday the 13th April 1914 should be addressed to "Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris."

2. The following communications should, however, continue to be addressed to Fort St. George as usual:—

(i) Communications intended for the Marine and Pension Departments and for the Local and Municipal Department (other than those relating to Plague, which should be addressed to Ootacamund).

(ii) Communications relating to Emigration, Certificates of Identity, Passports, Certificates of Naturalization and Volunteers.

3. Communications intended for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Stonehouse Hill only in the following cases:—

(i) All confidential communications.

(ii) All communications which are replies to references issued from the Ootacamund office.

(iii) All urgent communications and telegrams except those relating to budgets and allotments of funds.

All other communications for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Chepauk, Madras.

4. Communications intended for the Public Works Department (Irrigation) should continue to be addressed to Chepauk, Madras.

LEAVE.

No. 140.—Mr. Richard Boardman Wood, I.C.S., privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 141.—Captain Harry Colmore, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, combined leave on private affairs out of India for a period of four months and twenty-six days (the first eleven days to count as privilege leave) with effect from the 21st March 1914, under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

No. 142.—Captain J. A. Butchart, R.F.A., Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, combined leave on private affairs out of India for six months (the first sixty days to count as privilege leave) with effect from the 1st April 1914, under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

No. 143.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Hazell Wright, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for two years from or after the 31st March 1914.

STUDY LEAVE.

No. 144.—Captain Arthur Charles Ingram, I.M.S., was on study leave from the 22nd December 1913 to 3rd January 1914.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 145.—The services of Mr. Ernest Grubam, I.C.S., on return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment as Acting First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Coorg.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

No. 146.—Civil Assistant Surgeon James Lychlander, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah.

No. 147.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Rajayya Robert Williams, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), on relief by Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 148.—Mr. Gilbert Hallinshead Blomfield Jackson, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Government Agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 149.—Major Alexander Chalmers, I.M.S., on relief by Major E. W. Browne, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Superintendent, Medical School, and Medical Officer, District Jail, Tanjore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Wright, I.M.S., granted leave.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 150.—On return from leave, Captain C. Jarvis, 20th Deccan Horse, assumed command of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, on the forenoon of the 17th March 1914, *vice* Captain H. C. Chayter, 28th King George's Own Light Cavalry, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor in Council in accepting Mr. Pears's resignation of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, desires to express his warm appreciation of that officer's public services, extending over a period of more than 33 years. Mr. Pears has filled numerous appointments and all his work has been characterised by high professional ability, unflagging energy and sound judgment, combined with tact, firmness and resource. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the Government and has exercised a most wholesome influence in his department. The Governor in Council feels that, by the retirement of Mr. Pears, the Presidency loses a devoted and valuable public servant.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 227.—Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kurnool district, privilege leave for one month and four days from or after the 27th April 1914, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 228.—M.R.Ry. Pammal Agyasami Mudaliyar Avargal, Temporary Subordinate-Judge of Cuddalore, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 12th March 1914, under article 271, Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 229.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Kopchandji Avargal, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Markapur sub-division, Kurnool district, privilege leave for four days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by the Inspector-General of Police.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 230.—Mr. Frederick Benjamin Maximilian Cardoza, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

No. 231.—M.R.Ry. Madireddy Papa Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, to act as Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

No. 242.—M.R.Ry. Kodur Chandrasekharam Pantula Garu, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Nellore district, to be in charge of Kanduker sub-division, Nellore district.

No. 233.—Mr. William Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Parvatipur sub-division, Vizagapatam district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Godavari district.

No. 234.—Mghammad Abdul Qadir Akhtar Sahib, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool district, to be in charge of Parvatipur sub-division, Vizagapatam district.

No. 235.—M.R.Ry. C. S. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police, First class, and Lecturer in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, and to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Nellore district.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 236.—M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, and is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Cuddalore, during the absence of M.R Ry. P. Ayyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

With effect from 2nd January 1914.

No. 237.—Mr. Walter Henry Wright, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Third Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 238.—

Consequent on the death of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Tekkummar Vitil Anantan Nayar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, First Grade, with effect from the 30th January 1914—

M.R Ry. Valathur Krishna Ayyangar Desika Acharlyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*, to be Subordinate Judge, First Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to be Subordinate Judge, Second Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Sastri Mahadeva Sastri Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to be Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, permanent

Consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge, First Grade, as District and Sessions Judge, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 2nd February 1914—

M.R.Ry. Doddi Raghavendra Rao Pantulu Garu, Subordinate Judge, Second Grade, to be Subordinate Judge, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R Ry. Tamarapakam Varadarajulu Nayudu Garu, Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, to be Subordinate Judge, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ananswami Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, to be Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSION.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 239.—The following promotions and reversion in the Police department for the month of January 1914 are notified :—

With effect from 4th January 1914.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Pasupuleti Parankusam Nayudu Garu to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade

Mr. Edmond James Rowlandson to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 30th January 1914.

Mr Frank Armitage to act as Deputy Inspector-General, First Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 240.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Chayyur Subbulu Nayudu, Sub-Registrar of Pakala in the district of Chittoor, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Pakala such

of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Pakala in the district of Chittoor :—

I—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 16 and 17 to 20.

II—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 241.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Jacob Saverirayar Pillai Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Palamcottah in the district of Tinnevelly, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 242.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Narayanadevankeri in the district of Bellary, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

M.R.Ry. Kotra Gond Garu
Noor Khan Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Rangayantra Srinivasa Rao Garu.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914

No. 243.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Tathayyangarpet, Namakkal taluk, in the district of Trichinopoly, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Tathayyangarpet, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the unions of Tathayyangarpet and Morupatti and offences under section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Tathayyangarpet, Namakkal taluk, in the district of Trichinopoly :—

I—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 16 and 17 to 20.

II—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 244.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Thenbarai Gopala Acharyar Ramaswami Ayyangar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Mannargudi, in the district of Tanjore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 245.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Pakala in the Chittoor district conferred upon M.R.Ry. V. Nagalingiah Devara who has been transferred from the station.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 246.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the unions of Tathayyangarpet and Morupatti, Namakkal taluk, in the district of Trichinopoly conferred on M.R.Ry. A. S. Kuppuswami Pillai, Sub-Registrar of Tathayyangarpet who has been transferred from the station.

CORRIGENDUM.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

Substitute the following *for* rule (14) of the rules framed under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), published in notification No. 329 on pages 483 and 484 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th May 1913 :—

(14) In the City of Madras and in any town or local area which may be specially notified by the District Magistrate in the District Gazette, the duties assigned to a village headman under these rules shall be performed by the officer in charge of the police station or outpost within the limits of which the registered member of a criminal tribe to whom these rules are applicable resides and the notices required to be given to the village headman shall be given to such officer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

No. 247.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13*th March* 1914.

No. 1801-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 1802-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

No. 248.—Under rule 14 (2) of the rules framed under section 37 (2) (*c*) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the following parts of factories from the operation of rule 14 (1) :—

Walls and pillars of polished chunam which are periodically cleaned with soap and water.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 249.—Whereas there is reason to believe that the gang composed of the undermentioned individuals and others which frequents the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said gang is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act :—

(1) Malepati Venkatareddi of Regadipalli.
(2) Malepati Venkata Konda Reddi of Regadipalli.
(3) Gonde Rameswami of Dathuparam.
(4) Kornepalli Hanumantharedd of Tallaprodattur.
(5) Malepati Vanna Reddi of Regadipalli.
(6) Malepati Malla Reddi of Regadipalli.
(7) Vengal Reddi of Etur.
(8) Malepati Kapu Somanna of Regadipalli.
(9) Bakki Narayana of Regadipalli
(10) Bala Gurivigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(11) Talari Chinna Gurivigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(12) Talari Vakki Vandla Venkatagadu of Tallaprodattur.
(13) Talari Kannalur Ramigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(14) Talari Bala Nagigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(15) Talari Singarigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(16) Talari Ellore Subbadu of Tallaprodattur.
(17) Talari Dasari Chinnigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(18) Talari Ankigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(19) Talari Kotha Fakirgadu of Tallaprodattur.
(20) Talari Pedda Gurivigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(21) Talari Ekasigadu of Tallaprodattur.
(22) Talari Baligadu of Tallaprodattur.
(23) Singi Reddi of Mangapalnam.
(24) Mala Vettan Gurivigadu of Regadipalli.
(25) Talari Penugondagadu of Regadipalli.
(26) Chinnala Konda Reddi of Anantapuram.
(27) Talari Ankadu of Tallaprodattur.
(28) Ajjugatla Subbareddi of Yeddulayyagari Kothapalli.

2. Under section 10 (*b*) of the said Act, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 250.—The following amended draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under section 24 (2) (*c*) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), are published for general information.

2. Notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules on or before the 30th April 1914 will be duly considered.

Draft Rules under section 24 (2) (*c*) *of the Provident Insurance Societies Act V of* 1912.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 24 (2) (*c*) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), and in supersession of rule IX of the rules made under section 24 of the same Act and published at pages 1105 to 1108 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 24th June 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

IX. No person shall be appointed as an auditor or shall act as such under this Act in respect of a society of which he is a director, member, officer or agent.

IX-A. The following persons shall be entitled to be auditors and to act as such in respect of the accounts of any society registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), viz. :—

(a) Members of the following six bodies, namely, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, the Society of Accountants

in Edinburgh, the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, and members of such other bodies as may, from time to time, be notified by the Governor-General in Council under the proviso to section 144 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as entitled to audit companies' accounts.

(3) The holder of any certificate granted by the Government of Madras under section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913 or of no unrestricted certificate granted by any other Local Government in exercise of the same statutory power.

No. 551.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Launcelot Freeman Lake of Billikal Estate, Ootacamund, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing two huts for the Railway Police Constables at Bobbili; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Bobbili, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Bobbili, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, survey or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vaagapatam district, Bobbili taluk, Mallampeta village.		
Zamindari, wet	Maharaja of Bobbili ..	North, remaining portion of the zamyati land, east, Local Fund road leading to Railway station; south, gorja leading to Mallampeta; west, zamyati land.	acre. 05

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St George, March 16, 1914.

No. 17.—The Rev. Horace Ernest Moles Atkins, M.A., to be Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, in relief of the Rev. E. M. Morton, M.A., granted leave.

No. 18.—Mr. George Wellesley Thompson to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kurnool, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 20.—The following notification of the *London Gazette*, dated 24th February 1914, is republished:—

Whitehall, February 23, 1914.

* * * * * * *

The King has also been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 1st January, 1914, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon:—

* * * * * * *

INDIAN LIST.

* * * * * * *

John Alexander Peyton, Esq., of Madras.

* * * * * * *

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St George, March 24, 1914.

No. 9.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Post Office.

Delhi, the 6th March 1914.

No. 1446—1449-39.—In the Resolution of the Government of India in this department, No. 1566—1569-251, dated the 27th June 1910, it was decided that, with the abolition of the system of deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, the maximum limit of cash deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank should be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The Government of India are of opinion that the existing limits on Savings Bank deposits may with advantage be still further extended and they have recently had under consideration the question of affording further facilities to the public in this direction.

2. It has now been decided that—

(*a*) the present limit on the annual additions to cash held at call should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, the new limit being fixed on the depositor's net annual deposit and not as at present on his gross deposit;

(*b*) the limit on the aggregate amount which may be held at call in any individual account should be raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000;

(*c*) Rs. 5,000 should be fixed as the total limit for investments through the Post Office Savings Bank in Government securities, irrespective of the increased maximum limit for cash deposits;

(*d*) the present restriction on the amount of annual investments should be removed.

3. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for those published in the Resolution of the Government of India in this department, No. 1566—1569-251, dated the 27th June 1910, and that they shall come into force with effect from the 1st April 1914.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

ARRANGEMENT.

General.

Definitions, objects, etc.

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Definitions.

1. For the purposes of these rules—
Deposit means money paid into a Post Office Savings Bank by, or on behalf of, a depositor.
Depositor means the person by whom, or on whose behalf money is deposited.
Account means the account of a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank.
Balance means the balance at credit of an account.
Minor means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.
Guardian includes a father, or, if the father be dead, a mother, or, if both parents be dead, and no guardian of the minor has been appointed, by will or deed or under any enactment for the time being in force in British India, any adult relation of the minor with or by whom the minor is residing or being maintained.
Director-General means the Director General of the Post Office of India.
Postmaster-General means the chief postal authority in any province or place to which the system of Post Office Savings Banks is extended.
Accountant-General means Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

Object of Government in Establishing Post Office Savings Banks.

2. The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings and so to encourage thrift. Savings Banks are not to be used for the purpose of keeping a current account, and the Accountant-General is empowered to close accounts, or, in the case of accounts opened on behalf of minors, to stop the receipt of further deposits should he have reason to believe that the accounts are being used for a purpose for which the Savings Bank was not intended.

Business hours.

3. Post Office Savings Banks will be open for the transaction of business between the hours of noon and 4 P.M. every day, with the exception of Sundays, and other Post Office holidays. These hours may, under the authority of the Postmaster General, be altered to suit local circumstances.

Postal officials bound to secrecy.

4. The officers of the Post Office engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to the Postmaster-General or other officers of the Department engaged in carrying out the provisions of these rules.

Persons who may deposit money.

5. Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (a) on his own behalf or (b) on behalf of any minor relative, or (c) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian.

Exception.—A Government official may not open an account on behalf of a minor of whom he is the official guardian.
Explanation.—Minors are allowed to deposit money in their own names, and women, whether married or single, are allowed to deposit money in their own names, but subject in the case of married women, to the limitations laid down in rule 6 (3).

Limitations as to opening accounts and deposits.

6. (1) Any person may open an account in his own name, but may not have more than one such account open.
(2) In addition to the account which a person may open in his own name, he may open any number of separate accounts on behalf of any minors who are related to him or of whom he is the guardian, provided that he shall not open more than one account on behalf of each such minor.
(3) The fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor shall not prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name; nor shall the fact that a married man has an account in his own name prevent his wife from opening a separate account in her own name, provided the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earnings.

NOTE.—If, through any cause, an account has been opened in contravention of the provisions of this rule the depositor shall not be entitled to claim interest on the account and the Accountant-General may require him to close it at once.

7. Deposits in trust are not allowed, and cannot be recognised.
8. Money can not be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm.
9. The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that includes a fraction of an anna.

10. The total amount which may be deposited in any one official year—from the 1st April to the 31st of March inclusive,—after deducting the amounts withdrawn during the year, may not exceed Rs. 750.

NOTE 1.—Amounts deposited and withdrawn for purposes of immediate investment, will not be taken into account in applying the annual limit of Rs. 750.

NOTE 2.—When an account is transferred from one Post Office Savings Bank to another, only such portion of the amount as has interest as was deposited and withdrawn in the current official year shall be included in calculating the limit of Rs. 750 prescribed in this rule.

11. The total amount at call which a depositor may have at any time, exclusive of interest for the current year, is Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 1,000 in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor by his relative or guardian.

NOTE.—The maximum balance of Rs. 5,000 (or Rs. 1,000 if the account was opened on behalf of a minor) may be increased by the addition from year to year of interest calculated on the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 1,000, as the case may be, and also by interest on investments credited under rule 49.

Powers to withdraw money and limitations as to withdrawals.

12. A depositor may withdraw money from his account only once a week. By the term "week" is meant the period from Monday to Saturday, both days inclusive. A depositor may, therefore, withdraw money from his account on Saturday and again on the following Monday.

13. A minor may only withdraw money deposited by him in his own name. Money deposited on behalf of a minor may only be withdrawn during his minority by his guardian.

14. Women, whether married or single, may withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women may also withdraw money deposited by them as single women, in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor, on whose behalf money has been deposited, is married, or becomes married after the account has been opened on her own behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

15. A depositor may not withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he may not withdraw any sum which includes a fraction of an anna unless it be to close his account, in which case he may withdraw the whole balance at his credit.

How to open an Account.

16. Any person wishing to open an account should apply to the nearest post office that is a Savings Bank. Application need not necessarily be made in person; but the applicant must state his name and address. If he be an Indian he must also state his father's name and caste.

17. The intending depositor must sign a declaration, in the following form, that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Bank Rules. If he be unable to write, he must attend personally, and, in the presence of a witness, affix his mark or seal to the declaration in be attested by the signature of the witness. If he should apply in person, a copy of these rules will be given to him to read, or they will be read and explained to him, should he be unable to read. If he should not apply in person, a copy of these rules with the form of declaration will be sent to him and he must present the declaration duly signed, with the first deposit.

Form of declaration to be signed by depositor on making first deposit.

"I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Bank Rules have been read $\frac{\text{by me}}{\text{to me}}$ and that I accept them as binding upon me."

"I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank."[a]

18. Women may open accounts in their own names through their agents or, if they are married women, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to produce a letter of authority in the prescribed form from the depositor and to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules. No postal official may under this rule be the agent of any woman, except his own wife, in respect of an account held in the post office in which he is employed.

19. When the declaration is presented, duly signed, with the amount of the first deposit or when it has been signed by a depositor attending in person to make a deposit, the amount of the deposit will be entered in a pass-book which will be supplied to the depositor, and the entry will be initialled by the postmaster and stamped with the office stamp. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the pass-book.

20. If the account be opened at a sub or branch post office, the pass-book for the depositor will have to be obtained from the head office. A preliminary receipt for the amount of the first deposit will, therefore, be given to the depositor, who will be informed of the date on which he should call to receive the pass-book. When the pass-book is handed over to the depositor, he will be required to return this preliminary receipt and to sign a receipt for the pass-book. The amount of the original deposit will be entered in the pass-book by the head office, and the depositor will therefore have a guarantee that the sum has been received in that office. He should be careful to see that the entry in the pass-book corresponds with the amount entered in the preliminary receipt before giving up the latter.

Pass-book and its importance.

21. The pass-book will show, in the vernacular of the district or in English as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the office, and ascertain that

[a] NOTE.—The latter sentence is to be scored through in the case of an account opened on behalf of minors in which case the person opening the account must make the following further declaration:—

"I declare that I have no account on behalf of the minor at any Post Office Savings Bank."

"I declare that the minor was born on (*date by Christian era as nearly as can be ascertained*)."

the entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their pass-books in their own possession, as the Post Office does not accept responsibility for any loss caused to a depositor, if, through his negligence, any person shall obtain possession of the book and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

NOTE.—In the case of an account opened at a sub or branch post office, the pass-book will be sent to the head office as soon as possible after the 30th April, when the pass-book is presented for entry of interest under Rule 30. The depositor will obtain a receipt in exchange for his pass-book, and he must give up this receipt when his pass-book is returned to him.

Loss of Pass-book.

32. No charge will be made for the pass-book at first supplied to a depositor, or for any book issued to him in continuation of the original book which will be retained by the post office. But if a pass book be lost or spoiled (except under circumstances over which the depositor has no control), or if any account be re-opened with the permission of the Accountant-General (under Rule 35) before the expiration of three months from the date of closure, the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

Mode of depositing money after an account has been opened.

33. (1) A depositor may deposit money at the post office at which his account stands as often as he wishes, so long as the prescribed yearly and maximum limits are not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount to be deposited with his pass-book, to the post office. The amount of his deposit will be entered in the pass-book, and the balance struck as shown below. The entry will then be initialled by the postmaster and stamped with the date-stamp of the office, and the pass book will be returned to the depositor or his messenger :—

Date.	Date-stamp of post office.	Amount of each deposit or withdrawal (to be entered in words).	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance of credit of the depositor.	Initials of the postmaster.
1883.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2nd April ..	..	Deposited ten rupees ..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	A.B.C.
5th " ..	..	Deposited twenty-five rupees.	25 0 0	..	35 0 0	A.B.C.
10th May ..	..	Withdrawn three rupees ..	..	3 0 0	32 0 0	A.B.C.

(2) A depositor whose account stands at a head office may deposit money at any of the sub-offices under that head office which are Savings Banks, and a depositor whose account stands at a sub-office may deposit money at the head office of the sub-office or at any of the sub-offices of the head office which are Savings Banks. Similarly, a depositor at a branch office may deposit money at the office to which it is subordinate and if such office is a sub-office, he may also deposit money at the head office of such sub-office. With these exceptions a depositor may deposit money only at the post office at which his account stands.

NOTE 1.—No deposit may be made to an account which has been ordered to be closed.

NOTE 2.—No deposit may be made to an account opened on behalf of a minor after he has attained the age of 18 years.

34. If the amount be deposited at a sub or branch post office, the depositor will receive in addition to the receipt in his pass-book, an acknowledgment from the head office, which will generally be the office at the head-quarters station of the district. This acknowledgment will be delivered to him in ordinary course through the Post Office. If it should not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it should show any signs of erasure, or should not agree with the entry in the pass-book the depositor should immediately apply to the postmaster of the head office, the name of which is in the pass-book and renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

Mode of withdrawing Money.

35. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money he must present his pass-book personally or by agent at the post office at which his account stands, with a printed form of application for withdrawal, which can be obtained at the post office, signed by himself, and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw. If the pass-book and application for withdrawal are presented by an agent, the name and signature of the agent should be entered in the application for withdrawal before it leaves the depositor's custody, and in any case the entries must be made before the application is presented at the post office. If the depositor is unable to write, he must attend personally and affix his mark or seal to the application. Should he be absolutely unable to attend personally, he must have his mark or seal affixed to the application and attested by some respectable witness, and the postmaster will make payment to the person presenting his application with the pass-book after satisfying himself, by such enquiry as he may think proper, of the inability of the depositor to attend and of the genuine character of the application. The mark or seal of a depositor or messenger who cannot write must, at the time he receives payment of a withdrawal, be attested by the signature of a respectable witness (other than the paying officer) who is personally acquainted with the depositor or messenger (as the case may be) and also known to the postmaster or some member of the post office establishment.

NOTE 1.—If a depositor desires to withdraw the whole of the balance shown to his credit in his pass-book, he will be required to close his account.

NOTE 2.—In the case of withdrawals made from the accounts of female depositors by their authorised agents under Rule 18, the agent must, on the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—

"Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane."

36. Should any person other than the father, or if the father is dead, the mother wish to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor and claim to do so as guardian of such minor, he will be required to fill in, on a form prescribed by the Director General, answers to the

following questions and such other questions as may be considered necessary, and will only be allowed to withdraw money on the order of the Postmaster-General in accordance with Rule 31:—

(a) What is your relationship to the minor?
(b) Is the father or mother of the minor dead, or are both parents dead? What near relatives of the minor are alive?
(c) Have you been appointed guardian of the minor by will or deed or under any enactment in force in British India? (If the reply to this question is in the affirmative, the applicant should produce the documents on which he relies to support his claim.)
(d) Are you an adult relative of the minor, and does he reside with you or is he maintained by you?

NOTE.—Every application for withdrawal from a minor's account must bear a certificate, in one or other of the forms given below,—according to the circumstances of the case—signed by the person making the application :—

(i) In case of withdrawal from a male minor's account—"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor."
(ii) In case of withdrawal from a female minor's account by her husband—"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor who is my legally married wife."
(iii) In case of withdrawal from a female minor's account by any other person—"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor, who is unmarried / not married."

27. The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in case of a deposit, against the initials of the postmaster and an impression of the date-stamp of the office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the pass-book and application, and his receipt taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment.

28. (1) The payment of a withdrawal at a sub-post office is subject to the condition that funds are available in the office. If funds are not available, they will be obtained as soon as possible. In such a case the depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the post office to receive payment, and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

(2) Every application for a withdrawal at a branch post office will be sent to the head or sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate, for a warrant of payment. The depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the branch office to receive payment and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

(3) Payment at sub and branch offices will be made to the depositor or other person presenting the pass-book under the conditions laid down in Rule 25, and his receipt will be taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment. The transaction will be entered in the pass book against the initials of the sub or branch postmaster and an impression of the date stamp of the office.

NOTE.—In the case of an application to withdraw from (a) a minor's account, (b) a security deposit account, (c) any of the conjunct accounts specified in Rule 24, payment cannot, in any circumstances, be made until a warrant of payment is received from the head office.

Interest.

29. Interest will be allowed, until further orders, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits subject to the conditions stated in this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month: provided that interest shall be allowed only on sums of complete rupees, and that it shall be calculated to the nearest pie: provided also that interest shall not be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 5,000 (or of Rs. 1,000, if the account was opened on behalf of a minor).

NOTE 1.—When an order has been issued to close an account, interest ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which the order is issued (see end of rule 33).

NOTE 2.—Interest on the amount of a deceased depositor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which notice is issued to the person or persons recognised by the Postmaster-General as entitled to receive the balance of the account. No interest will be allowed on money deposited after his death in the account of a deceased depositor.

30. The interest calculated as above for each month will be added each year to the balance of each account. Depositors should present their pass-books as soon as possible after the 30th April, in order that the necessary entries may be made in them. If the pass-book be not presented for this purpose, the entry will be made on the next occasion when a deposit is made or when money is withdrawn.

NOTE 1.—Pass-books of depositors in sub and branch post offices will be sent to the head office for the entry of interest under this rule.

NOTE 2.—Nil balance will be struck in the pass-book after the 31st March until interest has been added for the past year.

Transfer of Accounts.

31. A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, to any post office that is a Savings Bank, *provided that the account shall have been in existence for at least three months from the date on which it was originally opened.* If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his pass-book personally, or send it to the post office, and must in either case make a written application for transfer. The pass-book will be returned to the depositor (but *see* Note 3 below), who should present it as soon as possible at the post office to which his account has been transferred, with a specimen of his signature.

NOTE 1.—Accounts cannot be transferred from one head post office to another between the 16th and 31st March, both days inclusive.

NOTE 2.—Accounts ordered to be closed cannot be transferred, nor can an account be transferred after the death of the depositor.

NOTE 3.—The pass-book of a depositor in a sub or branch post office who wishes to transfer his account will first be sent to the head post office to which the sub or branch office is subordinate to have the orders authorising the transfer entered in the book.

NOTE 4.—When an application for the transfer of an account of a female depositor is made by her authorised agent, the agent must certify as follows above his signature on the application for transfer—"Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane."

Closing an Account

32. When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his pass-book with a form of application for withdrawal of the amount shown at his credit in the pass book. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation will be entered in the pass book, and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor and his receipt taken on the warrant of payment. The pass-book will be retained in the post office. If the application to close an account be presented at a sub or branch office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the pass-book will be retained, and that the application and pass-book will, when interest is due, be in all cases sent to the head office for the warrant of payment.

NOTE.—The rule (or rule 12) which prevents a depositor from withdrawing money from his account more than once a week does not apply to the closing of an account, that is to say, an account may be closed within the week in which a withdrawal has been made.

33. If an order to close an account be issued by the Postmaster-General or the Accountant-General under these rules, notice in writing will be sent to the depositor requiring him to present his pass-book and receive payment of the balance at his credit as soon as convenient. After the date of such notice no deposit will be accepted on the account, and no interest will be allowed upon the balance after the end of the calendar month preceding such date.

34. An account opened on behalf of a minor must if still open, be closed by the person on whose behalf it was opened, on his attaining the age of 18 years. When the late minor is not in India and delay would cause substantial hardship, the Postmaster-General may allow the late guardian to close the account (on behalf of the late minor) on his indemnifying the post office against loss from any future claim. If a minor after attaining the age of 18 years still remains a minor by law or order of a court of justice, his guardian must close the account on the minor completing 19 years of age. Interest on an account opened on behalf of a minor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which the minor attains the age of 18 years.

Re-opening an Account.

35. A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another account until after the expiration of three months from the date of closure without the permission of the Accountant-General; and a depositor whose account has been closed by order cannot open a fresh account in any case without the permission of the authority which ordered it to be closed.

Dead Accounts.

36. Accounts in respect of which no transactions have taken place for the period specified below will be treated as "dead" and no subsequent deposit or withdrawal will be allowed in the case of such accounts without the previous orders of the Accountant General:—

When the balance of the account does not exceed 10 and when no sum has been deposited or withdrawn and no interest added for 3 complete years.

When the balance of the account does not exceed 100 and when no sum has been deposited or withdrawn and no interest added for 6 complete years.

When the balance of the account exceeds 100 and when no sum has been deposited or withdrawn and no interest added for 12 complete years.

NOTE 1.—By "transaction" in this rule is meant not only a deposit or withdrawal, but also the presentation of the pass-book for the entry of a deposit.

NOTE 2.—A dead account does not lapse to Government, but may be re-opened at any time on the application of the depositor, and the interest that has accumulated will be added to the principal when the account is revived.

Procedure to be followed in case of succession and guardianship.

37. If a depositor should die, leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a balance whether in cash or in Government securities, or both, not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will, or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act VII of 1889, be not produced to the Postmaster-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster-General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased.

NOTE.—If the deceased depositor was a minor in whose name more accounts than one stand open the balances at credit of all these accounts will be added together for the purpose of applying this rule.

38. Balances whether in cash or Government securities, or both, in excess of Rs. 1,000 may only be paid on production of probate, letters of administration or a certificate under Act VII of 1889, unless otherwise ordered by the Director-General, who has discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where he is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and that to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk. If the balance in excess of Rs. 1,000 be that of a cash deposit account opened on behalf of a deceased minor—the balance of which, excluding interest cannot under these rules exceed Rs. 1,000—the discretionary power may be exercised even if the condition of hardship be not established.

NOTE.—In the case of a deceased minor on whose behalf more accounts than one have been opened and the total balance (including interest for the current year) at credit of these accounts exceeds Rs. 1,000 the *first sentence* of this rule will apply.

39. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, then the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposits to any proper person. Where a committee or manager has been duly appointed to administer the depositor's estate, nothing in this rule authorises payments to any person other than such committee or manager.

40. The deposits of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army who die intestate, desert, or become insane or otherwise incapable of managing their affairs, will be made over, on

application to the President of the Committee of Adjustment; or to the legal representative of the deceased as defined in section 29, Regimental Debts Acts, 1893 (56 Vict., ch. 5).

41. When any person other than the father, or, if the father is dead, the mother claims to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor as being the guardian of such minor, the Postmaster-General may authorise the applicant to withdraw money from the account for the minor's use, in accordance with the following rules:—

(a) Where the applicant claims to be guardian under the law, on production of proof of the claim to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

(b) Where the applicant claims as guardian duly appointed by will or deed, on production of the documents supporting the claim.

(c) Where the amount of the account does not exceed Rs. 250 and the applicant does not claim to be guardian under clause (a) or clause (b), upon his giving evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that he (the applicant) is the guardian of the minor.

(d) Where the amount of the account exceeds Rs. 250 and the applicant does not claim to be guardian under clause (a) or clause (b), upon the applicant producing a certificate of administration granted under Act VIII of 1890.

(e) In any case of doubt the applicant (not being the father or mother of the minor) may be required to produce a certificate of administration, under Act VIII of 1890, before payment is made to him.

NOTE.—An authority given by the Postmaster-General under (c) will not hold good for a subsequent withdrawal if the balance of the account then exceeds Rs. 250.

Public Accounts

42. The following special conditions govern the opening of "Public Accounts" and their transactions:—

(a) Accounts may be opened by secretaries, treasurers, or managers of the funds of any dispensary, church or other religious institution, school, orphanage, asylum or library, or of any other funds contributed, for purposes other than the private or personal advantage or amusement of the contributors. Race, racquet, billiard, mess and similar funds, the objects of which are of a private or personal nature, cannot be allowed accounts.

Illustration.—The funds of regimental and public bands, which are maintained for purposes other than private advantage or amusement, are admissible.

Explanation.—(1) A library fund is admissible even though the library is open only to subscribers.

(2) If an institution has two or more distinct funds which cannot, under their constitution and in accordance with the conditions imposed by the donors, be amalgamated an account is admissible for each such fund.

(3) The prohibition of current accounts when applied to a public account extends only to the use of the account for full details of the income and expenditure of the fund and does not prevent the periodical credit of subscriptions or other receipts, or the periodical withdrawal of money for expenditure, *e.g.*, a building fund raised for the erection of a church or charitable institution is admissible.

(b) Secretaries, treasurers, or managers of societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under similar enactments in force in Native States, as well as liquidators of Co-operative Societies appointed as such under the provisions of section 42 of Act II of 1912, may be allowed accounts.

(c) Secretaries and managers of benevolent funds (that is, funds formed by mutual subscription as an insurance against domestic misfortune) may be allowed accounts.

(d) Officers of Government or of public institutions, such as railway and steamer companies, and the like, who collect subscriptions, voluntary or departmental from their subordinates for departmental purposes, may be allowed accounts.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the term "Officers of Government" includes any officer of the Government of a Native State the Post of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

(e) Public accounts of the kind specified above must be designated by names indicating the objects to which the money is devoted, as *A——ness Dispensary Fund, Workmen's Sick Fund, etc.*, and information must be given in writing regarding the object and nature of use as of the fund.

(f) Each new public account must be authorised by the Postmaster-General before it is opened. The Postmaster-General is empowered to direct that a public account be closed should its object at any time be such that the account could not, under the rules, be opened as a public account.

(g) In every case in which the holder of a public account, other than a public account held by an officer of Government in his official capacity, is changed, a fresh declaration (*see* rule 17) must be filled up.

(h) The limitations laid down in rule 6 are not meant to prevent any person from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

(i) The prohibition against deposits in the name of two or more persons jointly (*see* rule 3) does not apply to public accounts.

(j) The annual limit of Rs. 750 and the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits (*see* rules 10 and 11), as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for calculation of interest (*see* rule 20), do not apply to public accounts. But no public account may have at any time more than Rs. 10,000 of its credit, exclusive of interest for the current year, and no interest will be credited on any sum in excess of Rs. 10,000.

(k) The amount of withdrawals within a calendar month from a public account is limited to Rs. 1,000, unless the person who holds the account gives notice to the post office at which the account stands of his intention to make additional withdrawals. The notice must specify the amount to be withdrawn and be given one month in advance by means of an ordinary letter addressed to the postmaster which should specify the date on which

it is intended to make the withdrawal, and if it is intended to withdraw the amount in two or more instalments, specific information must be given in the notice as to the number of instalments and the amount and date of withdrawal of each instalment.

NOTE.—The period of the notice prescribed above may in the case of public accounts opened under clause (*b*) of this rule be reduced by the Postmaster-General by general or special order.

(*f*) In the form of declaration (*see* rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of a public account.

43. No account may be allowed for money—

(*a*) which is the property of Government, or

(*b*) which has been received for credit of Government, or

(*c*) which has been drawn from the Treasury for expenditure on account of Government, or

(*d*) which is raised by taxation, either local or municipal, or

(*e*) which is collected or received or held in trust by any public officer or court in accordance with any law, provided that the money is the property of Government.

NOTE 1.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of a public account for money which is not the property of Government by the managers of funds held in trust for the relief of the poor, for the provision of education or medical relief, or for the advancement of any other object of general public utility, irrespective of whether such managers are public officers or not.

NOTE 2.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of an account for a judicial deposit in accordance with a special order passed by a court of law in a particular case directing the investment of the money in the Post Office Savings Bank. Such an account, when admitted, is subject in every respect to the rules and limitations which govern ordinary private accounts.

Regimental, Police, and other conjoint accounts.

44. The following special conditions govern the opening of the conjoint accounts specified below and their transactions:—

(*a*) The Commanding Officer of a Native Regiment may open a single account with the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the men of his regiment making his own arrangements about the separate accounts of the individuals, and without the distribution to them of the interest credited upon the conjoint account. In other respects the account shall, except when the contrary is stated, be subject to the special rules for other accounts. The Commanding Officer must, when opening the account, sign a certificate, that, to the best of his belief, the money is the property of the men of the regiment.

(*b*) District Superintendents of Police, and officers in command or charge of any Police Force, may open similar accounts on account of the men of the Police Force under their command or charge.

(*c*) Chairmen of District Boards and Municipalities are also allowed to have similar accounts on account of servants and such Boards and Municipalities, in accordance with rules which may be sanctioned from time to time by Local Governments.

(*d*) Managers of Provident Funds authorised by Government in connection with Courts of Wards and other institutions administered or controlled by Government are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employees paid from the funds of the Courts of Wards or other institutions in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by Local Governments or Administrations.

(*e*) Secretaries of Cantonment Committees are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employees paid from cantonment funds, in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India.

NOTE.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent any member of any of the above-mentioned classes of persons, for whom a conjoint account has been opened, from opening an account of his own, in his individual capacity.

(*f*) The normal limit of Rs. 750 and the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits (*see* Rules 10 and 11), as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for calculation of interest (*see* rule 29), do not apply to accounts opened under this rule.

(*g*) Except with the special sanction of the Director-General, the amount of withdrawals within a calendar month from an account opened under this rule is limited to Rs. 1,000, unless the person who holds the account gives notice to the post office at which the account stands of his intention to make additional withdrawals. The notice must specify the amount to be withdrawn and be given one month in advance, by means of an ordinary letter addressed to the postmaster, which should specify the date on which it is intended to make the withdrawal, and if it is intended to withdraw the amount in two or more instalments, specific information must be given in the notice as to the number of instalments and amount and the date of withdrawal of each instalment.

(*h*) In the form of declaration (*see* Rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of accounts opened under this rule.

Security deposit accounts.

45. The following special conditions govern the opening of security deposit accounts and their transactions:—

(*a*) Government servants, servants of railway companies, of local authorities and of Court of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security, and persons who are authorised under section 202 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, to act as agents for the transaction of business in any Custom House on behalf of the public, and are required under that section to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposit only.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the term "Government servants" includes any servant of the Government of a Native State the posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

NOTE.—Local authority means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area.

(b) A person undertaking more than one work or contract at the same time may be allowed a separate account in respect of each.

(c) The maximum limit for each separate account is Rs. 500, and the amount may be deposited in a single sum or by instalments.

(d) A person may open a security deposit account either in his own behalf or on behalf of another person. More than one account, however, may not be opened as security for the same person in respect of the same work or contract.

(e) A security deposit account may be opened in the joint names of the persons undertaking the same work or contract.

(f) The depositor will be required to sign a letter (in a form prescribed by the Director-General) addressed to the postmaster, undertaking not to make any claim on the Savings Bank for the principal of the sum deposited, except with the express written sanction of the person referred to in the letter to whom the security is pledged, nor to object to the payment by the Bank of the whole or part of the principal to such person on his claiming it and not to make any claim for interest from the date on which interest has ceased to accrue owing to the payment of the principal to such person or from the date on which such person has sanctioned the repayment of the deposit.

(g) The officer to whom the security is pledged as above may, with the consent of the person pledging the security, open an account for such security in his own name, *e.g.*, "Executive Engineer, A—pore, on account of security of A.B." In this case the deposit will be received from the officer to whom the security is pledged and the pass-book will be issued to him.

(h) Interest on security deposits will accrue and be paid in the usual manner, subject to the conditions specified in the latter mentioned in clause (*f*) of this rule. No interest, however, will be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 500 that may be at credit of a security deposit account.

(i) The prohibition against the transfer of an account until it has been in existence for three months (*see* Rule 31) does not apply to security deposit accounts.

(j) In the form of declaration (*see* Rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of a security deposit account.

Investments.

Purchase of Government Securities.

46. (1) Any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not may invest through the Post Office in Government securities, in one of the 3½ per cent. loans, specifying in his application either the sum to be invested or the nominal value of the securities to be purchased, provided that the sum to be invested or the nominal value of securities to be purchased shall be in whole rupees, and not less than Rs. 10: provided also that the total amount invested through the Post Office, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult or Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

(2) If the nominal value of securities purchased is less than Rs. 100, no Investment Certificate will be issued. If the nominal value of the securities is Rs. 100, the investor may have either an Investment Certificate or a whole piece of Government paper for the amount, and if the nominal value of the securities is above Rs. 100, he may have either (i) an Investment Certificate for the entire amount, or (ii) whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100, and an Investment Certificate for the remainder, provided that the remainder is not less than Rs. 10.

NOTE.—In the case of all applications for the purchase of Government securities, either the whole or a portion, of the balance standing at the credit of the depositor's Savings Bank account may be made available, as a special deposit note, for the purpose of providing the amount required.

(3) When whole pieces of Government paper are required, the investor has the option of requesting, in his application, that the paper should remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, or be delivered to him. In the former case, a receipt from the Accountant-General for the paper will be delivered to the investor. When paper is to be delivered to the investor, it will be enfaced for payment of interest at the district treasury and be forwarded to the Post Office for delivery to the investor. In the case of Government securities represented by an Investment Certificate, the securities will remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, and no paper can be delivered to the investor or enfaced for payment of interest at the treasury.

(4) Applications for Investment Certificates and Government Promissory Notes must be made on separate forms of application prescribed by the Director-General. If the applicant is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him.

(5) When an application for an Investment Certificate is presented at a head or a sub-post office, an Investment Certificate signed by the head or sub-postmaster as the case may be, will be handed to the investor *across the counter of the post office*. When the application is presented at the branch post office, an Investment Certificate will be obtained for the investor from the head office or the sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate. The Accountant-General will fix the rate at which Government securities presented by Investment Certificates can be purchased. This rate will be communicated to head and sub-postmasters and will remain in force until it is changed by the Accountant-General.

(6) Two or more Investment Certificates may, at any time, be exchanged for a single certificate of their aggregate value, also, one or more Investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may at any time be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100. The certificates to be exchanged must be presented at the local post office, entered in the appropriate form of application prescribed for the purpose by the Director-General. Separate forms are provided for exchanging—

(*a*) two or more certificates for a single one, and

(*b*) one or more certificates for a whole piece of Government paper.

(7) In each case in which an Investment Certificate is issued by a sub-office, the depositor will receive a confirmation by post from the head office showing the number, date, and nominal value of the Investment Certificate and the cash balance left at credit of the account after the transaction. If the confirmation does not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it shows any signs of erasure, or does not agree with the entries in the Investment Certificate or the pass-book, the depositor should immediately apply to the postmaster of the head office and renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

(8) Applications for Government Promissory Notes presented at any post office will be forwarded to the Accountant-General at Calcutta who will take the necessary steps for the purchase. *The investor will be charged with the actual price paid for the Government Promissory Notes.* The entries in connection with the investment will be noted in the pass-book by the head office.

NOTE.—The limit of Rs. 5,000 for investments through the Post Office does not apply to investments in connection with public accounts, with regimental, police, and other sanjoint accounts, or with security deposit accounts.

Sale of Government Securities.

47. (1) Any depositor may apply for sale through the Post Office of the whole, or of any portion, of any Government securities which may have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Accountant-General, provided that the securities bear no endorsement other than those made by and in favour of the Accountant-General and that, if only a portion of the Government securities is specified for sale, the nominal value of this portion must not be (*a*) less than Rs. 10 or (*b*) such a sum as would leave a balance of securities of the nominal value of less than Rs. 10.

(2) Applications for the sale of (*a*) Investment Certificates and (*b*) Government Promissory Notes, must be made on separate forms of application prescribed by the Director-General. In the former case, the application must be accompanied by the Investment Certificates, and the securities will be sold at the same rates as that fixed by the Accountant-General, for the purchase of securities represented by Investment Certificates. In the latter case, such of the Government Promissory Notes to be sold as are not held by the Accountant-General, must be presented with the application endorsed in favour of the Accountant-General, and these, together with any Government Promissory Notes in the custody of that officer which are specified for sale, will be sold at the current market rate.

(3) The result of sale will be intimated to the depositor by the Accountant-General through the postmaster concerned, with the least possible delay after the receipt of the application. The proceeds of sale together with any interest that may be due, will be credited to the depositor's Savings Bank account in the first instance and, if the annual or total cash limit of his account is hereby exceeded, the excess will not bear interest and must be withdrawn by the depositor.

NOTE.—Securities purchased in the name and on behalf of a minor cannot be sold during the minority except by the minor's legally constituted guardian, and the definition of guardian in Rule 1 of these rules does not apply to the sale of such securities.

Safe Custody of Government Promissory Notes.

48. (1) A depositor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank for safe custody by the Accountant-General, Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the Post Office. The tender must be made on the form prescribed by the Director-General, and the notes tendered must be endorsed by the Accountant-General. A receipt for the notes from the Accountant-General will be delivered to the depositor.

(2) A depositor may also, at any time, apply through the local post office for the delivery to him of any Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the Post Office. The application must be made in the form prescribed by the Director-General. The notes will be delivered to the depositor on his surrendering the receipt originally granted to him by the Accountant-General, duly endorsed to acknowledgment of his having received back the notes.

Interest on Government Security.

49. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, under Rules 45 (3) and 48 (1), interest when due* will be drawn and advised to the local Post Office Savings Bank by the Accountant-General for credit to the depositor's account. If the annual or total cash limit of the account is exceeded, the excess will not bear interest.

50. No fee, commission, or brokerage of any kind is charged for the purchase, sale, safe custody or delivery out of custody of Government securities bought through the Post Office or for the realization and remittance of interest on such securities. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, under Rules 46 (3) and 48 (1), the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax.

Power of Government to alter Rules.

51. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these rules at any time.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

* NOTE.—In the case of Government securities represented by Investment Certificates, interest will, for the present, be due on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1914.

No. 18.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 2nd day of April 1914.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a Member of the Council* and such application should reach the Secretary not later than the 30th March.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 19.—In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations relating to the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the name of the following candidate elected, to be an additional member of that Council by the electorate mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published:—

Name of candidate.	Electorate.
The Rev. George Pittendrigh	The University of Madras.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 138.—Under article 259 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasamiyanjam Chetti Garu, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Party No. IV, is granted privilege leave for two months.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 139.—The following appointment of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. C. Tiruvengada Achari Avergal, Unconvenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement Party No. V, Ganjam, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 140.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. C. Tiruvengada Acheri Avargal to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. V Party, and Special Deputy Collector in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 141.—The following posting in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. Richard Augustus Kingston Maybury, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Negapatam Sub-Division, posted to do duty as Excise Superintendent, Bangalore, vice Mr. D. G. Vivian permitted to retire from 1st April 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 142.—The following promotions of Forest Officers are ordered:—

(1) Mr. G. S. Lascado, Ranger, First Grade, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation for one year.

(2) Mr. S. V. Devadasan, Ranger, Second Grade, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation for one year.

(3) Mr. W. C. Hart, Ranger, Third Grade, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation for one year.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 143.—The following promotions in the Madras Custom House are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Harry Hamilton Graves, Third grade Appraiser, to act as Second-grade Appraiser during the absence of Mr. A. H. Jackman on leave or until further orders.

(2) Mr. Richard Hunt, Fourth-grade Appraiser, to act as Third grade Appraiser, *vice* Mr. H. H. Graves on other duty.

(3) Mr. Cecil George Taylor, Superintendent, Preventive Service, to act as Fourth-grade Appraiser, *vice* Mr. R. Hunt on other duty.

(4) M.R.Ry. Mysore Manuswami Nayuda Garu, Superintendent of Statistics, to act as Fifth-grade Appraiser, *vice* Mr. G. T. Anston on other duty.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

In the notification, dated 12th February 1914, published at page 215 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1914, for the acquisition of land for a Paraicheri Nattam in Palambakkam village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district—

For "20 acres" in the column headed "Extent to be taken up" *read* "1·90 acres".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1914.

No. 131.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his Notification No. 514, dated 12th November 1912, on pages 1217—1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as amended by Notifications No. 126, dated 12th March 1913; No. 133, dated 13th March 1913; and No. 43, dated 22nd January 1914:—

Insert the following as a note to rule XXX.—

"*Note.*—This exemption does not apply to preparations imported or transported by the post

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

No. 144.—It is hereby notified that Rahim Beg Sahib, late Second-grade Peon No. 87, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Kayalpatnam Circle, was dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 145.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Sivalapperi, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 16th April 1914 to 29th April 1914.

No. 146.—Under the provisions of section 1 of Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Farakkal in the Tirukkuyilur taluk, South Arcot district, from 6th May 1914 to 16th May 1914, both days inclusive.

No. 147.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Karvakkam in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, from 21st April 1914 to 9th May 1914.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 148.—Under section 40 (1) of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902 and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby rescinds notification No. 490, dated 28th September 1901, published at page 1421 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st October 1901, directing the transfer to the Collector of the Tinnevelly district of the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts against the Uttumalai estate.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1914.

No. 149.—Under section 40 of the Income-tax Act II of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that notification No. II published on pages 17 and 18 of the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1894, as amended up to date, shall be further amended by the insertion of the following:—

Authority or officer.	Powers conferred.	Local area.
Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway.	All the powers of a Collector under the Act (with the exception of the power to sanction prosecutions under section 36) in regard to the assessment of the income of the South Indian Railway Company.	Trichinopoly district.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of the Nemakkal taluk in the Trichinopoly district under the provisions of the said Act.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 151.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1914.

Delhi, the 9th March 1914.

No. 1457—1488-4.

RESOLUTION.—In continuation of Resolution No. 1271—1302-4, dated the 28th February 1914, the following information regarding the German East African Universal Exhibition which is to be held at Dar-es-Salaam in August 1914 in connection with the opening of the Tanganyika Railway is published for general information.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1914, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Patron :

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Russia.

Honorary President in Germany :

His Highness Duke Johann Albrecht Zu Mecklenburg, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick.

Honorary President in G. E. A.

His Excellency the Imperial Governor of G. E. A. Dr. Schnee.

Business head-quarter.	Telegraphic Address.	Bankers.
Geschäftsführender Vorstand, Dar-es-Salaam.	Ausstellung Dar-es-Salaam ABC Code, V.ED.	.. Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Bank, Dar-es-Salaam.

PROSPECTUS.

1. GENERAL.

The second Universal Exhibition, 1914, will be held in Dar-es-Salaam on grounds about two kilometres from the harbour and railway station. About 80,000 square metres are available for exhibits. The Exhibition will probably be held from August 15th to 30th and if possible will coincide with the official opening of the railway line to Lake Tanganyika. The Management reserves to itself the right to alter this date.

2. NATURE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition comprises the following groups :—

1. *Agriculture and Forestry*—
   (a) European crops, including vegetables and garden produce.
   (b) Native crops, industries and manufactures.
   (c) Government agricultural experiments.
   (d) Protection of crops.
   (e) Agricultural machinery with implements and tools.
   (f) Cattle breeding.
   (g) Forestry, Game and Fisheries.
   (h) Mining.
   (i) Meteorology, Hydrology and Surveying.
2. *Trade, Industries, Manufactures and Traffic*—
   (a) Trade and Traffic.
   (b) Industry and Manufactures.
3. *Health, Medical and Veterinary Department (Animal Diseases).*
4. *Schools and Missions Department.*

3. APPLICATION.

Applications for space for exhibits should be forwarded as soon as possible to ensure a favourable situation and should be made on the form provided in duplicate.

Applications can only be considered so far as the requisite space is available. They should reach the management in Dar-es-Salaam not later than April 1st.

To ensure due attention large exhibits should be accompanied with a sketch plan with full details of the structure intended and particulars as to size, etc.

Applications when once made cannot be withdrawn.

4. ADMISSION OF EXHIBITS.

Permission to show exhibits and their disposal in the various groups is accorded by a permit from the Home Working Committee, which reserves the right to refuse without explanation applications or articles for exhibition.

5. EXHIBITORS NOT DOMICILED IN DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Exhibitors who have no agent in the Protectorate or who do not intend to send a special representative to the Exhibition can obtain the names of firms or persons willing to act as such. No responsibility is accepted by the Committee in this connexion.

6. FEES FOR EXHIBITION ROOM.

(a) The charges for the rent of ground area or wall space are as follows:—
In closed rooms 30 marks per square metre.
In open halls 20 " " "
Out of doors 10 " " "

Every square metre commenced will be reckoned full and whatever shape the space required may be, the nearest rectangular measure will be taken as the basis of computation. Charges for special situations unless in the open, such particularly as are open on three or four sides, will be increased by from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. and are subject to special arrangement.

Wall spaces will not be rented for a smaller size than 3 sq. m. Rate of charge 6 marks per sq. m. Should wall space without ground space be rented so that it becomes necessary to leave a passage or space free, the latter will be charged for.

The minimum charge for an exhibit independent of size is 60 marks.

Cattle and birds will only be allowed in open spaces. The charges therefor as per head:—

	Rs.	
Cattle	1 00	Stall money.
Smaller animals	50	
Birds	25	

Fodder, etc., will be provided and charged for at cost price by the Management, if desired.

Arrangements for housing animals at night will be made by the Management.

Veterinary supervision and, if necessary, treatment will be furnished gratis during the exhibition.

(b) Combined exhibits by several exhibitors will be reckoned as one. The names of the combined exhibitors must be stated in the application. They must choose a representative, who will pay the rent and be responsible to the Home Working Committee in all matters. All sharers in a combined exhibit however, are responsible for the carrying out of the conditions imposed in the Exhibition contract.

(c) Half of the rent is payable on receipt of the permit to exhibit; the remaining half must be paid not more than three months later.

(d) The granting of a permit to exhibit on application pledges the applicant to pay the rent of the space allotted, whether the exhibits arrive late or not at all. If it be shown afterwards that more than the allotted space was occupied the rent is to be increased by so much

(e) In case of mistakes arising or in case exhibits should be returned (section 7) the Committee is only responsible for the refund of the rent paid for the place in question and not for compensation.

The Committee reserves to itself the right to grant reductions in rent in special cases.

7. ARRANGEMENT OF SPACES, DELIVERY, EXHIBITION AND DECORATION.

(a) Spaces allotted will be placed at as early date at the disposal of the person renting them. All preparatory work in connection with exhibits must be finished 14 days before the opening of the exhibition, except in the case of live animals, fresh vegetables, etc., for which a later date can be arranged.

In the case of every structure to be erected inclusive of heating apparatus, etc., a sketch must be submitted through the Home Working Committee

The Committee will endeavour to obtain the usual special reductions on freights by sea and rail for the exhibits as well as entry free of duty.

Special arrangements are being made with local forwarding agents for carriage of exhibits from railway station or steamer at reduced rates and the names of these agents will be communicated at request by the Home Committee.

(b) Exhibits must be provided with the name of the exhibitor in clear writing as well as the designation Exhibit (Ausstellungsgut). The exhibits or the cases, packing, etc., must have the number assigned to the permit written on them.

(c) The erection of special structures and the delivery and setting in place of the exhibits must be done at the cost and risk of the exhibitor or his responsible agent. Should the exhibits not be delivered or not be in place by a date which will be communicated in good time by the Committee, the latter has the right to declare the place forfeited. The same holds good if the rent is not paid at the proper date. The refund of rent paid in part or in full is impossible and the exhibitor has no claim to compensation.

(d) Exhibits must not be set up in such a way as to affect detrimentally the adjoining stand or to overhang. The same rule applies to advertising placards, decorations, etc., the setting up of which is subject to the approval of the Committee. Should any exhibitor, who does not set up any private structure in the exhibition room, desire to erect a partition or wall he must previously obtain sanction and the Committee has the right to dispose of the back of the said partition for the benefit of the exhibition.

(e) Every exhibitor is responsible for the decoration of his stand which must not interfere with the general view. The use of inflammable material for this purpose is forbidden.

If the exhibition stand be not ready on the due date the Committee has the right to undertake this itself at the cost of the exhibitor or to utilize the space in some other way without giving the exhibitor any claim to compensation or refund of rent paid.

(f) The Committee has the right to remove from the exhibition at the cost of the exhibitor any exhibit which is liable to cause danger of fire, or is ill-smelling, which does not correspond to the description given in the application, or for any other reason is offensive, without giving the exhibitor any claim to compensation.

(g) All packings must be removed from the exhibition not later than 8 days before the opening thereof. Otherwise this will be done at the cost of the exhibitor by the Committee who will then dispose of the articles removed without any payment to the owner.

(h) Exhibitors have no right to allow other persons to occupy either wholly or in part the spaces assigned to them without the permission in writing of the Committee. In case of urgent necessity the Committee has the right to change the allotted space

8. PROVISION OF AND RENT FOR MOTIVE POWER.

Exhibitors must give timely notice if they wish their exhibits to be shown in operation. They will be subject to special regulations. Electricity can be supplied at the established price and further particulars will be supplied by the Committee on application to Dar-es-Salaam or in Berlin. All arrangements for supplying the current will be made by the Committee at the cost of the exhibitor who will make a proportionate advance before the electricity is supplied

9. ENTRANCE.

All exhibitors or accredited representatives have free entry to the exhibition. Employees of exhibitors in attendance on the exhibits receive non-transferable service tickets, price 1 rupee each.

10. CUSTODY AND CLEANING OF EXHIBITS.

A general supervision of the exhibits will be undertaken by the personnel of the Committee. Fire and Light can only be obtained by exhibitors with the sanction of the Management.

The Committee is not responsible for losses or damage of any kind. The general cleaning of the exhibition will be done by the Management, but each exhibitor is responsible for keeping his own space clean and in order. Otherwise this will be done by the Management at his expense. All cleaning must be finished daily before visiting hours.

All exhibits are to remain uncovered during visiting hours and neither they nor the stand numbers may be removed before the exhibition is closed.

11. FIRE INSURANCE

Articles on exhibition in the closed rooms or in the corrugated iron sheds are be insured by the Committee, which will endeavour to obtain low premiums from the companies represented here. Insurance charges must be paid by the exhibitor with the second instalment of the rent.

12. ADVERTISEMENT IN THE EXHIBITION.

Business documents and advertisements may not be distributed on the exhibition grounds outside the exhibitor's stand and must in every case receive the express sanction of the Committee.

13. SALE OF EXHIBITS.

Exhibits may be sold if they are announced as for sale in the application. They must be marked "For sale" and the price shown. Ten per cent. sale commission is to be paid to the Committee on all articles sold and they may only be removed from the stand during the exhibition if they are at once replaced with similar exhibits. Special conditions attach to the sale of commodities in bulk, also to the sale of picture post-cards, etc. Goods must not be offered for sale in such a manner as to cause annoyance in any way or permission to sell may be withdrawn without giving any claim to refund of the commission or compensation of any kind.

14. PHOTOGRAPHS, SKETCHES, ETC.

Exhibitors and all other persons are forbidden, unless written sanction has been obtained from the Committee, to photograph, sketch or draw any particular exhibits in the exhibition grounds.

15. ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT.

An order of arrangement, binding on all exhibitors, will be published later.

16. EXHIBITION CATALOGUES

An official catalogue will be published. Rates of charges for the insertion of particulars regarding exhibits may be obtained from the Home Committee

17. MARKS OF DISTINCTION AND PRIZES

These will be accorded by a Committee of experts for exceptional merit on the part of exhibitors or their collaborators. Exhibitors may make suggestions, but may only serve on the Prize Committee if they are not competing. Medals, etc., will be awarded by various societies and possibly by the State.

18. REMOVAL AND DESPATCH OF EXHIBITS.

Exhibits may not be removed from their proper place in the exhibition until the latter is over without permission in writing from the Committee.

After close of the exhibition the exhibits must be removed from the grounds within four weeks. Structures, foundations and debris must be removed within the same space of time and the place restored to its former condition. The removal of exhibits is only permitted on production of the removal permit which will be granted on payment of all fees. The removal of all debris, etc., connected with the exhibition as well as the restoration of the ground to its former condition must be carried out at the cost and risk of the exhibitors. The same holds good of the removal of all exhibits.

In case of delay the removal or setting aside of exhibits will be carried out by the Management at the cost of the exhibitor and exhibits not removed in time will be forfeited. Should fees in arrear and other expenses not be covered by the sale of such exhibits, the Committee's claim on the exhibitor holds good.

19. CLAIMS.

Claims of whatever description must be brought to the notice of the Management or the Home Working Committee not later than eight weeks after the close of the exhibition and if dismissed may be made the subject of legal proceedings within four weeks from the date of receipt of the decision. Later claims cannot therefore be entertained.

20. LAW COURT.

For hearing law-suits arising between the House Working Committee and the exhibitors, their representatives, employees and agents, the competent court is the Amtsgericht Berlin-Mitte or the Landgericht I, Berlin.

For hearing law-suits arising between the Management and the exhibitors, their representatives, employees and agents, the Court at Dar-es Salaam is competent.

21. CONCLUSION.

The exhibitors pledge themselves, by handing in the proper application duly filled in to accept the terms above for themselves, their representatives, employees and agents and agree to comply with all other rules made by the Committee or Management in the interests of the exhibition.

Any form of agreement other than the above is only legally valid if properly drawn up in writing.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We desire to rent the undermentioned place for the purpose of showing exhibits, a list of which is enclosed herewith, at the second Universal Exhibition in Dar-es-Salaam, 1914, the conditions of which are known to me/us. Full particulars respecting the exhibits will be forwarded not later than April 1st.

1. Name of exhibitor: _____

_____

Firm: _____

Business: _____

Residence: _____

2. Space desired

In closed rooms. Area ——m. long, ——m. depth = ——sq. m., open on——sides, with——without—— walls adjoining, ——m. broad ——m. high= ——sq. metres, wall space alone ——m. broad, m. high= ——sq. metres.

In open halls Area ——m. long, ——m. deep= ——sq. m., free on—— sides.

Out of doors——m. long, ——m. deep = ——sq. m., free on—— sides

Other particulars respecting space required.

_____

_____

_____

3. If large structures are contemplated state here full particulars as to size, etc., with a sketch plan (see 3 div. 3 and 7 a of conditions).

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. State whether the exhibits are to be shown in operation and if so which of them shown on page 4.

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Is electricity required as motive power and if so how much?

(*N.B.*—The cost of providing the connection as well as that for the meter together with the cost of the necessary current must be borne by the exhibitor (see sec. 8 of conditions.)

6. States whether it is intended to set up an engine to work the exhibits and if so of what sort (sec 7a).

_____

_____

7. Will the exhibitor undertake the insurance of exhibits himself or does he desire the assistance of the Home Working Committee in accordance with § 11 of the Exhibition Conditions? (Carriage, Fire, Theft, Accidents, etc.)

8 Remarks:

Date Seal of Firm Signature.

Not to be filled by Exhibitor

Exhibit No.
Department
Group

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

No.	Description of the exhibits.	Insurance Value. Marks	For Sale Yes or No.	Selling price.	Names of Collaborators. See section 17 of conditions.	Special remarks.

191 Signature

Seal of firm.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

No. 152.—In the Regulations for the appointment of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, 1914, published at pages 1 to 7 of the Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1913, *for* paragraph 2, *substitute* the following:—

1. *Appointments.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1914, make not less than nine appointments of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified.

In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

For paragraph 14 of Appendix VI to the Regulations, *substitute* the following:—

14. Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given.

(*d*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.

(*e*) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have on that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 153.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby cancels so much of the notifications dated 10th January 1879 and 18th December 1890, published at pages 40, 50 and 1055 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazettes*, dated 21st January 1879 and 19th December 1890, respectively, as relates to the ferry at Pardal in the Mangalore taluk, South Canara district, with effect from 1st April 1914.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

No. 154.—With effect from the 1st April 1914 the following villages of the Tirutturaippundi taluk in the district of Tanjore will be formed into a Deputy Tahsildar's division with head-quarters at Vedaranyam. The remaining villages of the taluk will be placed under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	53	Kallimedu.
2	61	Kattuppalam.
3	47	Kovilpattu.
4	60	Nagakkudiyan.
5	49	Naluvedapathi.
6	94	Periakuttagai.
7	50	Pushpavanam.
8	52	Sambodai.
9	59	Settipulam.
10	48	Vellappallam.
11	116	Marudur Terku Setti.
12	83	Marudur Vadakku Setti.
13	112	Melamarudur.
14	66	Melakkarai.
15	118	Panchanadikkulam Mela Setti.
16	117	Panchanadikkulam Kila Setti.
17	120	Panchanadikkulam Nadu Setti.
18	63	Perandiyankarai.
19	62	Sembanarayanallur.
20	114	Tamkottagam.
21	135	Tagattur.
22	110	Tennadan.
23	64	Vadamalai.
24	113	Vanduvanjeri.
25	106	Vaymodu.
26	92	Valharunjapuram Kilpadi.
27	93	Do. Malpadi.
28	133	Agastrampalli.
29	124	Adanur.
30	128	Ayakkarambalam first Setti.
31	127	Ayakkarambalam second Setti.
32	126	Ayakkarambalam third Setti.
33	121	Ayakkarambalam fourth Setti.
34	129	Kadaravayal.
35	125	Karuppambalam.
36	133	Koyakkudu.
37	129	Kuruvappalam.
38	122	Panna.
39	130	Thattangudi Terku Setti.
40	51	Do. Vadakku Setti.
41	131	Vedaranniyam.

No. 155.—With effect from the 1st April 1914 the following villages of the Mannargudi taluk in the district of Tanjore will be formed into a Deputy Tahsildar's division with head quarters at Nidamangalam. The remaining villages of the taluk will be placed under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	22	Anaiyasal.
2	17	Adanur.
3	24	Hanumandapuram.
4	15	Kalachcheri.
5	23	Kilalavandaseri.
6	18	Koyilvenni.
7	82	Melalavandaseri.
8	10	Munnarkottai.
9	1	Muvarkottai.
10	21	Nidamangalam.
11	20	Nazar.
12	23	Olimidi.
13	11	Pannimangalam.
14	14	Parappanmedu.
15	26	Perumalur.
16	34	Pudurtevangudi.
17	13	Puranur.
18	12	Rayapuram.
19	25	Rishiyur.
20	19	Sittamalli Malpadi.
21	27	Vadakkurayal.
22	58	Agaravelakkudi.
23	38	Ayakkudi.
24	37	Adangudi.
25	67	Harischandrapuram.
26	43	Kilamanalur.
27	66	Kiliyanur.
28	76	Kulamanikkam.
29	42	Kuttanallur.
30	41	Lakshmangudi.
31	74	Manakkarai.
32	71	Muranguli.
33	77	Muvalurkudi.
34	64	Ogaiperumyur.
35	69	Palakkuridam.
36	67	Palayanur.
37	56	Pandalakkudi.
38	75	Perukottur.
39	98	Pullamangalam.
40	61	Punavasal.
41	62	Pandalangudi.
42	43	Ramanathankoil.
43	33	Segarai.
44	78	Sendangudi.
45	72	Seruvamani.
46	44	Sirumbur.
47	99	Sittimkkudi.
48	70	Chittirangur.
49	65	Vadapadimangalam.
50	40	Vakkaranallur.
51	39	Vellakkudi.
52	60	Vengurampperuiyur.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1914.

No. 155.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st May 1914, the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, shall be constituted "a reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE

Number.	District.	Taluk	Name of the block.	Boundaries.
189	Bellary .	Hospet ..	Sandal area near Chikkanahalli.	*North.*—Starting from the point where the eastern limit of the local fund Hospet-Kudligi road cuts the village boundary between Toligahalu and Timmalapuram village, the line runs eastwards along the south sides of the survey Nos. 30 and 32 of Toligahalu as far as the south-east corner of the latter, thence along the west and south sides of the survey No. 69 of Timmalapuram to the northernmost corner of survey No. 56 of that village. *East.*—Thence south along the western side of the same survey number as far as the khandam stone at its south-east corner, thence a straight line south-east to the north-west corner of survey No. 65, thence the west side of that number to its south-west corner, thence a straight line south-south-west to the third khandam stone of survey No. 131 (Sannigana sheruvu), measuring east from the trijunction stone of survey Nos. 131, 133 and 55. *South.*—Thence west-northwards along the north side of survey No. 131, to the first khandam stone reached; thence a straight line north-west to the trijunction of survey Nos. 131, 133 and 55; thence north and north-westerly up the east side of survey No. 133 to the first khandam stone from the trijunction just quitted, thence north-west a straight line to the sixth khandam stone reckoning north-west from the same trijunction, thence south-west a straight line to the trijunction of survey Nos. 56, 166 and 132; thence southwards about 400 links along the boundary of survey No. 176 to the first khandam stone reached; thence the line runs southwards with a magnetic bearing of 176° 0′ to cairn No. 1 at a distance of 330 links, thence with a magnetic bearing of 182° 15′ to cairn No. 2 at a distance of 233 links, thence with a magnetic bearing of 206° 45′ to cairn No. 3 at a distance of 203 links, thence with a magnetic bearing of 248° 45′ to cairn No. 4 at a distance of 150 links, thence with a magnetic bearing of 166° 15′ to cairn No. 5 at a distance of 400 links; thence with a magnetic bearing of 112° 30′ to cairn No. 6 at a distance of 169 links; thence with a magnetic bearing of 170° 0′ to cairn No. 7 at a distance of 78 links, thence with a magnetic bearing of 161° 30′ to cairn No. 8 at a distance of 200 links; thence with a magnetic bearing of 166° 45′ to cairn No. 9 at a distance of 903 links, a point on the northern boundary of survey No. 233, 210 links west of the third khandam stone counting westwards from the south-east corner of survey No. 165, thence westwards along the northern boundaries of survey No. 213 (Government reserved forest boundary) to the south-east corner of survey No. 209. *West.*—Thence north-eastwards a straight line to the south-west corner of survey No. 61, thence eastwards along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 61 and 62, thence along the southern boundary of survey No. 63 up to the point where the boundary meets the eastern limit of the local fund Hospet-Kudligi road, this point being marked by cairn No. 10; thence northwards along the eastern limit of that road till the starting point is reached.

Remarks.—(a) The local fund Hospet-Kudligi road is excluded from the reserved forest from the point where it enters at cairn No. 10 to the point where it quits it, as it crosses the southern boundary of survey No. 166 at Timmalapuram. The road will be considered to be 66 feet in breadth, viz., 33 feet from the centre to each side.

(*b*) The following rights of way are allowed within the reserve:—

(1) Cart-track, twelve feet wide, for carts, men and cattle from Timmalapuram to the local fund Hospet-Kudligi road, it enters the reserve at the extreme south west corner of survey No. 167 of Timmalapuram, passes eastwards immediately south of the northern boundary of that survey number, and joins the aforesaid local fund Hospet-Kudligi road immediately south of cairn No. 10.

(2) Cart-track, twelve feet wide, for carts, men and cattle, from the local fund Hospet-Kudligi road to Timmalapuram well beside under the Sarangapa tank, it enters the reserve from the local fund Hospet-Kudligi road about two chains north of the 56th mile stone on that road, passes through the reserve in an easterly direction, and quits it immediately north of cairn No. 2.

(3) Chikkanahalli-Toligahalu cart-track, twelve feet wide, for carts, men and cattle, it enters the reserve about two chains west of the second village boundary stone on the northern boundary of the survey No. 69 of Timmalapuram counting westwards from the trijunction stone between the villages of Timmalapuram, Toligahalu and Chikkanahalu, passes south-eastwards through the reserve, and quits it about two chains south-east of the third khandam stone on the boundary between survey Nos. 56 and 132 of Timmalapuram counting eastwards from the northernmost khandam stone of survey No. 132.

It again enters the reserve immediately south of the first khandam stone on the boundary between survey Nos. 132 and 56 of Timmalapuram counting northwards from the south-east corner of survey No. 132, passes eastwards, and quits the reserve about one chain north of the third khandam stone on the north boundary of survey No. 131 of Timmalapuram counting eastwards from the khandam stone at the south-west extremity of survey No. 134.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Sea Customs Office, Tuppuliyai, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, limits or boundaries with Survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tuppuliyai village, Tiruturaipundi taluk, Tuppuliyai village.			
Inam S. No. 227 C-5	Sri Vedaranyeswara Swami ..	North and east, Inam land S. No. 227 C-5; south, present Sea Customs office; west, street in whole Inam land S. No. 227 C-5.	ACRS. ·04

7

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village chavadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 99. Kidaveri village.		
Kuttaram, dry, No. 249 B.	Sri. Annaswami Ayyangar ..	North, No. 98 E-1 A and South Street; east, south and west, No 143 B, dry.	ACRE. ·02

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a field channel for the irrigation of a portion of land under the ayacut of Audikulam tank of Manjampatti village, Madura taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Manjampatti village.		
Dry, S. No 167 A-1 b.	Tirumal Alagu Pillai	North, S. No. 167 A-1 a; east, S. No. 186 A; south, S. No. 167 A-1 c; west S. No. 167 A-3.	ACRE. ·03
Wet, S. No 186 B ..	Do.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 186 A ..	·02
		Total ..	·05

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the bund of Kotapad tank, Kotapad village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sidhout, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sidhout, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is permitted to enter upon and take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Sidhout taluk, Kotapad village.		
Govt., wet, S No. 269 (3) A	Raghava Reddi Venkatadri ..	North, S No 269 (7); east, S. No. 269-3 B; south, S No 269 (6) A; west, S No. 232.	ACRS. ·06
Do. No. 269 (4) A	Chagarla Lakshmiramanna ..	North, S No. 269 (3) A; east, S. No. 269-4 B, south, S. No. 269; west, S. No. 233.	·01
		Total ..	·07

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·05 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, thatch or pormboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Manthirkki village.		acs.
Dry, No. 287 D ..	Arumuhula Padayachi	North, No. 289 A-1; east, No. 283; south, No. 286 A, west, No. 287 B	1·55
Dr, No. 289 A-1 ..	Do.	North, No. 286 A-2, east, No. 283; south, No. 287 D; west, No. 287 C.	·50
		Total ..	2·05

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. William John Joseph Howley, Superintending Engineer, III Circle, is granted privilege leave for one week in extension of that granted to him in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1914.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

Under articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble Colonel William Montague Ellis, R.E., Chief Engineer and Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the 17th April 1914 or date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

M.R Ry. Ravanasamudram Sankaranarayana Ayyar Rajangam Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary rank, in charge of the block level work, Cauvery Division, headquarters Tanjore, to be temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from the 17th February 1914 to the date he holds charge of the above work or any other charge equivalent to a sub-division.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart Binny Murray, Officiating Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to officiate as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, during the absence of the Hon'ble Col. William Montague Ellis, R.E., on combined leave or until further orders.

Mr. William John Joseph Howley, Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, to officiate as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of the Hon'ble Col. William Montague Ellis, R.E., on combined leave or until further orders.

M.E.Sr. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, III Circle, during the absence of Mr. William John Joseph Howley on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Maurice Wainwright, Officiating Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, I Circle, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, during the absence of M.R.Sr. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, on other duty or until further orders.

M.E.Sr. Subrahmanya Sastri Kamalakanam Ramachandra Sastriar Avargal, Sub Engineer, Second Grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Mr. Frederick Maurice Wainwright and pending the return from privilege leave of M.R.Sr. Sankaranarayana Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

With effect from the 24th February 1914 vice *Mr. Stuart Durand Pears, Chief Engineer, Second Class, retired.*

Mr. Archibald Thomas Mackenzie, from Superintending Engineer, First Class, to Chief Engineer, Second Class, permanent.

Colonel Wabam Montagu Ellis, R.E., from Chief Engineer, Second Class, officiating, to Chief Engineer, Second Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Stewart Binny Murray, from Superintending Engineer, First Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Superintending Engineer, First Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, Second Class, officiating.

Mr. William John Joseph Howley, from Superintending Engineer, Second Class, sub *pro tem.*, to Superintending Engineer, Second Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, First Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Hugh Trowbridge Keeling, from Superintending Engineer, Second Class, to Superintending Engineer, First Class sub. *pro tem.*, Supernumerary.

Mr. Dalrymple Marshall, from Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second Class, temporary, to Superintending Engineer, Third Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. William Hutton, from Superintending Engineer, Third Class, to Superintending Engineer, Second Class, temporary.

M.E.Sr. Rao Bahadur Antoor Vengu Ayyar Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.C.E., from Superintending Engineer, Third Class, officiating, to Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

In the notifications published under Public Works Department in Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1914—

for the word "sixth" in line 5 on page 405, *read* "six," and

for "Sub-Conductor, Frank Eykyn" in line 20 on page 405, *read* "Sub-Conductor, Frank Eykyn Gwynn."

NOTIFICATION.

M.E.Sr. G. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., C.E., Assistant Engineer on Rs. 450 a month, is given the rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 31st January 1914.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

TELEGRAPHS.

Delhi, the 14th March 1914.

No. 1607-13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 3975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, and subsequently added to by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 362-30 (Telegraphs), dated the 13th of January 1912, namely:—

In Rule 332 *for* the words "or signs of punctuation" and "a succession of isolated letters" substitute "or groups of signs of punctuation" and "a succession of isolated letters, groups of signs of punctuation", respectively.

S. B. MURRAY,
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the undermentioned land in the village of Pallakolam, Madura taluk, Madura district, which was notified on page 347, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th March 1913, as being required for the opening of a new road from Tumkam Park Gate to the public offices and quarters at Tallakulam.

Survey number.	Extent.
636 E/2.	Acre ·09.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·41 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Guntur-Tenali Railway in Soorepally village, Repalle taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, of the same Act the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Soorepally village		Acs.
Minor inam wet No. 178 C-1.	Pattadars, Thangirala Nageswara Avadhanulu and Eleswarapu Makhavathulu; enjoyers Eleswarapu Kotayya and Thadepally Sarabhagayamma.	North No. 179, east, No. 178 C 2, south, No. 176; west, No 178 B-2.	·16
Do. No. 179 A-3.	Kavutha Audinarayana, Kavutha Venkatachalam.	North, No. 180; east, No 178 A 2; south, No 178, west, No. 179 E-2.	·52
Sarkal land wet, No. 107 C-1.	Pattadars Thadepally Venkatakrishnayya; enjoyers: Thadepally Venkatarattnam and Thadepally Venkatakrishnayya.	North, No 108, east No. 107 C-2; south, No. 176; west, No. 107 B-1.	·78
Temple inam wet, No. 176 7 C-2	Sree Durga Malleswara Swamivaru, Eluvadu.	North, No 176 3 D, east, No. 176 7 C-2, south, No 176 8 E-3, west, No 176 7 B-2.	1·99
Temple service inam Reverse wet, No. 176 8 E-3	Jaggapathiraul Durgamma	North, No 176 7 C-2; east, No 176 3 E 2, south, No 176 3 E-3; west, No. 176 3 D 2.	·07
Temple inam No 176 8E-3	Sree Durga Malleswara Swamivaru	North, No 176 E-3, east, No. 176 F-3; south, No. 176 G 3; west No 176 D 3.	·05
Inam (minor inam) wet, No. 178 C-2.	Pattadars: Thangirala Nageswara Avadhanulu and Eleswarapu Makhavathulu, enjoyers Eleswarapu Kotayya and Thadepally Sarabhagyamma	North, No. 178, east, No 178 C 3; south, No. 176; west, No. 178 C 1.	·23
Minor inam wet, No. 179 A 2.	Kavutha Audinarayana and Kavutha Venkatachalam.	North, No 180; east, No. 179 A-1; south, No 178, west, No 179 A 3	·23
Sarkal land wet, No. 107 C 2.	Enjoyers, Thadepally Venkatakrishnayya and Thadepally Venkatarattnam; pattadars: Thadepally Venkatakrishnayya.	North, No 108; east, No. 107 C-3; south, No. 176; west, No 107	·15
Devadayam inam wet or Temple inam 176 7 C-2	Sree Durga Malleswara Swamivaru	North, No. 176 3 E, east No. 176 C 1; south, No. 176 3 E 2; west, No. 176 7 C-2.	·70
Reverse wet Temple service inam 176 3 E-2.	Jaggapathiraul Durgamma	North, No. 176 7 C 3; east, No. 176 8 E-1, south, No. 176 3 F-2, west, No 176 3 E-3.	·05
No. 176 8 F-1.	Sree Durga Malleswara Swamivaru	North, No 176 3 E 2; east, No 176 8 W 1; south No 176 3 G-2, west No. 176 b F-3.	·01
		Total ..	4·41

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Railway station yard at Pallakona village, Repalli

taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			ACS.
Guntur District, Repalle taluk, No. 102 Pallikona village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 2 A-1.	Mandavakotayya	North, No. 1; east, No. 2-1 A-2; south, No. 3-1 B-1; west, No. 3 E.	·28
Do. No. 1 B-1.	Vejendla Peda Basavayya, son of Appayya.	North, No. 2-1 A-1; east, No. 2-1 B-2; south, No. 2-1 C-1; west, No. 3 B.	88
Do. No. 1 C-1.	Vejendla Basavayya, son of Nagayya; Vejendla Sreeramulu, Vejendla Chinna Basavayya, son of Nagayya; Vejendla Raghavayya, Vejendla Nagayya and Vejendla Punnayya—minors; Vejendla Chinna Basavayya, guardian.	North, No. 2-1 B-1; east, No. 2-2 C-2; south, No. 4 A; west, No. 5 B.	·44
Do. No. 2 B-2	Parachuri Subbayya and Parachuri Ariamayya.	North, No. 1 C-2; east, No. 2-2 B-2; south, No. 4 A; west, No. 2-1 C-1.	01
Do No. 4 A-2.	Sankara Rayayya being minor and Sankara Rajamma, mother and guardian.	North, No. 2-1 C-1; east, No. 4 B-1; south, No. 39 B; west, Nos. 4 A-1 and 4 B.	·64
Do. No. 4 B-1.	Vejendla Rattayya	North, No. 3-1 C-1; east, No. 4 B-2; south, Nos. 40, 39 B; west, No. 4 A-2.	1·10
Do. No. 4 B-2	Kasa Subbayya, Kasa Chellayya and Kasa Krishnayya.	North, No. 1; east, Nos. 3 and 4; south, No. 6; west, No. 4 B-1	·61
Do. No. 4 B ..	Parachuri Venkataraiah	North, No. 4; east, No. 4; south, *nil*; west, No. 5 B.	·01
Do. No. 39 B-2	Vemabhaktuni Venkata Subbayya, Sankara Lakshmanayadu and Sankara Pagayya.	North, No. 4; east, No. 40; south, *nil*; west, No. 39 B 1	92
Do. No. 40 B.	Surya Devara Venkatadri and Kantamneni Lakshmayya.	North, No. 4-39 B; east, No. 40 C; south, Nos. 45, 44 and 43; west, No. 40 A.	2·04
Do. No. 41 B.	Parachuri Venkata Narasayya	North, No. 40; east, No. 44; south, No. 42 B; west, No. 42 A.	·20
Do. No. 42 B.	Sankara Lakshmayya	North, No. 41 B; east, No. 44; south *nil*; west, No. 43 A.	·26
Do. No. 43 A.	Sankara Punnayya	North, No. 44 B-40; east, No. 46 B; south, No. 44; west, No. 40.	·08
Do. No. 47 1-B	Devabhaktuni Venkataramayya ..	North, No. 42; east, No. 47-2 B; south, No. 47 2 A; west, No. 47-1 A.	27
Do. No. 47 2-B	Devabhaktuni Krishnayya Devabhaktuni Veerayya and Devabhaktuni Rappayya	North, No. 46; east, No. 47-2 C; south, No. 46; west, Nos. 46 and 51.	1·88
Do. No. 51 2-B	Sankara Krishnayya	North, No. 47-2; east, No. 46, south and west, No. 51 B-1.	·17
Inam, dry, S. No. 44 E	Challaghali Subbarao, Challaghali Appayya, Challaghali Venkataramayya; Challaghali Subbarao, minor, Challaghali Nagamma, mother and guardian.	North, Nos 40, 5; east, No. 44 C; south, No. 47 1, 2; west, No. 44 A.	2·67
Govt., dry, S No. 1 A 2.	Mandava Kottayya	North, No. 1; east, No. 2-1 A-2; south, No. 3-1 B-2; west, No 1 A-1.	·05
Do. No 1 B-2	Vejendla Peda Basavayya, son of Appayya	North, No. 1 A-2; east, No. 1 B-2; south, No. 1 C-2; west, No. 2 B-1.	·56
Do. No 1 C-2	Vejendla Peda Basavayya, son of Nagayya, Vejendla Sreeramulu Vejendla Chinna Basavayya, son of of Nagayya; Vejendla Raghavayya, Vejendla Nagayya, Vejendla Punnayya—minors; and Vejendla Chinna Basavayya, guardian.	North, No. 1 B-2, east, No. 1 C-3; south, No. 2 B-2; west, No. 1 C-1.	·04
Do. No. 2 B-2	Parachuri Subbayya and Parachuri Krishnayya.	North, No. 1 C-2; east, No. 2 B-1, south, No 4; west, Nos. 1 C-1 and 2 B-2.	·61
Do. No. 4 B-2.	Vejendla Kottayya	North, No. 3, east, No. 4 B-1, south, No. 40; west, No. 4 B-1	·17
Do. No. 40 C.	Suryadevara Venkatadri, and Kantamneni Lakshmayya.	North, No 4; east, No. 40 D; south, No. 45; west, No 40 B.	·13
Do. No. 45 B	Sankara Punnayya	North, Nos 44 C and 40; east, No 46 C; south, No 44, west, No. 40	·07
Do. No. 47 2-C	Devabhaktuni Krishnayya, Devabhaktuni Veerayya and Devabhaktuni Rappayya.	North, No 44; east, No. 47 C-2; south, No 46 west, No. 47 B-2.	07
Inam, dry, S. No. 44 C.	Challaghali Subbarao, Challaghali Appayya, Challaghali Venkataramayya and Challaghali Subbarao—minor, Challaghali Nagamma, mother and guardian.	North, No. 44; east, No. 44 D; south, No. 47-2; west, No. 44 E.	·92
		Total ..	13·53

Fort St. George, March 14, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 41·65 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Railway from Podanur to Pollachi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The Special Deputy Collector is authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Arasampalayam village.	
			Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No 161-2 B	S. Rangasami Goundan and 6 Kaliana Goundan	North, No. 161-2 B; east, No. 161-2 C; south, No 162-2 B; west, No. 161-2 A.	1·02
Do. No. 162-2 B.	Do do	North No. 161-2 B; east, No. 162-2 C; south, No. 163-2 D; west, No 163-2 A.	1·15
Do. No. 163-2 B	S. Nanjappan *alias* Palanisami Goundan.	North, No. 162-2 B; east, No 163-2 C; south, No. 163-2 E; west No. 163-2 A.	1·10
Do No. 163-2 E.	P. S. Venkatachala Goundan .	North, No 163-2 B; east, No. 163-2 C; south, No. 164-2; west, No 163-2 A.	·66
Do. No. 164-2 ..	K. Perianatha Goundan, managing member of the family. P. E. Venkatachala Goundan, Nanjappan *alias* Palanisami Goundan.	North, No. 163-2 B; east, No 164-2; south, No. 165-1 B; west, No. 164-1.	2·11
Do. No. 165-1 B.	S. Subba Goundan	North, No. 165-2; east, No. 165-1 C; south, No. 165-3 A; west, No 165-1 A.	·81
Do. No. 165-2.	Selvakkal, wife of Nanjappa Goundan.	North, No 165-1 A and 165-1 B; east, No. 165-3 A; south, No. 165-3 C; west, No. 165-2 A.	·15
Do. No. 165-3 A.	S. Subbai Goundan	North, No. 165-2 B; east, No. 165-3 D; south, no. 165-3 E; west, No 165-3 A & 2 B.	1·35
Do. No. 165-3 B.	Selavakkal, wife of Nanjappa Goundan	North, No 165-4 B; east, No. 165-4 A; south, No 167-2; west, No. 165-3 A.	·37
Do. No. 165-4 A.	S. Subbai Goundan . ..	North, No. 165-4 B; east, No 165-4 H; south, No. 167 2; west, No. 165-3 H.	·69
Do. No. 167-2 ..	N. Kampira Goundan, Sinnaniyappa Goundan and K. Thangam Goundan, mortgagees, Kali Goundan	North, No 165-3 H & 4 A; east, No. 167-3; south, No. 176-1 B; west, No. 167-1.	6·84
Do. No. 176-1 B.	M Pakkir Goundan, managing member of the family.	North, No. 167-2; east, No 176-1 C; south, No. 176-2 B; west, No. 176-1 A.	2·07
Do. No 176-2 B	A Rasa Goundan and S. Ranga Goundan.	North, No. 176-1 B; east, No 176-2 C; south, No. 185-1; west, No 176-2 A.	1·17
Do. No. 185-2 ..	M Komara Goundan .	North, No. 174-2 H; east, Nos. 185-3 and 184-2; south, No 190-2; west, No. 185-1.	1 13
Enfranchised haram inam.	S. Alyanna Mudaliyar .	North and east, No 183-3; south, No 185-1; west, No 184-3.	0·35
Ryotwari, dry, No. 190-2.	M Komara Goundan ..	North, No 185-2; east, Nos. 185-1 and 190-3; south, No. 190-3, west, No 185-2.	0 71
Unenfranchised religious service inam No. 189-2.	Kariyarathnarajaperumal, present pujari P. Varadanayakan.	North, No. 189-1; east, No. 190-2; south, No. 192-5; west, No. 246-2.	0 17
Dry, No 244-4 ..	V. Venkataramana Ayyangar .	North, No. 244-1; east, Nos. 245-2 and 5, 244-4; south, No. 244-3; west, No 243-1.	3·11
Do. No. 243-2 ..	Do. ..	North No. 243-1; east, No. 244-2; south, Nos 243-3 and 240-7; west, No. 242-2.	0·27
Do. No. 227-1 ..	M Perianatha Goundan and S. Paki Goundan.	North, No. 240-2; east and south, No. 227-2; west, No 228-2.	·64
Do. No. 242-2 ..	S. Pakkir Goundan and M. Periasubba Goundan	North, No. 242-1, east, No. 243-2, south, No. 243-2, west, No. 242-1.	·2898
Do. No. 243-2 ..	Do. do.	North and east, No. 243-1; south, No 240-2; west, No 241-1.	·0093
Do. No. 228-2 ..	Ramalinga Mudaliyar ..	North, No 228-1; east, Nos. 240-2 and 227-1; south, No. 228-3, west, No 230-1 B.	2·61
Do No. 229-1 C ..	Do. ..	North, No. 229-1 A; east, No. 228-2; south, No. 229-1 C; west, No. 227-2.	2·28
Do. No. 227-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No 227-1; east, Nos 229-1 A and 227-2; south, No. 226-1; west No. 227-1.	·43
Do No. 226-2 ..	M. Rangal Goundan, Kanni Goundan, Solava Goundan *alias* Pappayan, *alias* Ranga Goundan and Muni Goundan, with guardian Subbakkal, mortgagee Palanisami Pandaram and Subbai Goundan	North, Nos 227-2; east, No. 226-1; south, No 231-1, and Selvampalayam; west, No 210-3.	3·34
Do. No. 226-1 ..	Do do.	North, No 226-2; east, No 231-1; south and west, Selvampalayam.	·44
		Total ..	41·65

Fort St George, March 18, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·09 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tenali-Repalli Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3 This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to require the land under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwari, with survey or patta sub number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Repalli Taluk, Velo Pallavaru village.		acs.
Inam, wet, S. No. 304 A-1	Tadepalli Venkataratnam ..	North and east No. 304 A-2, south, No. 303 C-1; west, No. 304 B-2	·11
Do. No. 303 C-1.	Kavuta Adinarayana (pattadar); Jammulamudaka Anantarama Somayajulu and Lakshmiarayana Somayajulu (minors, enjoyers).	North, No. 304 A 1; east, No. 303 C-2; south, No. 303 A-3; west, No. 303 B-2	·32
Do. No 303 A-3.	Kavuta Adinarayana	North, No. 303 C-1; east, No 303 A-2; south, Nos 248 A and 301 A; west, No. 303 B-1	·31
Do. No 301 A ..	Kavuta Adinarayana and Jammulamudaka Anantarama Somayajulu and Lakshmiarayana Somayajulu (minors).	North, No. 303 A 3; east, No 301 B; south, No. 248 A-3; west, No. 302 A-3.	·01
Do. No. 246 A ..	Kavuta Adinarayana	North, No 303 A-3; east, No 246 A-3; south, No. 248 A-3 and 245 B-1, west, No 246 B-1	·07
Do. No. 248 A-3.	Do. ..	North, Nos 248 A and 301 A, east, No 246 A-2; south, No 248 C-1; west, No 248 B-1	·03
Temple service inam, wet S. No. 248 C-4	Sri Varadarajaswami Varu ..	North, No 246 A-3; east, No 248 C-2; south, No 248 D-C; west, No. 248 B-3.	·15
Revenue seri., wet, S No. 249-1 C.	Padamati Subbaya	North, No 248 C-1, east, No 249 1-B; south, No. 250 E; west No. 249-2 A.	·05
Temple service inam, wet, S No. 250 B	Sri Varadarajaswami Varu ..	North No. 249 1-C; east, No. 250 C, south, No. 249 C; west, No 249 A.	·13
Govt, wet, S. No. 249 C.	Paleti Sitayya (pattadar), Paleti Sitayya and Paleti Lakshmayya (enjoyers).	North, No. 250 B; east, No 249 D; south, Allamudi Pulimera; west, No 249 B	·61
Inam, wet, S. No. 304 A-2	Tadepalli Venkataratnam ..	North and east, No. 304 A-3, south, No. 303 C-2, west, No. 304 A-1.	·16
Do. No 303 C-2.	Kavuta Adinarayana (pattadar), Jammulamudaka Anantarama Somayajulu and Lakshmiarayana Somayajulu (minors, enjoyers).	North, No. 304 A-2, east, No 303 C-3, south, No 303 A-2; west, No. 303 C-1.	·24
Do. No. 302 A-2	Kavuta Adinarayana	North, No 303 C-2; east, No 302 A-1, south, No. 301 B, west, No 303 A-3.	·11
Do. No. 301 B ..	Kavuta Adinarayana, Jammulamudaka Anantarama Somayajulu and Lakshmiarayana Somayajulu (minors).	North, No. 302 A 2; east, No 301 C; south, No. 248 A-2; west, No 301 A.	·04
Do. No. 248 A-2.	Kavuta Adinarayana	North, No 301 B; east, No. 246 A-1; south, No. 246 C-2; west, No 246 A-3	·32
Temple service inam, wet, S No. 248 C-2	Sri Varadarajaswami Varu ..	North, No 246 A-2, east, No. 248 C-3; south, No 249-1 B; west, No 248 C-1.	·13
Revenue seri, wet, S. No. 249-1 B	Padamati Subbayya	North, No. 248 C-2, east, No. 249-2 A; south, No. 250 C, west, No. 249-1 C	·08
Temple service inam, wet, S No. 250 C.	Sri Varadarajaswami Varu ..	North, No. 249-1 B east, No. 250 D; south, No 249 D; west, No. 249 B.	·28
Govt., wet, S. No. 249 B.	Paleti Sitayya (pattadar); Paleti Sitayya and Paleti Lakshmayya, enjoyers.	North, No. 249 A; east, No. 246 C; south, Allamudi Pulimera; west, No. 249 A.	·06
Do. No. 246 D.	Do. do.	North, No 250 C; east, Nos 246 B and 248 A; south, Allamudi Pulimera; west No 249 C.	·30
Do. No. 249 A.	Do. do	North and east, No 249 B, south, Allamudi Pulimera; west, No. 246 D.	·02
		Total peramboke land ..	1·23
		Grand total ..	4·09

S. B MURRAY,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Fort St. George, March 14, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·94 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Sub-Registrar's office; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Arakandanallur village.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 279 E-2 A.	M. Kuppuswami Nayakkar and M. Mara Nayakkar.	North, No. 279 F; east, No. 279 E 2-B; south, No. 279 E-1; west, No. 279 C.	ACRE. 01

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule —, measuring 1·70 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the [illegible] of an inspection bungalow at Togadu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Taluk[illegible] Nagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order [illegible] of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nagapattinam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Nagur taluk, Tandarpetu village.		
Portion of S. No. 50, dry land.	M.M.Ry. G. Venkata Srinivasa Rao Garu, Superior Proprietor, Alluka and Chela Estates.	North and east S. No 53; south, S. No. 54; west, S. No 63	ACR. ·44
Portion of S. No. 54, dry land.	Do. do.	North, S No 53; east, S No 54; south, S Nos 54 and 55, west, S. No. 54.	1·18
Portion of S. No. 55.	Do. do.	North, S. No 54, east, S Nos 54 and 55; south and west, S. No. 55.	·18
		Total ..	1·70

Fort St. George, March 13, 1914.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·95 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a quarry at mile 25/6 of the Tellicherry-Coorg road and of the branch road leading thereto; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the revenue divisional officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Kirkur village.		ACRES.
Unoccupied dry S. No 33-5 A.	Owner and occupier, Thakkathil Nambiyar.	North, S. No 32-5 C, east, S. No. 32-5 B; south and west, S. No. 32 B C.	1·37
Do. No. 33-5 B	Do. do.	North, S. No 7-1 (of Payambeli Amam) east and south, S. No. 33-5 C; west, S. Nos. 33-5 C and 33-5 A.	0·11
	Payambeli village		
Do. No. 7-1 ..	Do. do.	North, S No. 8 (road); east, S. No 7-4; south, S. No. 33-5 B, (of Kirkur desam); west, S No 23 (of Kirkur desam).	0·13
		Total .	1·61

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·90 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main supply channel connected with the Tuludur project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tuludur project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tuludur project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tiruchchirapalli taluk, Poranipiyam village.		Acs.
Eyr-ward dry, S. No. 167 E.	Na. Valmeekial Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 167 A-1, east, S. Nos. 169 and 168, south, S. No. 218, east, S. No. 168, south, S. No. 218, west, S. No. 167.	1·12
Temple inam, dry, S. No. 168.	Sellieswara temple by trustee Kuppusami Gurukkal Tuludur.	North, S. No. 169; east, S. No. 188 D-2, south, S. No. 218, west, S. No. 167.	1·98
Eyr-ward dry, S. No. [illegible]	Venkatachala Moopan, Aiyamperuma Moopan, Govinda Moopan, Doraisami Moopan and Thiruvengada Moopan.	North and east, S. No. 164; south, S. Nos. 179 and 210; west, S. No. 169 B.	·65
Do. No. 169 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 169 B-2; east, S. No. 169 A; south, S. No. 210, west, S. No. 169 C.	·72
Do. No. 169 C.	Arumugha Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 169 D-2 & E-2; east, S. No. 169 D; south, S. No. 210; west, S. No. 169 D-2.	·83
Do. No. 169 D-2.	Marimuthu Mudali and Mookka Mudali.	North, S. No. 169 D-1; east, S. No. 169 E & C, south, S. No. 210, west, S. Nos. 169 and 168.	·89
Do. No. 169 F-2	Arumugha Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 169 F; east, S. No. 168, south and west, S. No. 169 E-2.	·21
Do. No. 169 B.	Vala Ramasami Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 169 A; east, S. No. 169; south, S. No. 169, west, S. No. 167.	·28
Do. No. 177 A.	Kara Pachai Ammal, Kandan Padayachi, Pachamuthu Padayachi and Kanaga Padayachi.	North, S. No. 177 B, east, S. No. 178; south, S. No. 179, west, S. No. 164.	1·63
Enfranchised tala-yari inam, dry, S. No. 178 B.	Muruthai, Sellan, Karuthan, Varuthan, Irisso, Muthan and Perumal Padayachi.	North, S. No. 178 A, east, S. No. 180; south, S. No. 179; west, S. No. 177.	·71
Eyr-ksom, dry, S. No. 188 A-2.	P. Shanmugha Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 188 A-1; east, S. No. 183 B-2; south, S. No. 191; west, S. No. 189.	·66
Do. No. 188 B-2.	Venkatachala Moopan, Poonanji Moopan, Aiyaperuma Moopan, Govinda Moopan, Doraisami Moopan, Thiruvengada Moopan and Arjuna Naick.	North, S. No. 188 B-1, east, S. Nos. 240 and 204 south, S. No. 191; west, S. No. 189.	·64
Do. No. 190 A-2.	Thoppa Padayachi	North, S. No. 190 A-1; east, S. No. 191; south, S. No. 190 B-1; west, S. No. 203.	·49
Do. No. 190 B-1.	Ku. Pangammai ..	North, S. No. 190 A-2, east, S. No. 191; south, S. No. 190 B-2, & C-1; west, S. No. 203.	·75
Do. No. 190 C-1.	Thoppa Padayachi	North, S. No. 190 B-1, east and south, S. No. 190 C-2; west, S. No. 203.	·94
Do. No. 191 A-1.	P. Shanmugha Padayachi ..	North, S. Nos. 189 and 188; east, S. No. 191 B-1; south, S. No. 191 B-2, west, S. No. 190.	·83
Do. No. 191 B-1	Aiyamperuma Moopan, Govinda Moopan and Thiruvengada Moopan.	North, S. No. 188, east, S. No. 240, south, S. No. 191 B-2, west, S. No. 191 A-1.	·90
Do. No. 208 A.	Vala Ramasami Padayachi .	North and east, S. No. 175; south, S. No. 207, west, S. No. 209.	·10
Do. No. 208 B-1.	Venkatachala Moopan, Poonanji Moopan, Aiyamperuma Moopan, Govinda Moopan, Doraisami Moopan and Thiruvengada Moopan.	North, S. No. 210; east, S. No. 208; south and west, S. No. 209 B-2.	·71
Do. No. 250-A.	Aiyamperuma Moopan, Ramasami Moopan, Nallamuthu Moopan and Chinnammal.	North, S. No. 254; east, S. No. 261; south, S. No. 250 E; west, S. Nos. 186 and 196.	·81
Do. No. 252 A.	Inam and Karaipuja	North, S. No. 254; east, S. No. 253, south, S. No. 261 B-1; west, S. No. 254.	·95
Do. No. 261 B-2.	Poonanji Moopan, Doraisami Moopan, minor, by guardian Mother Chinnammal.	North, S. No. 261 A; east, S. No. 243; south, S. No. 261 B-1, west, S. Nos. 250 and 254.	·64
Do. No. 261 C-1.	Poonanji Moopan, Venkatachala Moopan, Aiyamperuma Moopan, Doraisami Moopan, Thiruvengada Moopan and Gurusda Moopan.	North, S. No. 249; east and south, S. No. 261 C-2; west, S. No. 261 B-1.	·01
Do. No. 261 A-1	Arjuna Naick	North, S. Nos. 261 B-1 & B-2 and 260; east and south, S. No. 263 A-2 A, west, S. Nos. 261 and 264.	·73
Do. No. 263 B-2	Na. Vaithi Padayachi (family manager).	North, S. No. 263 B1; east S. No. 263 A-1, south, S. No. 262 A, west, S. No. 264.	·64
Do. No. 263 A-2. A.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 260; south, S. Nos. 263 A-2 B; west, S. Nos. 261 and 264.	1·99

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Triddhachalam taluk, Perumpiyam village—cont.			
Ryotwari dry, S. No. 264 B.	Maruthai, Vegathan, Sellan, Mathan, Karuthan, Irusan and Vaithi Padayachi.	North, S. No. 264 A; east, S. Nos. 262 and 261; south, S. Nos. 260 and 261; west, S. No. 188.	ACS. ·44
Do. No. 270 B.	Govinda Konan, Ari Konan and Chinna Konan.	North, S. No. 270 A; east, S. No. 271; south, S. No. 277; west, S. No. 270 A.	·14
Do. No. 272 B.	Kola [illegible] Padayachi and Perumal Padayachi.	North, S. No. 272 A; east and south, S. No. 273; west, S. No. 271.	·19
Do. No. 274 A-1.	Kola. Arumukhanna Padayachi and Perumal Padayachi.	North, S. No. 68; east, S. No. 274 B-1; south, S. No. 274 A-2; west, S. No. 273.	·70
Do. No. 274 B-1.	Vai Arumukhalla Padayachi ...	North, S. No. 68; east, S. No. 275; south, S. No. 274 B-2; west, S. No. 274 A-1.	·20
Do. No. 279 A.	Muthusami Padayachi and Arumukhala Padayachi.	North and east, S. No. 278; south, S. No. 279 B; west S. Nos. 271 and 272.	·56
Do. No. 279 B.	Govinda Konan, Ari Konan and Chinna Konan.	North, S. Nos. 277 A, 279 and 271; east, S. No. 276; south, S. Nos. 277 C and 281; west, S. No. 279.	1·35
Do. No. 276 A-3.	Na. Vaithi [illegible]yachi (family manager)	North, S. No. 276 A-1; east, S. No. 276 B-2; south, S. Nos. 280 and 281; west, S. No. 280.	·72
Do. No. 279 B-2	Na. Amasi Arumugha [illegible] yachi, Perumal Padayachi and Vegathan Padayachi.	North, S. No. 276 B-1; east S. No. 277; south, S. No. 281; west, S. No. 276 A-2.	·87
Do. No. 281 A-1 A.	Ari. Muniu Pachanatha Padayachi (family manager).	North, S. A. 1-8; south, S. [illegible]-277 A; east, S. No. 281 A-2 A;	·16
Do. No. 281 A-2 A.	Eli Pachanatha Padayachi	North, S. No. 279; east, S. No. 281 A-2 A; south, S. No. 281 A-2 B; west, S. No. 280.	·42
		Total ..	21·00

Fort St. George March 18, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 29 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the Coleroon right bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk No. 3 Sidhamalli village			
Temple, poramboke	Sri Sundara Narayana Perumal	North, S. No. 25; east, S. No. 31; south, S. No. 16; west, S. Nos. 23 and 30.	ACRS. ·29

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Railway Station yard at Pallikona, Repalle taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to acquire the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Karmur village			
(Karuma wet), Govt., dry, S. No. 188 A.	Vajindla Peda Ramayya, Vajindla China Ramayya and Parushari Rattayya	North, Pallikona; east, No. 188 B; south, No. 191, west, Pallikona.	ACRS. ·17
Do. No. 188 B.	Vajindla Peda Ramayya, Vajindla China Ramayya and Parushari Rattayya.	North and east, No. 188 D; south, No. 167; west, No. 188 A	·36
		Total ..	13

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D (General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 63·24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tatagudi reservoir, Tiruvallur project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or pramboke, with survey or patta sub-number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot District, Tiruvallam taluk, Ammur village.		ACS.
Eyotwari dry, No. 11.	Ko. Ramasami Udayan and Karuppayan.	North, S. No. 10 E, east, S Nos 67 E-1 and 16, south, S. No. 16, west, S. Nos. 12 and 13	4·0
Do. No. 16.	Nallamuthu Ammal.	North, S. No 4; east, S No 12, south, S. No. 12, west, S Nos. 14 and 18.	1·48
Do. No. 17 B	Muttayappudayan, Thiruvengada Udayan and Periyasami Udayan, minor by guardian, Ponnammal.	North, S. No 30 A; east, S No 65 C; south, S No. 17 B; west, S No. 19	1·19
Do. No 17 C.	Ve Seruthadayan and Pachamuthu Udayan.	North, S No 17 E; east, S No. 65 C; south, S. No. 17 D, E & F; west, S No. 19	1·24
Do. No. 17 D.	Nallamuthu Udayan and Ammani Ammal.	North, S. No. 17 C; east, S. No. 65 C, south, S No. 17 G, west, S. No. 17 C	·52
Do. No. 17 E.	Aiyasami Udayan	North, S No 17 C, east, S. No. 17 D, south, S No. 17 G; west, S. No. 17 F.	·30
Do. No. 17 F	Sellamuthu Udayan (family manager)	North, S No. 17 C, east, S No 17 E; south, S. No 17 G; west, S. No. 18.	·52
Do. No. 18 A.	Alyasami Udayan	North, S. No 19, east, S. No. 17 G, south, S. No. 18 B, west, S No. 14	·60
Do. No 18 B.	Nallamuthu Padayachi	North, S Nos 18 C1 and 16, east S. No 19; south, S. No. 21 C, west, S No 18.	·16
Do No. 18 C.	Palani Ammal	North, S. No. 18 E; east, S No. 16 F; south, S. No. 18 B, west, S. No 19	1·28
Do. No. 18 E.	Alagappadayan	North, S. No 18 C; east, S No 18 F; south, S No 19; west, S No. 18 C & D	·88
Do. No. 18 F.	Do.	North and east, S No 17 G; south, S No 33 A, west, S Nos 18 E, C & E and 19.	1·68
Do. No. 18 G.	Pachamuthu Udayan	North, S. No. 17 G; east, S No. 18 H; south, S No. 33 A; west, S No. 18 F.	1·0
Do. No. 18 H.	Palani Ammal	North, S. No 17 G; east, S. No 18 A, C & E, south, S. No. 33 A; west, S No. 18 G.	1 68
Do. No. 20 ..	Pachamuthu Udayan, Alagappadayan and Palani Ammal.	North, S No 19; east and south, S. No. 33 B, west S. No. 21 A.	·96
Do No. 21 A.	Muttayappadayan, Thiruvengadathu Udayan and Periyasami, minor, by guardian Ponnammal.	North, S. Nos. 18 D and 19, east, S No. 19, south, S. Nos 21 B and 21 B1, west, S No 21 B & C.	1·13
Do. No. 21 B.	Do. do.	North, S No 21 A & C; east, S. No. 22 D; south and east, S. No. 22;	1·28
Do. No. 21 C.	Nallamuthu Udayan.	North, S. Nos. 18 and 18 D; east, S No. 21 A; south S. No. 21 C; west, S. No. 22.	·27
Do No. 23 ..	Sellamuthusami Udayan (family manager).	North, S. No 22; east, S Nos. 21 B and 21; south, S. No 24; west, S No 22	1·07
Do. No. 24 ..	Muttayappadayan, Thiruvengadathu Udayan and Periyasami Udayan, minor, by guardian mother Ponnammal.	North, S No 23; east, S No 26; south and west, S No. 27	1 64
Do. No 26 ..	Ivanar Tal Mandi	North, S. Nos 27 and 26, east, south and west, S No. 27.	·74
Do. No 26 .	Doraisami Udayan	North, S Nos 28 and 33 B; east, S. No. 31, south S, No. 29, west, S No. 27.	1·19
Do. No. 29 ..	Do	North S No 28, east, S. No. 30, south, S. No. 27; west, S No. 39;	1·32
Do. No 30 ..	Muttayappadayan, Thiruvengadathu Udayan and Periyasami Udayan, minor, by guardian Ponnammal.	North, S. No 31, east, S. No. 42 A; south, S. No. 27; west, S No. 29	1·48
Do No. 33 A.	Pachamuthu Udayan.	North, S No. 18 F, G & H; east, S No. 37 C & D; south and west S. No 33 B	2·27
Do No 33 A-1.	Na. Narayana Udayan	North, S No. 17 G, east, S No 31 A-2, south, S No 34 C-1; west, S No. 18 H.	·21
Do. No 34 C-1.	Ve Seruthu Udayan and Pachamuthu Udayan	North, S. No. 34 A-1; east, S No. 34 C-2; south, S No 34 D-1; west, S. No. 18 H.	·88
Do. No. 34 D-1	Muttayappadayan, Thiruvengadathu Udayan and Periyasami Udayan, minor, by guardian Ponnammal.	North, S No 34 C-1; east, S No 34 D 2; south, S No 37 C-1, west, S. No. 31	·62
Do No. 37 C-1	Pachamuthu Udayan	North, S. No. 34 D-1, east, S. No. 37 C-2; south, S No 37 D; west, S. No. 33 A.	69
Do No. 37 D	Sellamuthusami Udayan	North, S. No. 37 C-1; east, S. No. 37 E-1; south, S. No. 31 G-1; west, S. No. 33 B.	66

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikkal, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tiruchchanoor taluk, A. Kizanur village.		Acs.
Ryotwari dry, No. 37 C-1	Aiyasami Udayan	North, S. No. 37 C-1 ; east, S. No 37 C-1 ; south, S. No. 37 C-1 ; west, S. No. 37 D	·08
Do. No. 41 A.	I. Annamuthu Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 37 B-1 & B-2 , east, S. No 41 E ; south, S. No. 43 A ; west, S. No. 41	2·18
Do No 43 A-3-1.	Puli K. Ramaswami Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 41 A ; east, S. No 43 A-2-2 ; south, S. Nos 43 A-1-1 and 43 B-1 ; west, S. No 43 A 1.	1 79
Do. No. 43 B-1.	Do. ..	North, S No 43 A-2-1 ; east, S. No. 43 B-2 ; south and west, S No. 43 A-1-1.	·33
Do. No. 44 A.	Puli Muthalinga Moopan and Sinna Padayachi.	North, S No. 44 , east, S No. 45 B , south, S No 43 ; west, Ivanur.	2 02
Do. No. 47 A.	I. Muthusami	North, S No 43 ; east, S. No. 47 B ; south and west Ivanur.	·62
Do. No. 68 A.	Mutha Venkatachala Udayan, Sittappadayan and Na Aiyasami Udayan.	North, S. No. 69 C ; east, S No. 68 B ; south, S. No. 17 A ; west, b No. 16.	1·66
Do. No. 68 B.	Tha. Sinnakutti and Potti Ammal	North, S. No 66 C & D , east, S. No 201 C ; south, S. Nos. 17 A and 65 C ; west, S. No 65 A	1·70
Do. No 65 C.	Rs. Chinnamni C. Pachamuthu Udayan, Doraisami Udayan Muthayappudayan, Thiruvengadappa Udayan, Periyasami Udayan, minor, by guardian Ponnusami, Va. Sivathudayan, Pachamuthu Udayan, Pachamuthu Udayan, Alagappudayan, Palani Ammal, Nallamuthu Udayan, Ammani Ammal, Aiyasami Udayan and Sethumuthusami Udayan	North, S No 66 B , east, S No 202 ; south, S. No 64 ; west, S. No. 17 A, B, C, D & G	7·35
Do. No. 67 A-1	E Kumarasami Udayan and Karuppudayan.	North, S. No. 66 A , east, S. No. 67 A-1 ; south, S. No. 67 B-1 ; west, S. No 10 A & B.	23
Do. No. 67 B-1	Do. do.	North, S No. 67 A-1 ; east, S No 67 B-2 ; south, S. No 10 ; west, S Nos. 10 A & B and 11.	0 66
		Total ..	19·24

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tholudur project, Tittagudi Reservoir ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikkal, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tiruchchanoor taluk, T. Kannampalem village.		Acs
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 64 A.	Muthukaruppan	North, S. No. 78 and Inamr ; east, S. No. 64 B-1 , south, S. No. 67 A ; west, S No. 68.	2·04
Do. No 64 B 1.	Kolandaivel Naick Arumugha Naick Vellyatti Naick, Perumal Naick and M. Karuppa Naick	North, S No. 78 and Inamr , east, S. No 64 E-2 ; south, S. No 67 A and B ; west, S. No 64 A.	1 68
Do. No 67 A-1.	K. Karuppa Naick and Gangal Ammal.	North, S. No 64 A , east, S. No. 67 A-2 and E-1 ; south, S. No. 66 , west, S. No. 68	1·03
Do No 67 B-1.	Rangasami Naick and M. Karuppa Naick,	North, S. No. 67 A and E-1 ; east and south S. No 67 B-2 ; west, S No 67 A-1.	·64
Do. No. 68 A-1.	Karuppa Naick, son of Lakshmana Naick.	North, S. No 67 A-1 , east and south S. No. 66 A-2 ; west, S. No. 66.	·18
		Total ..	4·43

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25·71 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main supply channel connected with the Tolludur Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolludur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tolludur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Akkanur village.		acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 122 A-2.	Kannaswami Nayanar and Arumamalai Mudali.	North, S Nos. 122 A-1, 126 and 126; east, S. No. 127; south, S Nos 122 B-2 and 123 A 2; west, S. No 123 B-2.	1·41
Do. No 126 B	Kannaswami Nayanar ..	North, S. No. 126 A; east, S No. 126; south and west, S No. 132.	·10
Do. No. 126 E.	Do .	North, No S 126 A; east, S. No. 127; south, S. No 123; west S No. 126.	·56
Do. No. 127 A.	Natesa Nayanar	North, S No 126; east, S. No. 132; south, S. No. 127 B; west S. Nos 122 and 126.	·26
Do No. 128 C 2.	Sellammal and Natesa Nayanar.	North, S No. 126 C-1; east, S. No. 131; south, S No 127 and 132; west, No 126 C-1	·52
Do. No. 131 A-2.	Kumaraswami Nayanar and Ramalinga Nayanar,	North, S No. 131 A-1; east, S No. 141; south, S No 131-B; west, S. No. 126	1·18
Do No 131 B	Muthuswami Nayanar and Lakshmi Ammal,	North, S No. 131 A-2; east, S. No. 143; south, S No 132; west, S. No. 126.	·10
Do No. 132 A-1.	Lakshmi Ammal, Sellamuthu Padayachi and Krishna Padayachi	North, S. No 131; east and south, S. No 132 A-2; west, S. Nos. 126 and 127.	·22
Do. No. 141 A.	Sinnamuthu and Velayuda Nayanar	North, S. No. 143; east, S. No. 167; south and west, S. No 141 B-1.	·47
Do. No 141 B-1.	Irappa Nayanar, Ramalinga Nayanar, Natesa Nayanar, Velayuda Nayanar and A. Ramalinga Nayanar.	North, S. No. 141-A; east, S. No. 167; south, S. No 141 B-2; west, S. No 131.	·70
Do. No. 143 A-2	Velayuda Nayanar and Ramaswami Nayanar.	North, S. No 143 A-1; east, S. No. 143 B-2; south, S. No 141; west, S No. 131.	·92
Do. No 143 B-2.	Sinnamuthu Velayuda Nayanar.	North, S No. 143 B-1; east, S. No 143 C-2; south, S No. 141; west, S No 143 A-2.	·24
Do. No 143 C-2.	Sellathangal	North, S No. 143 C-1; east, S. No. 168; south, S No 167; west, S. No 143 B-2	·15
Do, No. 146 B ..	Pa Rama Nayanar, Rathnia Nayanar	North, S. No 145 A, east, S No 146; south, S No 147; west, S. No. 143.	·33
Do. No. 146 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 146 B-1; east and south, S. No. 167; west, S. No. 145.	·66
Do. No. 149 A .	Ramaswami Mudali	North, S. No. 68; east, S No 149 B; south, S. No. 167; west, S. No. 167.	1·04
Do. No. 168 B ..	Vyapuri Asari	North, S Nos 67 and 148; east, S. No. 150; south, S. Nos 168 and 167; west, S No 149 A.	1·48
Do. No. 150 A.	Irappa Nayanar and Taluyari Arunan.	North, S. No 67; east, S. No. 150 B; south, S. No 150; west, S No. 168.	1·68
Do. No. 150 B.	Velayuda Nayanar, Ramaswami Nayanar	North, S. No 67; east, S No. 151; south, S. No. 164; west, S No. 150 A	1·70
Do. No. 151 A.	Narida Sellan	North S No 24; east, S. No. 152; south, S. No. 151 B; west, S. Nos. 67 and 150	·26
Do. No. 151 B	Seri Sellan	North, S No. 151 A; east and south, S. No. 164; west, S. No. 150.	·45
Do. No. 152 A.	Vyapuri Asari	North, S. No 23, east, S. No. 152 B; south, S No 151; west, S. No. 151.	·81
Do No. 154 A-1	Seri Tali Thegan	North, S. No 152; east, S. No. 152 A-2; south, S No. 152 A-2 C-1; west, S. No 151.	·43
Do No. 154 C-1	Umayan	North, S. No. 154 A-1; east and south, S. No. 154 C-2; west, S No 151.	·05
Do No. 24 B	Ada Subburayan	North, S. No. 24 A, east, S. No. 23; south, S. No 152; west, S. No. 24 A.	·21
Do No. 23	Do.	North, S. No. 25; east, S No. 23; south, S No. 152; west, S No 24	·89
Do. No. 23 A-1	Do.	North S No. 25; east, S No. 22 B-1 & B-2; south, S Nos. 23 A-1 and 152; west, S. No. 23.	·75
Do. No 23 B-1.	Do.	North, S Nos 25 and 26; east and south, S. No. 23 B 2; west, S No 23 A-1.	·17
Do. No 23 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No 25 B-1; east, S. No 25 C-3, south, S. Nos. 22 and 23; west, S No. 25 B-1.	·15
Do No 25 C 3	Narida Sellan	North, S. Nos 25 C-1, C-2 & B-2; east, S No 26; south, S No 22, west, S No. 25 C-2, B-2 & D-1	1·20
Do. No 25 D-2.	Muthuswami Nayanar ..	North, S No 25 D-1, east and south, S. No 26 C-2; west, S. No. 25 D-1	·26
Do. No. 21 B-1.	Sinna Muthan Nallaqbi ..	North, S No 20; east, S Nos. 20 and 21 B-2; south, S No. 21 A-1 & B-2; west, S. No. 20.	0·19
Do. No 20 D-1.	Venkatachala Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi.	North, S No 20, east and south, S No. 20 B-2; west, S. Nos. 28 E and 29.	·44

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboku, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk Alkunur village—cont.			
			ACS.
Ryotwari dry, No. 29 E.	Malayan	North, S. No 21, east, S No. 29 D-1, south, S No 29 F-1, west, S. No. 21	31
Do. No. 29 F-1.	Sinna Muthan .	North, S. No. 21 E, east and south S. No. 29 F-2; west, S No 21	·22
Do No. 29 E-2	Government conditionally assigned to Nallathi.	North, S. Nos. 29 F-1 and 29-C, east A-d south, S No 29, west, . No. 29 E-1.	·40
Do. No 29 E-2	Annamalai	North, S. No 29, east, S. No. 29 C-1; south, S Nos 29 A and 21, west, S. No 29 E-1.	·53
Do No. 29 A ..	Pa. Venkatachala Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi.	North, S No 29 E-2, east, S. No. 29—south, S. No. 21, west, S No. 29 E-2.	·42
Do. No. 29 A-1.	Virdhachalam Pillai and Sivasu Chetti.	North, S. No 21 E-1; east and south, S No. 21 A 2; west, S Nos 28.	·01
		Total ..	26·71

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17·45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main supply of channel connected with the Telugar Project, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Telugar Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Telugar Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboku, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent, to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Vaykaiyur village.			
			ACS
Dry, ryotwari, No. 224 A 1.	Sellamuthu Padayachi, Ranga Padayachi, Elayaperumal Padayachi and Chinniamal Padayachi.	North, S No. 224 A-2; east, S. No 225, south, S. No. 210, west, S. No. 223.	1·02
Do. No. 226 A 2	Para Ephiran, Karuppan, Arumugam, subbayyar and Govinda Padayachi.	North, S No 227; east, F No. 226 B, south, S. No 210; west, S No 225.	1·43
Do. No 226 B.	Balakrishna Pillai	North, E No. 227, east S No. 222, south, S No. 227 B-1; west, S. No. 227 A-1.	·38
Do. No 227 A-2.	Palasimuthu Padayachi	North, S No 226; east, S. No 229, south, S. No. 226 B-2; west, S. No. 227 A-1.	·69
Do No 227 B-2.	Do. ..	North, S No. 227 A-1; east, S. No 229; south, S No 228, west, S No 227 B-1.	·32
Do. No 230 A-2.	Lakshmana Padayachi, Pe Se. Nanganuthu Padayachi, Se Ramaswami Padayachi, Pe. Ranga Padayachi, Ne. Ranga Padayachi, Ee Nanganuthu Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Chinnaiyanthi Padayachi and Ram Ayee.	North, S No. 230 A 1; east, S No. 233, south, S. No. 231; west, S. No. 229	5·05
Do. No. 232 ..	Arumuthu Padayachi, Narayana Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pa. Sellamuthu Padayachi and Pe. Sellamuthu Padayachi.	North, S. No. 233; east, S No. 71; south S No. 231; west, S. No. 232.	·12
Do No. 71 ..	Ditto do.	North, S. No. 70/233; east, S No. 70, south, S. No. 231, west, S. Nos. 232 and 233	·66
Do No. 70 E ..	Nanganuthu Padayachi	North, S. No. 70 A; east, S. No. 86; south, S Nos 71 and 72; west, S. No. 233	81
Do No. 86. ..	Do.	North, S No 87, east, S. No. 66; south, and west, S. No. 86	17
Do. No. 87 B-2.	Pa. Krishna Padayachi	North, S. No 67 B-1; east, S. No. 66, south, S. Nos 66 and 69; west, S. No. 67 B-1.	·66
Do. No. 69 B .	Ahmole	North, S. Nos. 69 A and 64; east, S. No. 65, south, S No. 64; west, S No 86.	·20
Do. No. 64 ..	Veyyayuri	North, S No 66; east, S No 63, south, S No. 231; west, S. No 69	·23
Do No 63 ..	Narayana Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pe. Sellamuthu Padayachi and Pe. Sellamuthu Padayachi.	North, S. No. 64, east and south, S. No. 63 B; west, S. No. 65	1·34
Do No. 62 A-2	Ahmole	North, S. No. 62 A-1; east, S. No. 61; south, S. No 63; west, S No 62 B	20
Do No. 61 B .	KS Kaliyaperuma Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 61 A, east S. No 60, south, S No. 231, west, S No. 60	2·81
Do No. 62 A-2.	Mutta Velayuda Nayanar, Sellamuthu Padayachi and Velayuda Nayanar.	North, S. No 60 A-1; east, S. No. 47, south, S No 74, west, S. No 61	2·77
		Total ..	17·45

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy to Govt., P W D, (Irrig (Gen Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 17th and 24th March 1914, is published for general information :—

No. in this list	Department	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1914.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 583, Mar. 7 ..	Village Courts.—Directing publication in the *South Canara District Gazette* of a notification under section 3 and 9 of the Madras Village Courts Act grouping together certain villages in the South Canara District and establishing a village court in the central village [1 s.]
2	Financial ..	No. 199, Mar. 16 ..	Compensation for dearness of food.—Sanctioning the grant of — to all whole time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem and to State pensioners up to the end of March 1914 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency and permitting heads of departments and officers in three districts in raise the pay of the menials falling within the scope of G.O. No. 442, Financial, dated 8th October 1910, up to an amount not exceeding that of the grain compensation allowance which would be admissible to them had they been whole-time pensionable servants [1 s.]
3	Marine ..	No. 74, Mar. 7 ..	Exhibition.—Communicating to the officers and Indian concerned letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1390—1753—5 dated 23rd February 1914, on the subject of the Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition to be held in London in September—October 1914. [1 s.]
4	Educational ..	Nos. 206, 203, Feb 16.	Report on Public Instruction.—Reviewing — in the Madras Presidency for 1912-13. [1 s.]
5	Local and Municipal.	No. 248 L., Feb. 7.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Godavari District Board for 1914-15. [1 s.]
6	Do.	No. 299 L., Feb 13.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Vizagapatam District Board for 1914-19. [1 s.]
7	Do.	No. 332 L., Feb. 17	Bridge.—Sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,81,700 for the construction of a girder — across the Amaravati river at Malaikalakam in the Coimbatore district, and sanctioning as a special case a grant to the District Board towards the construction of the said — of Rs. 82,276, being three-fourths of the cost thereof out of the additional provincial grant of five lakhs for bridges and cause ways for 1913-14 [1 s.]
8	Do	No. 336 L., Feb. 16.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the South Canara District Board for 1914-19. [1 s.]
9	Do.	No. 341 L., Feb. 20	Bridge.—Sanctioning a half grant of Rs. 50,150 for the construction of a — over the Sharmaganadi river in the Madura district and requesting the District Board to submit an application for a loan of its half share in September 1914. [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 370 L., Feb 24.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tinnevelly District Board for 1914-15 [1 s.]
11	Do.	No. 380 M., Feb. 12	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Gudiyatham Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
12	Do.	No. 384 M., Feb. 18.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Karur Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
13	Do	No. 395 M., Feb. 28.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Palghat Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
14	Do.	No. 313 M., Feb 18	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Palamcottah Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 314 M., Feb 18	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chingleput Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
16	Do	No. 327 M., Feb. 20.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chittoor Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
17	Do.	No. 325 M., Feb 21.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Dindigul Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
18	Do	No. 353 M., Feb 24.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tiruppattur Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
19	Do.	Nos. 382 and 383 M., Feb. 24.	Administration, repeal.—Reviewing the — of the Corporation of Madras for 1912-13 [1 s.]
20	Do.	No. 324 M., Feb. 21.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Berhampore Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
21	Do.	No. 346 M., Feb. 25	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Parlakimedi Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
22	Do.	No. 415 M., Feb. 27.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Coimbatore Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
23	Do.	No. 421 M., Mar 2.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Vaniyambadi Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras

W. O HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1914 മാർച്ച് 24.

നമ്പർ 137.—1911 ലെ (1911 ലെ 5) മതിരാശി ക്ഷീരവൃക്ഷ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ മതിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉനസിപ്പൽ പ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്ക 1914 സപ്തംബർ 1-ാം തീയതിയോ അതിനുശേഷമോ സംബന്ധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും അതാതിന്റെ നേരെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം കമ്മിക്കുന്നതും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കും ചെയ്യാൻ നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനായി ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 1 (2) (b) വകുപ്പോട് ചേർത്ത ഷെഡ്യൂൾപ്രകാരം ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളവർ മേപ്പടി വകുപ്പിലെ വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഈ ആറിയിപ്പു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതീയതി മുതൽ രണ്ടു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പല ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടുകളിലെയും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുമാരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ഉനസിപ്പാലിറ്റി.		ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം കമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.	
കുഡലൂർ	...	തെക്കൻ ആർക്കാട്ടിലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് പൊലീസ്സ് സൂപ്രഡേണ്ട്.	
നെല്ലൂർ	...	നെല്ലൂർ	ടി.
മായ്വരം	...	തഞ്ചാവൂർ	ടി.
ബർഹാംപൂർ	...	ഗഞ്ചാം	ടി.
ഗുണ്ടൂർ	...	ഗുണ്ടൂർ	ടി.
വിശാഖപട്ടണം	...	വിശാഖപട്ടണം	ടി.
വിജയനഗരം	...	ടി.	ടി.
രാജമഹേന്ദ്രം	...	ഗോദാവരി	ടി.
കൊക്കനഡ	...	കൊക്കനഡ അസിസ്റ്റാണ്ട് പൊലീസ്സ് സൂപ്രഡേണ്ട്.	
കോഴിക്കോട്	...	തെക്കേ മലയാളം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് പൊലീസ്സ് സൂപ്രഡേണ്ട്.	

ഡബ്ലു. ഇ. ഫാതെൻ,
ആക്ടിങ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 2 *as.* 6 *p.*

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 582.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. T. A. R. Ramanatha Chettyar Avargal to be members of the District Board of Coimbatore.

No. 589.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the second division.

No. 590.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. Muhammad Noina Marakkayar Yusuf Ghani Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 591.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tiruchengode Kuppuswami Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Bommaganti Subbarayudu Sita Ramayya Garu have been appointed, by election, as members of the Salem District Board by the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 592.—Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Dasi Bhimasena Rao Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Adoni Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

No. 593.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Rayapuram Nellaveram Dhanapal Mudaliyar Avargal to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

No. 594.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundaracharlu Avargal, M.A., to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

No. 595.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Ganapati Subba Ayyar Anantarama Ayyar Avargal to be a member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 596.—Under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby delegates to District Boards the power vested in him by sub-section (2) of section 117-B of the Act to sanction the proposals of Taluk Boards to close any public market or any part thereof.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 537.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10,311 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school in the Karumbur street in the Coimbatore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village.			
Dry, T.S. No. 2518 ..	Avanni Konan alias Ponnuswami Konan	North, T.S. No. 2518; east, T.S. Nos. 2513 and 2517; south, Murakira Nanjappa Gavandan's street; west, T.S. No. 2519.	Sq. ft. 3,720
Do. No. 2519 ..	Virarattha Singh Thalaivan Singh and minor Gopal Singh with Virarattha Singh as guardian.	North, T.S. No. 2511; east, T.S. No. 2518; south, Murakira Nanjappa Gavandan's street; west, T.S. No. 2520.	6,591
		Total ..	10,311

No. 538.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03375 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing two latrines in the Mangalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 108. Gaddi Bettu village.			
Garden, S.No. 1061-B	Lingappa Shetti (Malgar) and Pu'ta (female) Malgeni tenant.	North, S. No. 1055; east and south, S. No. 1061 A; west, S. Nos. 1054 and 1063.	Acre. ·01125
Do. 1715 A-1	Subbanna Shastri ..	North, S. Nos. 1712 and 1710, east, S. No. 1717; south, S. No. 1715 A-2; west, S. No. 1715 B (road).	·02250
		Total ..	·03375

No. 539.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7,938 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing type-design latrines in the Gudiyattam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Gudiyattam taluk, Gudiyattam town.			
Govt., wet, T.S. No. 631 B, ward No. 1, block No. 3.	Annamalai Mudali of Kallur, hamlet of Gudiyattam.	North, T.S. No. 303; east and south, T.S. No. 301 A; west T.S. No. 289.	Sq. ft. 2,204
Govt., dry, T.S. No. 512 B of ward No. 6, block No. 6	Muhammad Khan Sahib, son of Yusuf Khan Sahib of Tallapattam Bazar street	North, Kesadiyan river, east, T.S. No. 513; south, T.S. No. 512 A; west, T.S No 501.	1,596
Govt., wet, T.S No. 303 B in block No 5 of ward No. 4.	Arul Venkatachala Mudali, Periyatambiar of Kaikkala community of Nallampet village	North, T.S No 302, east, T.S. Nos. 341 and 347; south and west, T.S 303 A	3,136
		Total ..	7,036

No. 600.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the feeder channel of the tank at Kavali, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or palmah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Kavali village.			
Dry, S. No. 1084-1	Patindar, Chola Viswanathan; purchaser and owners, Chodala Venkatesamanjam Chetty, M.R.Ry. Panabaguala Subrahmanyam Pantulu and Palati Subbayya	North, S. No. 1084-2, donka, east, S. No. 1084, village site, south, S. No. 1085-1, channel, west, S. No. 1083-2, road.	cents. 8

No. 601.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6,960 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a standard latrine in the Erode municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Erode town.			
Dry, T.S. No 246-2	Pongiyammal Angayammal, wife of Pongiya Gavundan.	North, T.S No. 246-1, east, T.S. No. 245; south and west, T.S No. 246-1.	Sq. Ft. 6,960

No. 602.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well in Tappalampuliyur village, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, 51. Tappalampuliyur village.		ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 154 M...	Ramakrishna Ayyar	North and east, No. 154 M, south and west, No. 154 A.	·02

No. 603.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road No. 56, Koradachcheri to Mannargudi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 206. Kulattur village.		ACRE.
Inam as per patnaik, but road as per settlement (a portion of S. No. 206).	Ramaswami Pillai, the present trustee of the Muniyamman temple of Vinnavanal.	North, portion of road S. No. 206 and the Elavangargudi channel, east, portion of S. No. 206, choultry, plantain garden, etc.; south, portion of S. No. 198 A, Vennar, west, S. No. 208 E.	11

No. 604.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of sheds for toties in the Cuddapah municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaik or pannaikke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Nagarampet village.		ACRE.
... dry, S. No. 303-1.	Fakir Sahib, ...	North, road; east, village boundary of Chinna Chauk village; south, S. No. 303-2 (A); west, S. No. 299	1·76
Do. No. 303-2 (A)	Swamy Venkata Subbaiah ..	North, S. No. 303-1; east, village boundary of Chinna Chauk village; south, S. No. 303-2 E; west, S. No. 299	1·39
		Total ..	3·15

No. 605.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9,934 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane in Tiruvallur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Settlement

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village	
Village site, poramboke.	W. Jivaratna Pillai ..	South, Kaveri street; east and south, Jivaratna Pillai's backyard; west, Lakshmi Ammal's house and backyard	66 sq. ft. 615
Do.	Lakshmi Ammal ..	North, Lakshmi Ammal's backyard; east and south, Jivaratna Pillai's backyard; west, Venu Pillai's backyard	648
Do.	Venu Pillai ..	North, Venu Pillai's backyard; east, Lakshmi Ammal's backyard, south, Jivaratna Pillai's backyard, west, Viraswami Nayudu's backyard	336
Do.	P. Viraswami Nayudu ..	North, P. Viraswami Nayudu's backyard; east, Venu Pillai's backyard, south, Vijayaraga Pillai's and Janardana Pillai's backyard; west, Kampa Rangappa Nayudu's backyard	312
Do.	Kamma Rangappa Nayudu.	North, Kamma Rangappa Nayudu's house and backyard west, Viraswami Nayudu's backyard, south, Vijayaraga Pillai's and Rahimam Ammal's vacant site; west, Rangayyaki Ammal's backyard	310
Do.	Rangayyaki Ammal ..	North, Rangayyaki Ammal's backyard; east, Kamma Rangappa Nayudu's house; south, Raghava Mudali's house and backyard; west, Raghava Mudali's backyard	345
Do.	Minor Raghava Mudali, guardian mother Krishnamma)	North, Raghava Mudali's backyard, east, Rangayyaki Ammal's backyard; south, Raghava Mudali's house; west, Papayya Nayudu's vacant site	197
Do.	Papayya Nayudu ..	North, Papayya Nayudu's vacant site, east, Balu Mudali's backyard, south, M. Venkatasinghava Reddi's backyard, west, ayi Ammal's vacant site.	160
Do.	Tayammal	North, Tayammal's vacant site; east, Papayya Nayudu's vacant site, south, Abdul Mahmad de Sahib's backyard and Venkatasinghava Reddiar's backyard; west, Ramaswami Chetti's backyard.	309
Do.	S. Ramaswami Chetti ..	North, Ramaswami Chetti's backyard, east, Tavi Ammal's vacant site, south, Subapati Pillai's and Dharmaswami Sayudu's backyard; west, Wesleyan Mission high school compound.	360
Do.	Tayammal	North, Kaveri street; east, Tayammal's vacant site, south, Tayammal's vacant site (item No. 9), west, Ramaswami's Chetti's house and backyard.	748
Do.	Venu Ammal	North, Venu Ammal's backyard, east, Wesleyan Mission school compound; south, Jivaratna Pillai's backyard; west, Pitreja Chetti's backyard	179
Do.	Elireja Chetti	North, Elireja Chetti's backyard, east, Venu Ammal's (wife of Sabharaya Chetti) backyard, south, Jivaratna Pillai's backyard; west, Elirajammal's (wife of Satchi Chetti) backyard	179
Do.	Elirajammal ..	North, Elirajammal's backyard; east, Elireja Chetti's backyard; south Jivaratna Pillai's and Muniappa Chetti's backyard, west, Ramapathan's garden.	495
Do.	Ramapathan	North, Ramapathan's garden; east, Narayappa Chetti's and Elirajammal's backyard; south, Ammini Ammal's backyard and Janapan chettiam backyard, west, Janapan chettiam backyard	1,735
Do.	Janapan chettiam by trustee A. Viraswami Chetti, Venkatasamai Chetti and Gopalaswami Chetti.	North, Janapan Chettiam choultry backyard and Kaveri street; east Ramapathan's garden and choultry backyard; south, choultry backyard, west, Ramapathan's backyard and Rangayya Chetti's, Papayya Chetti's, Abdul Rahiman sahib's backyards	1,493
Do.	Gurumapathan *alias* Muttialpalam.	North, Abdul Rahiman Sahib's house; east, choultry backyard; south, Kuppa Chetti's house-site Gurumapathan's house and Kuppa Chetti's backyard; west, cross road.	559
Do.	Venna Mallayya Chetti *alias* Kuppa Chetti	North and east, Gurumapathan's backyard; south, Kuppa Chetti's backyard, west, cross road	12
Do.	Elirajammal	North, Kaveri street; east, Elireja Chetti's house and backyard; south and west, Narayanamma's backyard.	349
		Total ..	9,934

No. 606.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart-stand for the municipal night soil and rubbish carts in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Arapalayam village.		
			ACS.
Dry, portion of S. No. 4 of Arapalayam T. S. No. 1214-1 (a tax free religious service inam).	Inamdar, Mysore Government, agent, A. Vyasarayasami mudaliar, Mysore, lessee and enjoyer, Venkatasami Nayakar and Sankaralingam Pillai, Savata owner-purchaser, Palayadi Balasangai	North, Anuppanadi channel; east, channel (T. S. No. 1213); south, Pattu tope road (T.S. No. 1215); west, T.S No. 1214-2.	1·02

No. 607.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road between Madigubba and Pamdurti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pramboke with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Gutipalli village.		
			ACS.
Inam, dry, No. 850-1.	Chekam Venkatigadu, Danigada Kodigadu and Kengal annagadu	North, Nos. 850-2 and 891; east, Nos. 889 and 884; south, No. 851; west, No. 850-2.	·69
Govt., dry, No. 849-A-1	Tamukala Vellinga ditd, brother Venkappa.	North, Nos. 850-1 and 852; east, No. 889-2; south, Nos. 851 and 942-2; west, No. 851	·01
Do. No. 944-1	Mogali Pedda Nagappa ..	North, Nos. 878 and 877; east, No. 942-2, south, Nos. 951 and 942-2, west, No. 951	·24
Do. No. 944-2.	Vemula Kondappa and Orampati [illegible]	North, No. 851; east and south, No. 942-2; west, No. 951.	·31
Do. No. 944-4	Kotama Pedda-ma and Narasappa.	North, No. 950; east, No. 949-3, south, No. 953; west, No. 949-1.	·45
Do. No. 944-5.	Do. do.	North, No. 943; east, Nos. 962-3 and 967; south and west, No. 962-1.	·34
Do. No. 944-6	Do. do.	North, No. 943, east, No. 963-3; south, No. 952, west, No. 953-1.	·56
		Total ..	3·10

No. 608.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Mudkirampattu village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 163 F-2.	Lakshmanarayana Reddi .	North, S. No. 163 V; east, S. No. 162 J; south and west, S. No. 163 F-1	acre. ·01

No. 609.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·68 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Amarapuram Kodikonda road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Penukonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Penukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or parambóke, with survey or paimash Number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Amarapuram division, Hindupur taluk, Kotakonda village.			
Wet, S No. 101-1 A-2.	Rama Reddi	North, S. No. 100; east, S No. 101-1 A-2; south, S. No. 101-1 A 1; west, S. No. 107 A.	acre. ·09
Do. No. 101-4 A-2.	K. Muldappa	North, S. No 100; east, S. No. 101-4 E-3; south, S No. 101-4 A-1; west, S No. 101-1 A-1.	·05
Do. No. 101-4 E-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 100; east, S No 66 A; south, S. No. 101-4 E-1; west, S. No. 101 4 A-2.	·02
Do. No. 107 A ..	Mysore Government; enjoyers, Sanjivappa and Bojjappa.	North, S. No. 108; east, S. No 101 A 2; south, S No. 107 E; west, S No. 103-1 A	·01
Do. No. 103-1 A	Lakkammadrasa Tolumagadu.	North, S. No. 108; east, S. No 107 A; south, S. No. 103-1 E; west, S. No 109-1 A.	·06
Do. No. 109-1 A.	Rama Reddi, enjoyer, Nanji Reddi	North, S. No 100; east, S. No. 103 1 A; south, S. No. 103-1 E; west, S. No. 109-2 A	·02
Do. No. 109-2 A.	(1) Viramma, (2) Adeamma, (3) Venkatalu gamma, (4) Iswaramma, (5) Parvatamma and (6) Govindamma, dead, enjoyer No. (2).	North, S. No 100; east, S No. 109-1 A; south, S No. 109-2 E; west, S. No. 109 3 A.	·03
Do. No. 109-3 A.	Rama Reddi.	North, S. No. 100; east, S. No. 109-2 A; south, S. No 109-3 E; west, S. No. 109-4 A.	·01
Do. No. 109-4 A.	Virappa	North, S. No. 100; east, S. No. 109-3 A; south, S No. 109 4 E; west, S. No. 109-5 b.	·05
Do No. 109-4 B	Do.	North, S No 100; east, S. No. 109-4 A; south, S. No. 109-6 A west, S No 109-6 B.	·09
Do No. 109-6 B	K Venkatappa	North, S. No. 100 east S. No. 109-6 E; south, S No. 109-6 A west, S. No 91.	·07
Do. No. 99-16 A	K Muldappa	North and east, S. No. 99-16 E; south, S. No. 100, east, S No. 99-16 A;	·13
Do. No. 99-16 A.	Dorgum Chennappa and Hanali Nanjundappa.	North S No 99-16 E; east, S. No. 99-16 A; south, S. No 100; west, S. No. 97 J 2.	·07
Do. No. 96 E-1 ..	Chinna Kadiriga	North, S. No. 95 E-2, east, S. No 96 F-1; south, S No. 100, west, S. No. 94	·15
Do No. 96 F-1 .	Madigi Gangi, enjoyer, Thippagada and Narsagada.	North, S. No. 95 Kot, east S. No. 96 G-1; south, S No 100, west, S No. 96 E-1.	·01
Do. No. 95 G-1 ..	Chinna Kadirigadu ..	North, S. No. 96 G-2; east, S. No. 96 K-1, south S. No. 100; west, S No 96 F-1.	·01
Do No 96 H-1 ..	Madiga Kadiriga grandson of Sonti	North S No. 96 H-2; east, S. No. 96 I-1 south, S No. 100, west, S. No. 95 G-1.	·01
Do. No. 96 I-1 ..	Kadirigadu and Vemula ..	North, S. No 95 J-2, east, S No. 95 J-1; south, S. No. 100, west, S. No. 95 H-1.	·01
Do. No 95 J-1 ..	Narsiga and Adiga	North, S. No. 96 J-1; east, S. No 99-16 A; south, S No 100; west S No. 96 I-1.	·01
Do. No. 94-2 A .	Hanali Mallappa	North, S No 94 2 E, east, S. No. 94-3 A; south, S. No. 100, west, S. No 94 1	·05
Do. No. 94-3 A .	Rama Reddi	North, S No 94-3 E, east, S. No. 94-4 A; south, S No. 100; west, S. No. 94-2 E.	·03
Do. No. 94-4 A .	(1) Viramma, (2) Adeamma, (3) Venkatalingamma, (4) Parvatamma, (5) Isvaramma and (6) Govindamma, dead, enjoyer, No (2)	North, S. No. 94-4 E; east, S No 94-5 A; south, S No. 100; west, S. No. 94-3 A.	·01
Do. No 94-5 A ..	Rama Reddi, enjoyer, Nagi Reddi	North S. No. 94-5 E, east, S. No. 96 E-1; south, S, No. 100, west, S. No. 94-4 A.	·02
		Total ..	·68

No. 610.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Koilpatti taluk, Thirukkulampuram village.		
Ettayapuram zamindari, dry, S. No. 642.	Pattadars, minors by a Thaluvu Tavan and Venkatachala Tevar, guardian A. Sundaramutha Tevar; enjoyer, Muthammal.	North and east, S. No. 642, part; south, road; west, Fouts of Jambalingapuram.	ACRE ·53
	Jambalingapuram.		
Ettayapuram zamindari, dry, S. No. 18 A.	Virabahu Tavan	North, S. No. 18 A., part, east, limits of Thaluvankampuram; south, road from Ettayapuram to Vilattikulam; west, land of Subrahmanyan Pillai	47
		Total .	1

No. 611.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the burial and burning ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chengalpet district, Saidapet taluk, Velachéri village		
Eruvazi, dry, S. No. 60 1.	V. M. Paramhottama Sa ..	North, S. No. 67, east, S. Nos. 67 and 60-1, south and west, S. No. 61-2	ACR. 1·02

No. 612.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Periyatarpanambyppam village.		
Village-site, S. No. 16 (1)	Chinnayan and Mangan ..	North, east, south and west, S. No. 16 (1) ..	ACRE. ·01

No. 614.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·29 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Waddadi Narasapuram Road; and, under sections 9 and 7, the Tahsildar of Golgonda is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Golgonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwari, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Vizagapatam district, Golgonda taluk, Pedaddagalli village.	
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 17	Velubati Narasamma, Pulavarthi Venkamma and Sripati Ramanna.	North, S No. 17 A; east, S No. 14 (road); south, S. No. 370; west, S. No. 16 A	0·01
Inam, dry, S No. 17.	Kurmalli Venkatarayudu and Kurmalli Appalanarasayya	North, S. No. 22 B, east, S. No. 19 B; south, S. No. 17 C; west S. No. 17 E (road).	0·14
Do. No. 18.	Dhulipala Suryanarayana Poolla Chinna Venkanna Pantulu.	North S. No. 22 B; east S. No. 19 A; south, S. 17 C; west, S. No. 17 E.	0·06
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 19.	Poolla Chinna Venkanna Pantulu, Poolla Yeerayya Pantulu, Poolla Venkatarayudu, Kanakamidi Bangaraju and Chinna Bangaraju, Chikuri Jaggamma, Santina Ghelliyya, Santina Kanthayya and Sreenivasa Sarma.	North, S. No. 26 B; east, S. Nos. 23 C & 1 and S No 27; south, S No. 19 B; west, S No. 22 B (road)	0·32
Do. No. 20	Reddi Yerranna and Reddi Nochanna.	North, S. No. 84 B; east, S. No. 86 B (road); south, S No 25; west, S. No. 20 C.	0·07
Inam, dry, S. No. 44.	Ettali Elligadu, Ettali Chinna Elligadu being minor mother and guardian Yarliki and Ettali Kanugadu.	North, S. No. 52 B; east and south, S No. 48 B; west, S No 48 B (road).	0·01
		Total ..	0·71
		Chettepalli village.	
Ryotwari, dry, S No 388	Sankara Venkanna, Sankara Vallappa, Sankara Ganayya and Sankara Perantha	North, S No 393 B, east, S No 390 B (road), south, S. No. 393 B, west, S. No. 389 A	0·11
Do. No. 413	Siddreddi Atchanna, Siddreddi Peda Appadu, Siddreddi Chinna Appadu Siddreddi Sanyasi and Siddreddi Ramasamy.	North, S. No 412 B; east, S No 413 B; south, S No 414 B; west, S No 413 A	0·11
Inam dry, S. No 417.	Adhikari Peda Atchayya	North, S No 422 A, east, S No 417 A; south and west, S No 414 B	0·06
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 427.	Agrahaaram Nookadu and Agrahaaram Ramasamy	North, S. No 426 D; east, S. No 427 B, south S. No. 426 B, west, S. No. 427 C (road).	0·04
Do. No. 433.	Bantu Jogi, Bantu Jogi, Bantu Jogi, Bantu Jogi, Bantu Peeraju, Bantu Bennayya and Nagalingam Yerranna.	North, S. No 433 east, S. No. 443 B (road), south, S No. 444 B, west, S. No. 443 C.	0·04
Do. No. 444	Bantu Mattayya, Bantu Jogi, Bantu Nookanna, Bantu Kannayya and Sankari Vallappa.	North, S No 443 B; east, S No. 444 B (road); south, S. No. 445 C; west, S No. 444 C.	0·15
Do. No. 445.	Bantu Jogi, Bantu Venkayya, Bantu Somayya, Bantu Nookanna, Bantu Peeraju Bantu Yelappa, Bantu Yeruku Saymdu, Bantu Gangaiya, Bantu Yelappa and Chendragiri Nochanna.	North, S. No. 442 B; east, S No 446 C (road); south, S. No. 442; west, S No. 444 D.	0·02
Inam, dry, S. No. 454	Bollapragada Suryanarayana and Bollapragada Butchi Venkatramanayya, sons of Ramachandrudu	North, S No. 465 B, east S. No 454 A-2 (road), south, S. No 466, west, S No. 454 C	0·27
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 510,	Kaluga Sanyasi, Kaluga Chinnayya, Kaluga Mattayya, Sankari Pedayya and Sankari Vallappa	North, S No. 518 B; east, S. No 519 B (road) south, S. No. 516 B; west, S. No. 519 C.	0·13
		Total ..	1·43
		Nadagapalle village.	
Inam, dry, S. No. 168	Avugaddi Sanyasi and Kala Gangamma	North, S. No 169, east and south, S No. 168 A; west, S No. 171 B-1.	0·2
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 173 A.	Avugaddi Peramma Avugaddi Musili and Avugaddi Peddayya.	North, S No 173 A-2; east, S No. 172 A-1; south and west, S. No 171 B.	0·04
Do. No. 179.	Pulivarti Atchamma and Pulivarti Yerrakka.	North, S No. 177 B; east and south, S. No 179 A, west, S No. 180 B	0·01
Do. No 180	Musurupu Pataraju, Musurupu Swami, Musurupu Mutalayya, Musurupu Peddanti, Musurupu Chinnanti, Musurupu Bucca and Musurupu Yerrayya	North, S No. 176 A; east, S No. 180 A, south, S. No. 181 A-2, west, S. No. 180 B (road)	0·06
Inam, wet, S. No. 190 A.	Bollapragada Suryanarayana, Bollapragada Venkatraju, Bollapragada Butchiraju, Bollapragada Hanumantudu and Bollapragada Appanna.	North, S No 189 B-1, east, S No 190 A-2 (road) south, Chettepalli village, west, S. No 190 A-1.	0·4
		Total ..	0·9

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or perumbokke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Gajapatis taluk, Vadullavalasa village.		acs.
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 128	Kantamreddi Jagannna, son of Jagannnabaina minor represented by his father and guardian Venkanna, Siddabathula Pantulu, Chitrada Kannayya, Gorrela Potanna, Kota Ramasamy and Madda Peddayya and Kotapalli Appanna.	North, S. No 130 B; east, S. Nos. 128 B (road) and 138 B; south, S. No. 127 B; west, S. No. 129 A.	·03
Ryotwari, wet, S No. 127	Do. do.	North, S No 128 B; east, S. No. 131 B (road); south, S. No. 126 B; west, S. No 127 A.	·03
Ryotwari, wet, S No. 128.	Chitrada Kannayya	North, S No. 128 B; east S. No. 128 A, south, S. No. 130 B, west, (. No. 128 B (road).	·27
Do No. 139.	Same as for S. No. 128	North, S. No. 138 B; east, S No. 139 B (road), south, S. Nos. 140 and 141, west, S No 139 C	·01
Do. No 140.	Polamma Bangaramma	North, S. No. 139 B, east, S No 140 B (road); south, No. 141 B; west, S No. 140 C.	·11
Do. No. 142.	Kotti Nukayya, Kotti Gangamma, Kotti Venkanna, son of Kuliayya being minor represented by his mother Atchayya, Kotti Appalaswami, Kotti Balayya, Kotti Venkanna, Kotti Venkanna, Kotti Sanyasi Kotti Ayyalabu, Kotti Ramaswami, Kotti Gangamma being minor mother and guardian Sitamalu.	North, S. No. 140 B; east, S. Nos. 141 C and B and 143; south, S. No. 142 B, west, S. No. 141 B (road).	·10
Do. No 142	Seila Bannayya, son of Kannayya, Seila Ramaswami Malreddi Appalayya, Vaireddi Yerrayya, Malreddi Ayyappa, Malreddi Venkanna	North, S No. 143; east, S. No. 142 A; south, S. No. 145; west, S No. 142 (road)	·05
Do. No 109.	Soorareddi Ramanna, Soorareddi Jogayya, Soorareddi Sanyasamma, Soorareddi Ramayya being minor represented by his mother Akkamma: Sitarala Kannayya and Madu Venkayya.	North, S. No 111 B; east, S. No. 110 B, south, S No. 110 E; west, S No. 109 A.	·01
Do. No. 111.	Do. do.	North and east, S No. 110 B; south, S. No 109 E; west, S. No. 111 A.	·03
		Total ..	·56
	Kanchayavalsa village		
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 80,	Kota Appanna	North S No. 80 B (road); east, S No 81; south, S. No. 80 C; west S No. 44 E	·12
Inam, wet, S. No. 82.	Kota Ramayya, Kota Polanaju, being minor represented by his uncle and guardian Ramayya.	North, S No 80 B (road); east, S No 82 E; south, S. No 80 (a); west, S No. 78 B	·02
Ryotwari, wet, S No 82	Do. do.	North, S No 82 B (road); east, S No 130 E, south S No 82 A; west, S No 80 B	·05
Inam, wet, S No. 124.	Vemavarapu Somanna	North S. No. 124 B (road); east S No. 101, south, S No 124 C, west, S. No. 147 B	·02
Do. No. 128.	Suvarapu Jogadu	North, S. No 127 B; east, S No 128 A; south, S. No. 146 E, west, S. No. 128 B (road)	·04
Do. No. 129.	Velati Ramayya	North, S. No. 128 E, east, S. No 130 C; south, S No 130 S; west, S. No. 129 B (road)	·05
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 199.	Gowarapeddi Gangamma	North, S No. 199 C; east, S No. 42 B; south, S. No 199 B (road), west, S. No. 200 B	·09
Do. No. 201.	Madda Atchayya, Madda Ramayya and Rendeti Chinnayya.	North, S. No 200 B, east, S. No. 201 C; south, S No 200 B; west, S Nos. 201 D and 202 D.	·14
Do. No. 203	Velati Gangamma	North, S No 202 D (road); east, S. No 203 D; south, S No. 201 D, west, S. No. 207 D.	·05
Inam, dry, S. No. 209.	Pattapu Butchi Ramayya	North S No. 209 D (road); east, S. No. 206 B-2; south, S No. 209 A; west S. No. 13 E	·10
		Total ..	·73
	Kottakota village.		
Inam, wet, S. No 283	Puliga Bannayya	North, S. No. 242; east, S. No. 283 E (road); south, S No. 286; west, S No. 283 A	·02
Ryotwari dry, S. No 180	Kanchamoorti Thayya	North S No 180 E (road), east and south, portion of S. No. 180 A, west, S No. 148.	·12
Inam, dry, S No. 179	Kadarichatti Chinna Krishnayya ..	North, S. No. 178 A, east, S. No. 180, south, S. No. 180; west, portion of S. No. 179 A.	·03
		Total ..	·17

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patimah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Golgonda taluk, Kelagunta village		
			ACR
Inam, wet, S. No. 10.	Vydana Appalaswami ..	North, S. No. 31, Vadallavalsa village; east, portion of S. No. 10, south, S. No. 26, west, portion of S. No. 10 B (road)	05
Inam, dry, S. No. 28, Barber service.	Uppalapu dogudu Uppalapu Venkatramudu, son of Bunnodu.	North, S. No. 27; east, portion of S. No. 28, south, S. No. 34, west, portion of S. No. 28 B (road).	·12
Inam, dry, S. No. 30	Vara Paridesigudu, Vara Pada Jogudu and Vara Chinna Jogadu.	North, S. No. 29, east, portion of S. No. 30; south, S. No. 40, west, portion of S. No. 30 B (road)	·02
Ryotwari dry, S. No. 34.	Madhuravada Kanulgudu and Ravi Ramigadu	North, S. No. 35, east, portion of S. No. 31 B (road); south, S. No. 33, west, portion of S. No. 34	·20
Do. No. 35.	Polamuru Viramma and Polamuru Bangaramma.	North and east, S. No. 34; south, S. No. 34, west, S. No. 35 A	·04
Do. No. 40.	Tamarana Chinnayya, Tamarana Bangaramma, Tamarana Chinnayya, Tamarana Atchanna and Tamarana Akkayya.	North, S. No. 41; east, portion of S. No. 40; south, S. No. 91, west, portion of S. No. 30 B (road).	·02
Do. No. 99	Madda Venkayya, son of Yavanna, Madda Ramaswami, Madda Dalayya, Madda Venkayya, son of Tatayya, Madda Venkayya, son of Bennappa, Madda Atchayya, Madda Chinnayya, Madda Bennappa, Madda Tammayya, son of Bulchayya, Madda Narasayya, Madda Ramaswami, Maddegwami, Madda Venkayya and Madda Atchayya, son of Swami.	North, S. No. 100; east, portion of S. No. 99; south, S. No. 101, west, portion of S. No. 99 B (road) peramboke	·04
Do. No. 100	Surla Bennayya, Surla Venkayya, Surla Mulayya, Surla Ramayya and Surla Adayya, son of Tammayya	North, S. No. 103; east, portion of S. No. 100 B (road) peramboke south, S. No. 99; west portion of S. No. 100	09
Inam, dry, S. No. 117.	Pothreddi Venkata Surayyarayam	North S. No. 118, east, S. No. 117; south, S. Nos. 105 and S. No. 137, west, portion of S. No. 117 B (road)	·03
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 105.	Same as against S. No. 80	North, S. No. 106, east S. No. 105 B (road), south, S. No. 106, west, S. No. 105 A.	03
Do. No. 106.	Do. No. 98	North, S. No. 108, east, S. No. 105 C, south S. No. 105, west, S. No. 105 B (road)	·16
Do. No. 170.	Madda Peddayya, son of Vallayya, Madda Atchayya, Madda Bennappa, Madda Tammayya, son of Butchanna, Maddu Yerradu, son of Sannanna, Madda Venkayya, Madda Dalayya, Madda Sanyasi, Madda Ramayya, Madda Atchayya and Madda Bennala, son of Chinna Bennappa.	North, S. No. 180; east, S. No. 179 A, south, S. No. 178; west, S. No 179 B (road).	02
Do. No. 229.	Same as against S. No. 99	North, S. No 177, east, S. No 229 B (road), south, S. No. 247; west, S. No 229 A.	·21
Do. No. 214.	Madda Pangarayya, Madda Venkayya, being minor mother and guardian Yerramma and Madda Chinnamma, wife of Paidayya.	North, S. No. 250, east, S. No 214 B (road), south, S. No 251, west, S. No. 214 A.	·02
Do. No. 247	Do. do.	North, S. No. 229; east, S. No. 217 A, south, S. No. 249, west, S. No. 217 B (road)	·24
Do. No. 249.	Madda Yerrayya, Madda Yerrayya, son of Bennappa, Dhammireddi Akkanna and Madda Subbamma, wife of Tatayya.	North, S. No. 247, east S. No 219 B south, S. No. 248, west, portion of S. No. 248 A-1 (road).	·03
Do. No. 282.	Kalinga Sitaramayya	North, S. No. 281; east, S. No. 282 A-1 south, S. No. 864, west, S. No. 281.	·10
		Total ..	1·60
		Grand Total ..	6 20

No. 414.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·40 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for stacking road materials in Kubaka village, Uppinangadi taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pormbke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 28. Kalaka village.			
Dry, S. No. 324 A ..	Naji Thomastan Bhatta ..	North, S. No. 37 A west, S. No. 32-3; south, S. No. 32-3, west, S. No. 31 (road)	ACRS. ·46

No. 615.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres 25,192 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a women and children's dispensary in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pormbke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Inam Karur village.			ACS. RS PY.
Dry, T.S. No. 373 ..	Wesleyan Mission represented by Rev. Sandford, the Local Superintendent of Karur Circuit, and by Mr Thomas, the General Superintendent.	North, T.S. No. 362, east, T.S. No. 363; south, T.S. Nos. 371 and 372; west, T.S. Nos. 371 and 372.	2 12,018
Do. No. 374 ..	Do. do.	North, east and south, T.S. No. 373, west, T.S. No. 370.	0 1,966
Do. No. 375 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373; east, T.S. No. 374; south, T.S. No. 372, west T.S. No. 373	0 1,760
Do. No. 376 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373, east, T.S. No. 375; south, T.S. No. 373, west, T.S. No. 377.	0 1,630
Do. No. 377 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373; east, T.S. No. 376; south, T.S. No. 373; west, T.S. No. 378	0 1,734
Do. No. 378 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373, east T.S. No. 377; south, T.S. No. 373, west, T.S. No. 373.	0 1,676
Do. No. 379 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373, east, T.S. No. 378; south, T.S. No. 373; west T.S. No. 380	0 1,807
Do. No. 380 ..	Do. do.	North, T.S. No. 373, east, T.S. No. 379; south and west, T.S. No. 373	0 1,742
		Total ..	2 25,192

No. 616.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·24 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a village road in Aryapu village, Uppinangadi taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pormbke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 49 Aryapu village.			
Dry, S. No. 11 B-2 ..	Iswara Pattaya ..	North, S. Nos. 11 A and 11 B-1; east, S. No. 10-2, south, S. No. 6-1, west, S. Nos. 1 and 11 B-1.	ACS. 1·24

No. 617.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Local Fund School at Rajampet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Siddhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Siddhavattam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramish number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Pullampet taluk, Rajampet village.		ACRE.
Village-site pormboke, S. No 691	Rahan Subbamma	North, cart-track; east, vacant site; south, house belonging to Nabi Sahib; west, latrine	·02
Do.	Nabi Sahib	North, house belonging to Subbamma; east, vacant site and house belonging to Kasim Sahib; south, house belonging to Hussain Bee and Dondla Subbayya; west, latrine.	·03
Do.	Kasim Sahib	North, vacant site; east, road; south, house belonging to Hussain Bee; west, house belonging to Nabi Sahib.	·04
Do.	Hussain Bee	North, house belonging to Nabi Sahib and Kasim Sahib; east, road; south, vacant site belonging to D. Subbayya; west, latrine	·02
Do.	Dondla Subbayya	North, house belonging to Nabi Sahib and Hussain Bee; east, vacant site and road; south, house belonging to D Subbayya; west, latrine.	·03
		Total ..	·11

No. 618.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·55 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of No. 2 Elementary school buildings, Chicacole; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, Bolaga village		ACRE.
Village-site pormboke, S. No. 1-50 B.	Gora Lakshamma	North, S. No. 36; east, S. No. 1-50 B; south S. No. 1-58 village-site; west, S. No. 1-51 C & D	·13
Do. No. 1-51 B	Ippili Venkamma, Ch	North, S. No. 1-51 A; east, S. No. 1-51 C & D & 0; south, S. No. 1-51 C; west, S. No. 1 C & 1-50 B.	·19
Do No. 1-51 C	Ippili Suryanarayana ..	North, S. No. 1-51 B; east, S. No. 1 C & 1-50 B; south S. No. 1-51 D; west S. No. 1-57 B	·09
Do. No. 1-51 D.	Ippili Apparau	North, S. No. 1-51 C; east, S. No. 1-50 B; south, S. No 1-58; west, S. No 1-57 B.	·10
Village-site pormbake, insam, Reg. S. No. 3 E.	Gora Adenna	North and east, S. No. 3 A; south, S. No. 3 C; west, S. No. 1-51 B.	·04
Do. No. 3 C	Gora Lakshamma	North, S. No. 3 B; east, S. No. 3 A; south, S. No. 1-50 A; west, S. Nos. 1-51-13 and 1-51 C.	·04
		Total ..	·55

No. 619.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the use of the warden attached to the Mammiyal Victoria College Hostel at Palghat; and, under section 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

* A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessment or pemmashe, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Vadakkanthara village.		
Ward No. 2, Block No 47, dry, S. No. 1950.	Owner and occupant, Nellisseri Gopala Ayyar, son of Narayana Ayyar (Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Palghat, in O S No. 54 of 1910).	North, S. No. 1951 and 1949; east, S No. 2104; south, S No. 2101; west, S. No. 2004.	4·10
	Kizhmuri village.		
Ward No. 2, Block No 50, dry, S. No. 2100.	Owner and occupant, Nellisseri Gopala Ayyar, son of Narayana Ayyar (Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Palghat, in O S No. 54 of 1910).	North and east, S. No. 2104; south, S. No 2101; west, S. Nos. 2004 and 2003.	1·53
Ward No. 2, Block No. 50, dry, S. No. 2104.	Do. do.	North, S. No 47-1950; east S No 2100; south, S. Nos. 2105, 2102 and 2103; west, S. Nos. 2103 and 2004.	1·89
		Total ..	7·31

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

No. 75 *P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kurrakkam and in the villages around it in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Karnool, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Tanjore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place or the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Kuttandarswami festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 17th April to 9th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 76-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Palni in the Palni taluk of the Madura district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Salem, South Canara, Tanjore, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Karnool, North Arcot and Nilgiri districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 30th March to 18th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Bedakanai, Podanur, Steganollur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Kakankaru, Kandhuppam, Bargur, Periyakandih, Periyagaram, Tiruppattur, Kaniyambadi, Vellore Cantonment, Vellore Fort, Sihhil, Nagapatam, Negapatam Beach, Velippalayam and Negore on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Karteri, Coonoor, Wellington, Aravankadu and Ketti on the Nilgiri Railway, and the stations of Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur, Patchur, Jalarpet, Kottandapatti, Vaniyambadi, Vinnamangalam, Ambur, Mailpatti, Valattur, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Virinchipuram, Latteri, Katpadi, Chandragiri, Tirupati West, Tirupati East, Chittatnur and Renigunta on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadura, Tamaraipadi, Dindigul, Vellode, Ambaturai, Kodaikanal Road and Vedhpatti on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No 77 *P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Punganuru in the Punganuru taluk of the Chittoor district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Chittoor and North Arcot districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Manikkarayaswami car festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 6th to 25th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

No. 78-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Parikkal and in the villages around it in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Tanjore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place or the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 4th to 18th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1914.

No. 79-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Dookanikota in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Sri Betrayaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 22nd March to 12th April 1914, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1914.

No. 80-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Gundala in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary and Kurnool districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chennakesavaswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 17th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 81-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 71-P., published on pages 211-214 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1914, the following revised lists of plague infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—Plague-Infected Areas.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk	Village or town.	District.	Taluk	Village or town.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Kalluksmbhum.	Coimbatore —*cont.*	Palladam.	Kalangal.
		Kudatini.			Karadibavi.
		Somalapuram.			Nilamur.
		Venivirapur.			Oddargalaiyam.
					Sulakkarichchal.
	Hadagalli ..	Hampasagaram.	Kurnool ..	Pattikonda .	Peravali.
		Tambrahalli.			
	Kudligi ..	Ayinahalli.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
	Sirugappa ..	Koochenagaddam.			Keti.
					Wellington Cantonment.
Chittoor .	Chandragiri ..	Tirupati.			
Coimbatore.	Avinashi ..	Mettupalaiyam.			Chinna Damalcheruvu.
	Coimbatore ..	Alandurai.			Chokkarasukkeppam.
		Coimbatore			Ezhambattu
		Ganapati.		Gudiyattam	Kilpatti.
		Kavundanpalaiyam.			Kumaramangalam.
		Kuniyamuthur.			Malvayattamankuppam.
		Ottakkalmandapam			Perumangalam.
		Panninadai.			Udayendram.
		Savaripalaiyam.			
		Settipalaiyam.	North Arcot.	Tirupattur	Adiyur.
		Somanpalaiyam.			Ambalur
		Tirumalayam-palaiyam.			Andiyappanur.
		Upphipalaiyam			Devaranam.
		Vedavalli.			Girisamudram.
		Velankuruchchi.			Kodiyur.
		Vellakkinaru.			Vadappalli.
		Vellalur.			Mantarapalli.
		Virakeralam.			Mallakunnai.
	Kollegal ..	Kannur.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot—*cont.*	Tirappattur—*cont.*	Perampattu.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Vellore—*cont.*	Pallikondai.
		Param.			Periyankappam.
		Sankaraparam.			Vada Pudupattu.
		Tirappattur.			Vellore.
		Tecaiyeri (hamlet of Kodayanji)			Vettuvanam.
		Vakkanampatti.			Vinnamangalam.
		Vaniyambadi.		Hosur ..	Arupalli.
		Vaniyambadi (old).			Dodda Ubbanur.
		Vengalapuram (including its hamlet Paramathampatti).			Hosur
					Jujuvadi.
					Mattigiri.
					Moruppalli.
					Makondapalli.
			Salem ..		Salagiri.
	Vellore ..	Agaram.		Krishnagiri.	Palepalli.
		Ambur.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
		Asarampatta.	Tanjore ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam.
		Kunnadikuppam.			
		Minnur.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	4. *Sind*—cont.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(*b*) Town and port—
	(*a*) Districts—		Karachi.
	Kaira.		5. *Political Charges*—
	Surat.		(*a*) States and Agencies—
	Thana.		Bhor State
	(*b*) Towns and ports—		Baroda State
	Bandar.		Cutch State.
	Bhiwndi.		Kathiawar Agency.
	Bombay.		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.
	Bulsar		Satara Agency.
	Kalyan.		(*b*) Town and port—
	Nandar.		Mandvi
	Thana.	III. Bengal.	District—
	(*c*) Agencies—		24-Parganahs.
	Rewa Kantha.		Town—
	Surat.		Calcutta.
	2. *Central Division*—	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts—
	(*a*) Districts—		Bhagalpur.
	Ahmednagar.		Champaran.
	East Khandesh.		Darbhanga.
	Nasik.		Gaya.
	Poona.		Monghyr.
	Satara.		Muzaffarpur.
	(*b*) Town—		Palamau.
	Poona.		Patna
	3. *Southern Division*—		Purnea.
	(*a*) Districts—		Saran.
	Belgaum.		Shahabad.
	Bijapur.		(*b*) Towns—
	Dharwar.		Bhagalpur.
	Kolaba.		Gaya.
	Ratnagiri.		Patna.
	(*b*) Towns and ports—	V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts—
	Alibag.		Ambala.
	Hubli.		Amritsar.
	Panvel.		Ferozepore.
	Ravdanda.		Gujranwalla.
	Thal.		Gujrat.
	4. *Sind*—		Gurdaspur.
	(*a*) District—		Gurgaon.
	Karachi.		Hissar.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Rawalpindi. Rohtak Shahpur. Sialkot.
	(*b*) Town— Amritsar.
	(*c*) States— Jind Kalsia. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Nabha. Patiala.
VI. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Lower Chindwin. Mandalay. Maubin Meiktila. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Ruby Mines. Sagaing. Shwebo. Thayawaddy. Thaton. Tharrawaddy. Toungoo. Yamethin.
	(*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Banda. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah Etawah. Farrukhabad Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun Jaunpur. Khiri Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mathra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.
	(*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Raichur.
IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
XI. Central Provinces.	District— Bhandara
XII. Delhi. ..	Delhi—Rural area.
XIII. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Hosur.	Pariyagaram.	Negapatam.
Madukarai.	Kelamangalam.	Tiruppattur.	Negapatam Beach.
Podanur.	Kakaskarai.	Kaniyambadi.	Velippalaiyam.
Singanallur.	Kandikuppam.	Vellore Cantonment.	Nagore.
Coimbatore.	Bargur.	Vellore Fort.	
Tudiyalur.	Periyakandili.	Sikkil.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kartery.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aruvankadu.	Keti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudapalli.	Vaniyambadi.	Kavanur.	Tirupati West.
Koppam.	Vinnamangalam	Virinchipuram.	Tirupati East.
Mulanur.	Ambur.	Latteri.	Chittatur.
Patchur.	Mailpatti.	Katpadi.	Renigunta.
Jalarpet.	Yelattur.	Chendragiri.	
Kottandayatti.	Godiyattam.		

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 652-P., dated 31st May 1906.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 83-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Bombay Presidency, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virapakshaswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 8th to 20th April, 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Notification No. 68-P. published on page 189 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1914.

No. 82-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sivalapperi in the Tinnevelly taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 1st to 29th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1914.

No. 84-P.—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Education, Sanitary—Plague, No. 443, dated 10th March 1914 is republished:—

Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Rama Navami festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Singareni collieries on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from the 28th March to the 15th April 1914 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sri Rama Navami festival at Bhadrachalam.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 36.—M.S.Ry. Sandur Vaidyam Mslagiri Rao, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary, privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of his relief in April next under articles 260 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 37.—Miss Agnes D'Rozario, Sub-Assistant Inspectress and acting Third Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' Range, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, in the Indian Educational Service, during the absence of Miss Arnold on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1914.

No. 38.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION

Delhi, the 12th March 1914.

No. 402.—The following statements laid on the table by the Hon'ble Member for Education at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th March 1914 are published for general information.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

In the statement presented to the Council in March 1913 it was stated that 6 lakhs were being held in reserve to meet undeclared requirements. This money has been fully distributed among provinces politically administered areas and institutions which are dependent for their maintenance wholly or largely upon the Government of India. The full proposals of Local Governments regarding the development of oriental studies and Muhammadan education have not yet been received but it has been found possible to allot some portion of this recurring grant for these purposes in provinces which have already framed schemes. In addition to the 6 lakhs recurring reserve a further non-recurring sum of Rs. 4,15,000 was distributed to the Province of Delhi, to the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, and a medical school at Indore.

For the forthcoming year a recurring sum of 9 lakhs of rupees has been placed at the disposal of this department. It is proposed to hold one lakh in reserve for emergent purposes and to disburse the remaining 8 lakhs as follows :—

Madras ..	1·25 Lakhs of rupees	Burma ..	0·60 Lakhs of rupees.
Bombay ..	1·00 ,,	Bihar and Orissa ..	1·00 ,,
Bengal ..	1·50 ,,	Central Provinces ..	0·50 ,,
United Provinces ..	1·00 ,,	Assam ..	0·35 ,,
Punjab ..	0·75 ,,	Total ..	8·00

The disposal of these sums will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments as the amount concerned are small.

With the addition of these amounts, the increased allotments made by the Imperial Government for education in provinces or politically administered tracts from 1911 to 1914-15 inclusive, are Rs. 4,83,00,000 or £3,220,000 non-recurring, and Rs. 1,24,00,000 or £827,000 recurring.

EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY, MARCH 1914.

The statistical table of educational progress is appended and will be published in the *Gazette of India*. The figures there shown are for the year 1912-13. The account of principal developments, given below, is brought up to date. The statistics are subject to slight rectification hereafter, since a new classification has been adopted in Bengal and the figures for the province of Delhi could not be obtained, that administration have been in existence for less than a year at the time when the returns were due.

2. *Statistics of pupils.*—The grand total of pupils in all institutions (including private institutions) has risen by 383,648 to 7,148,669. The largest increases occurred in Bengal (209,000), Madras (82,000), the United Provinces (76,000), Bombay (75,000)) and Bihar and Orissa (43,000).

3. The percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of school-going age (reckoned at 15 per cent. of the population) has risen, in the case of boys from 26·8 to 28·4, in that of girls from 4·7 to 5·0, in that of both from 16·0 to 17·6. The percentage of both boys and girls in public and private institutions together has risen from 17·7 to 18·7, and the percentage in the whole population from 2·8 to 2·6. Madras, Bombay and Bengal show from 33 to 40 per cent. of boys of school-going age at school in public institutions; Assam over 30 per cent.; Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces from 21 to 28 per cent.; in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province, the percentages range from 15 to 18. The highest figures for girls are 17·4 per cent. in Coorg and 3·0 per cent. in Burma.

4. The increase in collegiate and higher institutions has been 66,154 against 28,687 last year. The figures for higher institutions are as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total
In colleges	40,370	414	40,784
In high schools	428,182	18,515	446,697
In middle schools	494,046	48,252	542,337

5. In primary schools the figure has risen by 273,351 and now stands :—

Male	4,428,631
Female	832,669

The total of those under primary instruction in public and private schools (including primary departments of secondary schools, other schools and private institutions where a vernacular is taught) was 6,907,166 at the end of 1911-12, and is now 6,831,355.

6. The number of those under training for the profession of teaching has risen from 13,354 to 16,531; and 6,027 passed the prescribed tests during the year.

7. The number of pupils in technical schools has decreased from 12,084 to 11,465.

8. The number in schools for Europeans and the domiciled community now stands at 33,660, an increase of 160.

9. The increase in Muhammadan pupils amounts to 84,303. Secondary schools and colleges show an increase of 16,607 and elementary schools of 36,630. The total in institutions of the former kind stands at 191,008, in those of the latter 1,059,448. Other public institutions account for the remainder of the increase. The complete total in public institutions is 1,361,506. Nearly half of this number is contributed by Bengal.

10. *Statistics of expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 9,02,09,000, an increase of Rs. 16,16,000 over that of the preceding year. To this increase public funds have contributed Rs. 50,38,000 against an increase under this head of Rs. 34,83,000 in the year before. Of the total, roughly 495 lakhs are now met from public funds (against 405 lakhs in the preceding year), viz., 339 lakhs (against 270 lakhs) from provincial, 123 from district and 33 from municipal funds. Of the 405 lakhs from private sources, fees contributed 240 lakhs.

11. Among the larger provinces, the highest expenditure is in Bengal, 262¼ lakhs; the lowest in Assam, 16 lakhs. Save in Bengal, public funds contributed more than private.

12. The average annual cost of educating a pupil has risen to Rs. 13·6. This calculation includes indirect expenditure.

13. *Principal developments.*—In the year 1912-13, the following additional allotments from Imperial funds were announced for education in provinces and politically administered areas—316 lakhs non-recurring from the surplus revenue of that year, and 65 lakhs recurring from the revenue of the year 1913-14. The developments of the five preceding years have been described in the quinquennial review. Compared with the figures for 1910-11, the increase during the past two years in pupils of public institutions has amounted to 13·4 per cent and that in expenditure to 25·6 per cent.

Among special features of the period are the establishment of a Faculty and the scheme for a college of Commerce in the Bombay University. A generous gift of 16 lakhs to the University of Calcutta was made by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. A committee worked out a scheme for the Dacca University, a project which has subsequently received the general approval of the Secretary of State. The reports on education in the various provinces show that in Madras the rules for grant-in-aid have been made more elastic and the amount given as grant-in-aid has increased by nearly 6 lakhs. In other provinces improvements have been made in secondary education; and in the Bombay Presidency the pay of assistant teachers in Government secondary schools has been increased. The pay of primary school teachers has likewise been improved, in the Punjab, graded scales of salaries from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a month are being generally introduced; in Bihar and Orissa the stipends paid to aided school teachers have been regulated; in the Central Provinces a sum has been earmarked for rendering pensionable the pay of all masters drawing Rs. 15 and over. Among developments in Muhammadan education the foundation of an Islamia College at Peshawar has been conspicuous. A committee considered the foundation of a Technological Institute in Calcutta. Other important matters and other important subjects.

Statement of Educational Progress in India.

	1907–08.	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11.	1911–12	1912–13.
Area in square miles	1,181,933	1,144,102	1,148,738	1,152,594	1,133,518	1,137,065
Population { Male	122,249,577	122,240,830	122,899,020	126,118,723	130,468,551	130,302,188
Female	119,570,058	119,470,459	119,017,858	124,702,892	124,950,002	124,851,633
Total population ..	241,819,635	240,830,205	241,717,406	244,820,615	255,358,553	255,153,821
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	125	123	123	123	136	129
Number of high schools*	1,169	1,174	1,190	1,203	1,219	1,272
Number of primary schools ..	104,358	105,329	107,463	108,144	110,892	113,358
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	19,554	18,788	22,012	24,896	23,269	22,531
In high schools*	361,588	315,905	344,547	364,784	396,881	423,182
In primary schools	3,626,044	3,765,452	3,888,871	3,936,418	4,202,531	4,428,531
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	23·1	25·15	26·2	23·3†	26·8	28·4
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	6	7	8	8	10	10
Number of high schools*	114	124	125	130	136	144
Number of primary schools ..	10,845	11,811	11,763	12,027	12,885	13,894
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	176	185	217	244	279	318
In high schools*	13,824	13,854	14,257	14,864	16,884	18,815
In primary schools	670,540	631,906	688,686	818,471	788,811	832,862
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	3·0	3·0	4·0	4·2†	4·7	5·0
Total scholars in public institutions { Male ..	4,429,178	4,850,134	4,936,054	4,930,054	5,253,005	5,550,241
Female .	647,728	723,542	753,860	793,645	875,860	928,493
Total ..	5,076,961	5,570,476	5,689,184	5,723,736	6,128,728	6,478,824
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	5,699,140	6,173,206	6,293,304	6,348,558	6,756,781	7,149,509
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	1,88,56	2,12,43	2,24,30	2,42,05	2,66,09	2,59,26
From local funds	1,01,80	1,17,24	1,02,24	1,00,28	1,00,80	1,20,88
From municipal funds	22,22	24,27	24,50	26,09	25,84	32,28
Total expenditure from public funds.	3,22,81	3,53,93	3,51,15	3,70,80	3,92,23	4,12,42
From fees	1,87,30	1,89,37	1,85,42	2,00,07	2,18,05	2,40,52
From other sources	1,21,07	1,38,18	1,40,24	1,47,21	1,51 81	1,85,58
Grand total of expenditure ..	6,01,59	6,39,48	6,56,78	7,18,08	7,62,03	8,37,09

* High schools include vernacular high schools also, in some provinces.

† The percentages for 1910–11, being reckoned on the new census figures, are slightly misleading for purposes of comparison with previous years. This remark applies throughout all the tables.

Statement of Educational Progress in Madras.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	141,966	No change.	No change.	141,966	142,491	No change.
Population { Male	18,847,971			23,153,918	23,380,668	
Female	19,368,391			20,770,988	21,038,264	
Total population ..	38,216,362			43,923,894	44,418,930	
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	32	32	30	30	30	29
Number of high schools	170	169	172	172	168	171
Number of primary schools ..	21,929	22,412	23,108	23,496	24,044	25,223
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	3,295	4,227	3,911	3,709	4,593	3,891
In high schools	64,185	66,188	72,073	69,613	71,394	77,281
In primary schools	859,710	696,817	739,933	786,884	820,331	889,333
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	27·6	27·8	30·8	29·7	30·8	32·1
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	2	1	1	0	2	2
Number of high schools*	29	33	31	32	33	32
Number of primary schools ..	393	862	686	910	1,168	1,261
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	37	38	37	32	46	68
In high schools*	3,808	4,081	4,212	4,027	4,819	4,682
In primary schools	127,107	138,784	147,010	160,037	199,718	223,835
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	0·4	0·8	0·3	0·1	0·8	1·0
Total scholars in public institutions { Male ..	778,850	819,088	870,603	896,701	949,959	1,011,753
{ Female ..	158,949	168,187	191,495	190,851	223,617	234,397
Total ..	932,393	987,523	1,061,918	1,087,952	1,183,886	1,246,350
Total scholars (both male and female) at all institutions	1,057,170	1,099,618	1,178,548	1,220,728	1,290,665	1,362,182
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues ..	20,49	27,72	30,07	42,16	54,22	59,20
From local funds	16,09	20,21	11,45	11,24	10,20	17,27
From municipal funds	2,25	2,54	2,17	2,21	2,18	4,18
Total expenditure from public funds	48,04	52,54	53,69	57,61	59,93	70,93
From fees	31,98	32,50	33,80	37,29	37,93	41,44
From other sources	28,84	31,37	30,81	33,79	33,10	36,56
Grand total of expenditure ..	1,08,87	1,17,41	1,18,30	1,27,68	1,30,96	1,37,93

* Include also vernacular high schools for girls.

Statement of Educational Progress in Bombay.

	1907-08.	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	189 828	No change.	No change.	189 828	189 828	No change.
Population { Male	12,998,391			14,006 318	14,013 502	
Female	12,873,014			13,674,873	13 871,273	
Total population	25,871,324			27,979,046	27,987,795	
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	11	11	11	11	11	12
Number of high schools	115	122	114	117	123	126
Number of primary schools	9,809	9,900	10,685	11,267	11,909	12,169
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	2,567	2,613	2,365	2,177	2,645	2,650
In high schools	33,079	35,921	37,757	39,659	41,975	45,385
In primary schools	515,682	526,512	550,025	590,197	630 427	678,031
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	29·6	29·9	33·3	31·9	33·9	34·3
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	23	26	25	24	27	30
Number of primary schools	1,028	1,050	1,104	1,121	1,134	1,199
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	53	60	76	81	70	97
In high schools	2,856	2,819	3,030	3,287	3,662	4,055
In primary schools	92,158	101,328	109,006	118,105	126,763	139,374
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	5·3	5·8	6·2	6·1	6·9	7·6
Total scholars in public institutions { Male	873,348	897,337	963,704	967,469	797,325	781,435
Female	93,793	158,178	118,761	118,590	134,981	148,392
Total	677,167	715,715	770,428	787,088	842,300	906,827
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	760,901	792,459	850,283	863,585	922,977	987,635
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees.)						
From provincial revenues	44,05	46,79	49,04	46,60	53,93	66,52
From local funds	8,79	10,17	10,34	10,84	13,76	11,69
From municipal funds	7,08	7,34	7,45	9,56	20,14	6,89
Total expenditure from public funds	59,70	64,83	66,83	66,98	74,89	85,20
From fees	21,91	22,40	23,98	24,19	26,27	26,26
From other sources	30,00	30,80	33,68	32,88	35,03	36 53
Grand total of expenditure	1,10,43	1,18,03	1,24,52	1,24,05	1,36,17	1,53,46

Statement of Educational Progress in Bengal.

	1901–06.	1906–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.
Area in square miles	124,483	No change	124,483	124,492	No change	78,699
Population .. { Male	26,674,767	18,679,010	26,128,840	27,430,187		23,365,725
Population .. { Female ..	27,097,147	27,097,500	26,815,049	27,587,123		22,117,552
Total population ..	53,771,914	53,776,509	52,659,889	55,023,310	..	45,483,277
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	32	29	29	29	29	31
Number of high schools	397	397	398	399	392	532
Number of primary schools ..	33,850	31,180	35,691	38,437	35,343	28,107
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	5,425	4,913	7,107	8,235	9,635	10,791
In high schools	80,380	83,822	87,178	94,241	103,096	181,144
In primary schools	934,121	965,039	995,103	997,952	1,047,769	936,130
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	32 6	30 2	32 0	31·4	33·2	40 9
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools	15	17	17	21	19	21
Number of primary schools ..	3,304	3,029	3,005	3,013	3,124	3,708
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	39	42	47	57	61	105
In high schools	1,531	1,974	2,048	2,302	2,423	3,930
In primary schools	127,808	139,904	115,233	146,273	159,615	206,781
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	0 6	0·5	0 2	0 2	0·6	0 8
Total scholars in public institutions. { Male ..	1,148,867	1,208,718	1,264,914	1,299,631	1,364,866	1,435,443
Total scholars in public institutions. { Female ..	141,978	159,503	137,805	173,207	189,671	237,213
Total ..	1,288,841	1,368,220	1,402,719	1,483,838	1,554,537	1,672,706
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	1,328,199	1,421,359	1,475,973	1,619,239	1,699,350	1,710,023
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	41,35	48,79	49,93	50,15	64,76	91,67
From local funds	11,19	12,56	11,34	12,64	13,68	18,93
From municipal funds	1,31	1,32	1,41	1,56	1,79	1,54
Total expenditure from public funds.	53,87	62,67	62,75	63,36	80,10	92,41
From fees	46,62	52,71	56,18	61,02	67,53	80,81
From other sources	25,97	29,20	32,00	36,31	35,04	39,88
Grand total of expenditure	1,26,56	1,44,58	1,50,93	1,60,71	1,72,02	2,02,71

No comparison is possible with previous years, as 1912-13 is the first year of the newly constituted presidency of Bengal.

Statement of Educational Progress in Bihar and Orissa.

	1911–12.	1912–13.
Area in square miles	83,179	No change.
Population—Male	19,937,708	
Population—Female	18,921,328	
Total population	38,859,036	
Public Institutions for Males.		
Number of arts colleges	7	7
Number of high schools	93	97
Number of primary schools	31,999	32,452
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.		
In arts colleges	1,430	1,732
In high schools	25,403	28,134
In primary schools	547,341	593,342
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	21·8	24·0
Public Institutions for Females.		
Number of arts colleges	..	..
Number of high schools	2	3
Number of primary schools	1,259	1,498
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.		
In arts colleges	..	..
In high schools	266	287
In primary schools	78,076	93,254
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	0·2	0·4
Total scholars in public institutions—Male	599,931	704,483
Total scholars in public institutions—Female	99,063	95,291
Total	700,374	799,766
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	904,388	847,344
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).		
From provincial revenues	19,65	23,11
From local funds	7,25	8,24
From municipal funds	82	82
Total expenditure from public funds	27,82	31,87
From fees	27,35	18,12
From other sources	11,27	11,90
Grand total of expenditure	55,44	61,88

Statement of Educational Progress in the United Provinces.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles .. .	107,164	No change	No change	107,164	107,267	No change.
Population .. Male	24,416,942			24,623,344	24,641,931	
Female	23,014,840			22,565,048	22,540,213	
Total population ..	47,431,782			47,188,392	47,182,044	
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	33	34	31	34	32	32
Number of high schools	104	108	112	113	118	127
Number of primary schools ..	9,217	9,398	9,267	9,067	9,255	10,158
Male Scholars in Public Institutions						
In arts colleges	3,424	3,619	4,158	4,186	4,602	4,869
In high schools	28,470	28,647	32,085	33,192	34,207	35,304
In primary schools	447,726	459,309	456,825	432,497	470,653	527,557
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school going age	14·6	14·6	14·4	14·4	15·6	17·6
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	4	4	4	4	5	5
Number of high schools	23	24	28	29	30	31
Number of primary schools ..	850	938	936	861	967	1,008
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	42	38	62	61	54	59
In high schools	1,830	1,937	2,060	1,824	1,804	1,984
In primary schools	36,956	39,318	38,617	37,365	41,340	41,943
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·6	1·6	1·8
Total scholars in public institutions Male ..	537,653	559,418	553,175	536,341	573,194	643,936
Female ..	46,156	44,818	41,529	43,078	48,364	50,269
Total ..	583,799	604,233	594,704	573,409	621,558	694,199
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	634,522	658,568	647,661	645,767	712,059	786,298
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	18,66	21,76	29,46	31,33	37,59	48,64
From local funds	26,81	30,20	27,69	24,78	26,84	26,17
From municipal funds	2,36	2,81	3,01	3,17	3,51	3,72
Total expenditure from public funds.	47,61	54,92	60,16	59,24	67,55	78,53
From fees	14,06	13,03	17,32	20,58	20,60	23 32
From other sources	13,11	16,07	16,76	16,82	19,35	19,05
Grand total of expenditure ..	75,76	84,02	93,23	96,39	1,07,93	1,21,70

Statement of Educational Progress in the Punjab.

	1907-08.	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	1912-13.
Area in square miles	97,209	97,212	No change	97,213	No change	No change.
Population .. .. { Male	10,942,705	No change		10,892,942		
Female	9,287,934			9,082,944		
Total population ..	20,230,639			20,974,886		
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges ..	10	10	10	11	11	9
Number of high schools [a] ..	93	94	98	98	101	102
Number of primary schools ..	3,343	3,405	3,348	3,331	3,327	3,489
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	1,725	1,960	1,924	2,070	2,050	2,770
In high schools [a]	38,813	36,971	40,395	44,052	47,740	50,909
In primary schools	140,290	149,542	157,040	164,981	170,610	187,200
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	13.3	13.5	14·0	15·0	16 2	16 1
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	11	12	13	15	16	13
Number of primary schools ..	536	600	662	698	637	709
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	..	..	..			3
In high schools	930	946	1,007	1,244	1,603	1,520
In primary schools	21,015	23,073	26,305	26,174	29,969	32,118
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	1 8	1 9	2·1	2 4	2 7	2 9
Total scholars in public institutions. { Male ..	810,991	890,502	240,723	267,432	279,492	298,014
Female	25,679	27,284	30,995	33,186	36,625	39,638
Total ..	244,371	253,786	276,718	289,518	316,117	337,652
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	302,862	322,676	339,449	346,049	361,113	410,461
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues ..	29,78	27 66	28,61	28,53	32,79	31,70
From local funds	11,45	12,08	12,89	12,31	13,41	16,17
From municipal funds	12,76	3,06	3 43	4,05	3,53	3,03
Total expenditure from public funds.	51,02	52,15	54,43	54,89	59,73	49,91
From fees	21,00	21,54	13,34	15,20	17,75	20,67
From other sources	10,11	10,46	10 64	10,38	12,14	13,61
Grand total of expenditure ..	82,26	84,53	88,43	80,57	89,63	84,79

[a] Includes also anglo-vernacular high schools.

Statement of Educational Progress in Burma.

—	1907-08	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	219,644	220,736	No change.	236,738	230,838	No change.
Population { Male	8,342,033	No change		8,164,381	6,183,494	
Female	8,148,491			5,913,804	921,723	
Total population ..	16,490,524			17,087,866	12,115,217	
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools*	29	31	35	38	38	39
Number of primary schools ..	4,115	4,261	4,169	4,895	4,764	4,732
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	135	148	232	261	302	336
In high schools	8,286	8,895	9,569	10,365	10,034	10,788
In primary schools	126,877	136,637	131,368	126,327	125,552	130,877
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	29·9	30·1	34·1	29·4	29·2	31·2
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	8	8	9	11	11	13
Number of primary schools ..	542	616	616	553	552	589
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	6	7	12	17	22	8
In high schools	1,892	71,883	1,694	1,974	2,156	2,440
In primary schools	62,611	68,606	63,770	66,931	68,854	67,672
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	3·3	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·3	3·0
Total scholars in public institutions. { Male ..	163,150	182,625	193,882	188,129	184,401	202,105
Female ..	66,220	70,353	78,105	71,632	73,000	80,224
Total ..	248,490	262,958	262,948	259,761	270,310	282,329
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	420,619	433,211	433,973	438,092	448,255	459,583
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	16,76	17,45	17,83	16,71	18,38	19,31
From local funds	3,14	3,71	4,07	5,08	4,22	4,44
From municipal funds	3,81	3,35	3,40	3,48	3,63	3,88
Total expenditure from public funds.	24,24	24,51	24,80	25,27	26,23	26,63
From fees	9,71	10,32	13,77	14,83	16,09	13,93
From other sources	4,37	4,48	4,84	4,83	5,10	5,13
Grand total of expenditure ..	38,32	39,31	43,41	43,93	47,27	45,36

* Includes also vernacular high schools

Statement of Educational Progress in Central Provinces and Berar

	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12	1912–13
Area in square miles	1,30,174	No change.	Ditto	130,174	117,975	No change.
Population { Male	6,793,829			7,764,777	7,765,907	
{ Female	6,945,193			7,933,712	7,892,993	
Total population ..	13,739,022			15,697,489	15,659,000	
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	3	4	4
Number of high schools	31	34	35	36	35	39
Number of primary schools ..	2,777	2,821	3,018	3,094	3,195	3,471
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	361	457	479	514	603	705
In high schools	3,903	287	3,059	3,286	3,153	3,547
In primary schools	187,387	199,891	212,467	218,159	228,485	248,439
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	23 8	24 4	26 9	23·1	24 2	25 9
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	..	.. 2	.. 2
Number of high schools	4	6	4			
Number of primary schools ..	231	267	301	304	309	322
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges						
In high schools	26	.. 26	.. 24	.. 23	.. 28	61
In primary schools	20,801	23,230	26,148	24,023	27,968	30,338
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	2·2	2 5	2 9	2·4	2·6	2 9
Total scholars in public institutions, { Male ..	236,269	250,592	276,880	289,962	302,967	302,017
{ Female ..	22,186	25,531	29,373	31,412	30,728	32,894
Total ..	258,018	276,423	306,253	297,514	313,695	33, 911
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	248,388	276,700	296,385	297,630	313,395	335,368
Expenditure (in thousand of rupees).						
From provincial revenues ..	8,89	9,98	10,93	11,42	16,64	11,87
From local funds	9,19	11,74	12,06	11,95	12,08	13 88
From municipal funds	1,65	1,60	1,62	1,93	[illegible]1,93	2,70
Total expenditure from public funds .	19,73	23,32	24,10	25,41	25,65	28,63
From fees	1,86	1,79	1,65	2,29	2,64	2,67
From other sources	2,89	3,87	3 81	4,16	4,16	4,78
Grand total of expenditure	24,78	28,95	29,32	30,85	32,33	37,89

Statement of Educational Progress in Assam.

	1911–12	1912–13
Area in square miles	61,471	No change
Population { Male	3,638,187	No change
Population { Female	3,421,670	No change
Total population	7,059,857	
Public Institutions for Males.		
Number of arts colleges	2	2
Number of high schools	27	27
Number of primary schools	3,403	3,734
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.		
In arts colleges	295	360
In high schools	3,721	3,946
In primary schools	128,181	136,236
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	29·1	30·6
Public Institutions for Females.		
Number of arts colleges	..	..
Number of high schools	1	2
Number of primary schools	243	256
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.		
In arts colleges	..	..
In high schools	201	382
In primary schools	16,836	17,816
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	3·0	3·7
Total scholars in public institutions { Male	155,101	164,264
Total scholars in public institutions { Female	17,081	19,050
Total	172,032	183,442
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	182,112	194,288
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).		
From provincial revenues	8,87	7,71
From local funds	2,63	6,62
From municipal funds	11	15
Total expenditure from public funds	11,61	13,69
From fees	2,73	3 02
From other sources	2,20	2,33
Grand total of expenditure	16,99	19,04

Statement of Educational Progress in the North-West Frontier Province.

	1907–08	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.
Area in square miles	13,465	No change	No change	13,183	No change.	No change.
Population { Male	1,161,305			1,197,102		
Female	964,174			1,014,331		
Total population	2,125,480			2,196,933		
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	12	13	13	13	13	13
Number of primary schools	253	264	267	274	280	285
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	32	21	15	7	38	37
In high schools	5,543	5,817	4,265	4,485	5,146	5,458
In primary schools	11,291	11,458	12,060	13,034	14,132	16,899
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school going age	10 8	10 1	11·2	11 8	13 1	13 4
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of primary schools	24	23	26	27	28	28
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
In primary schools	1,297	1,561	1,678	1,775	1,978	2,044
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	2 1	1 1	1·3	1 8	1 5	1 8
Total scholars in public institutions { Male	17,358	17,630	19,059	20,618	23,256	27,344
Female	1,518	1,608	1,873	2,092	2,247	2,398
Total ..	18,871	19,238	21,162	22,712	25,482	29,742
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	39,242	38,851	38,045	41,591	34,911	38,473
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	* 88	* 88	* 92	† 1,35	88	3,41
From local funds	85	83	91	92	1,41	2,02
From municipal funds	45	85	58	91	68	1,78
Total expenditure from public funds.	1,96	3,16	3,02	3,98	3,09	8,50
From fees	40	45	45	47	55	66
From other sources	34	61	85	53	63	47
Grand total of expenditure	2,70	3,16	3,16	3,55	4,29	9,62

* Imperial Revenues. † Including Rs. 30,715 from Imperial Revenues.
‡ Including Rs. 2,66, 1,80 and 1,64 in thousands respectively from Imperial grants.

Statement of Educational Progress in Coorg.

	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10	1910–11.	1911–12	1912–13.
Area in square miles	1,582	No change.	No. change.	No change.	1,582	No change.
Population { Male	100,258				97,218	
Female	80,349				77,697	
Total population ..	180,607				174,976	
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools ..	81	82	82	82	80	84
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	295	288	240	238	238	291
In primary schools	3,529	3,427	3,653	3,791	3,978	4,823
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	32·6	28·7	27·2	27·2	29·7	33·6
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of primary schools ..	6	6	6	6	6	6
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	6	8	9	9	1	1
In primary schools	1,143	1,421	1,588	1,721	1,778	1,948
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	9·6	12·0	13·6	16·0	16·0	17·4
Total scholars in public institutions { Male ..	3,380	3,869	4,087	4,099	4,343	4,999
Female ..	1,163	1,447	1,844	1,913	1,861	2,053
Total ..	4,543	5,316	5,781	5,910	6,203	6,842
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	5,001	5,792	6,335	6,548	6,911	7,848
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	24	28	30	61	39	75
From local funds	11	11	12	12	12	13
From municipal funds	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total expenditure from public funds	36	38	43	76	54	90
From fees	12	12	22	12	13	13
From other sources	6	6	6	6	6	7
Grand total of expenditure ..	51	53	60	62	73	110

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from or after the 1st April 1914 to M.R Ry. K. C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools Georgetown Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district, and to appoint M.R.Sy. T. Nagabhushanam, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coconada Range, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools Godavari district, in his own grade in the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 16th March 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

(1) M R Ry A. Govindarajalu Mudali, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam Range, acting to the Chingleput Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools of the latter Range, sub. *pro tem.*, from 1st March 1914, *vice* M R.Ry. M. R Sesha Ayyar, transferred.

(2) M.R.Ry. N. Krishna Rao, Headmaster, Model Section of the Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam Range, to Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools of the latter range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the probationary class, *vice* No. (1) on other duty or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 19th March 1914.

J. H STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The following appointments are also sanctioned:—

(1) Ghulam Musa Raza Sahib, Fourth Assistant and Sub. *pro tem.* Third Assistant of the Madrasa-i-Azam, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput Range, in the probationary class, with effect from 1st April 1914 and without prejudice to his appointment as Sub. *pro tem.* Headmaster of the Government Secondary School for Muhammadans, Georgetown.

* * * * *

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st March 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

The Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department has been reprinted with all the corrections issued up to date embodied therein. Copies of the new Code are available for sale at Government Press, Madras.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 19th March 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1914

ERRATUM.

In paragraphs 1 and 5 of the notice relating to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras, published in Part I-B of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 3rd, 10th and 17th March 1914, *for* "twenty" *read* "ten".

Office of the Commr. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 21st March 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—1914.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ENGLISH

It is hereby notified that the practice hitherto followed of prescribing books in English for non-detailed study in schools two years ahead will be discontinued. Consequently no text-books in English for the Public Examination of 1916 will be prescribed until October 1914.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th March 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving-Certificate Board.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1914.

Notice

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in *Elementary Mathematics*, mathematical instruments including a straight edge divided into centimetres and inches; those in (i) *Algebra and Geometry*, (ii) *Practical Mathematics*, (iii) *Trigonometry*, (iv) *Physics* and (v) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule

graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, to *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and to *Shorthand and Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2. *Chemistry.*—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. *Shorthand.*—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. *Type-writing.*—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three days* before the examination in the subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every *four* candidates must have one machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

5. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their numbers from this list; these numbers are the serial numbers of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

6. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(7) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th March 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
1914. Monday, 23rd March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	English (First paper). Do (Second paper).
Tuesday, 24th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Elementary Mathematics. Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 25th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Languages (Group C). History of England.
Thursday, 26th March.	9 A.M. to 12 noon .. 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. .. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Needle-work and Dress-making. Algebra and Geometry. Physics (Theoretical).
Saturday, 28th March.	9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Physics (Practical)—First batch.* Do. (do.)—Second batch.*
Monday, 30th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic. Chemistry (Theoretical).
Tuesday, 31st March.	9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Chemistry (Practical)—First batch.* Do. (do.)—Second batch.*
Wednesday, 1st April.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Commercial Practice and Geography. Precis-writing and Indexing; Practical Mathematics.
Thursday, 2nd April.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Botany (Theoretical). Botany (Practical).*
Friday, 3rd April ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .. 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. ..	Physiology; Music; Agriculture; Trigonometry. Shorthand.†
Saturday, 4th April ..	....	Type writing.‡

* Pupils who are to appear for the Practical examination in Physics, Chemistry and Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

† *Shorthand*—

2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—1st Paper, Dictation
2-15 P.M. to 4 P.M.— Do. Transcription of the same into longhand
4-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand

‡ *Typewriting*—The examination in Type-writing will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in batches, and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 20 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers:—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-20 A.M.	.. .. ..	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-20 A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-40 A.M. to 9-40 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	.. .. ..	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-20 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-30 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	.. .. ..	1st Paper 12-30 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper, 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	.. .. ..	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-20 P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M. and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have each a *typewrite* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th February 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR NELLORE, TIRUPATI, VELLORE, COIMBATORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1914.						
Friday, 3rd April.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	15	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (*a*) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	27	Do	Mr. W. H. James (*b*) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Saturday, 4th April.	Machine Construction ..	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	6	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (*b*) and Mr. H. B. Peirce.
	Do ..	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	8	Do.	Mr. H. B. Peirce (*c*) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	9	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	8	Do	Mr. W. H. James (*b*) and Mr. H. B. Peirce.
Monday, 6th April.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	3	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (*a*) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	11	Do	Mr. W. H. James (*b*) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Advanced ..	9-45 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Bridge work	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	1	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (*b*) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	9-45 A.M.	9	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	21	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (*b*) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith.
Tuesday, 7th April.	Do.	Intermediate	9-45 A.M.	24	Do.	Do.
	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	9-45 A.M.	13	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (*b*) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	10	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (*a*) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith.
Wednesday, 8th April.	Mensuration. ..	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	64	Do.	Mr. H. B. Peirce (*c*) and Mr. W. H. James.
Thursday, 9th April.	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	9-45 A.M.	32	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (*a*) and Mr. C. L. T. Griffith.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-45 A.M.	14	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffith (*b*) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
....	Carpentry	Elementary	..	1	..	....
....	Fitter's work ..	Do.	..	19	..	....
....	Do ..	Intermediate.	..	5	..	....

(*a*) Chetpat, Madras (*b*) Chepauk, Madras. (*c*) Kilpauk, Madras.

[By order,]

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st March 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, FOR MISTRESSES, KARANTATTANGUDI, TANJORE.

Applications are also invited from candidates of the Upper Secondary grade, seeking admission into the Government Training School, Karantattangudi, Tanjore, for training in July 1914

The secondary department is open to all Indian students.

The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the department shall be as follows:—

	Rs
Hindu mistresses	14
Others	12

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 6 per mensem may be given to caste Hindu women who are not permanent residents of Tanjore. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries the headmistress will be prepared to admit candidates, whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds.

The period of training for the secondary grade shall be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course for one of these examinations in a college, the course of training will be one year only.

Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with certificate of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by Inspectress or Inspector, Assistant Inspector, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or headmaster of a recognized college or secondary school) to the headmistress not later than the 20th of April 1914.

In the case of Christians, baptismal certificates should be submitted.

As regards their general education, the minimum requirements for the grade shall be a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, the Matriculation Examination or the late Upper Secondary Examination; the Higher Examination for Women or other corresponding test or a Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination. The General Education certificate should be sent in original. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidate after selection.

The printed form of application can be had from the headmistress.

Further particulars may also be obtained from the headmistress.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, 6th March 1914. C. M. LYNCH, *Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES, COIMBATORE, CALICUT AND MANGALORE.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission into the Government Training Schools for Mistresses, Calicut, Coimbatore and Mangalore.

2. The period of training will be two years from the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation in June 1914

3. Rates of stipends are shown below—

Stipendiaries who have completed their studies in the seventh standard or Form III	Rs	a	per mensem.
Hindu Mistresses	9	0	"
Mohammadans	9	0	"
Panchamas	6	0	"
Others	7	0	"

4. A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women who are not permanent residents of the towns in which the training schools are situated and who have no relatives in those towns. The allowances are payable only to those who live with a responsible guardian.

5. Applications for admission should be accompanied with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character signed by an Inspecting officer, President of a Local Board, Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal, Manager or Headmaster of a recognised college or secondary school and should be forwarded so as to reach the respective Headmistresses not later than the 15th April 1914. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

6. Applications from candidates who are teachers should be forwarded through the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

7. Forms of application can be obtained on indent from the Headmistresses.

8. The Presidents of Local Boards, Chairmen of Municipal Councils, Managers of Girls' schools and the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses are requested to be good enough to obtain applications from untrained teachers in Girls' schools under them and to transmit them with their recommendations.

9. Selection examination will be held by the Headmistresses early in April 1914.

10. All students of the Training school in Coimbatore who do not reside with relatives or in boarding homes will be expected to reside in the hostel proposed to be opened.

11. Every student will be on probation for one term.

Office of the Inspres. of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, 6th March 1914. A. ARNOLD, *Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH CIRCLE—1914.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary Grades will be admitted for training in July 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Training School, Dindigul	24	28	52
2	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	24	26	50

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers.

4. The Sub-Assistants are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form *in duplicate* by the Assistant Inspectors to the Inspectors of Schools, Seventh Circle, before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, *on also private candidates as free students.*

10. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Class. Preference should be given, as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent *in original* with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer.

11. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools of the Circle.

12. The consolidated lists should reach the Inspector of Schools before the 10th May 1914.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle,
Camp Tuticorin, 9th March 1914.

W. O. DOUGLAS,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FOURTH CIRCLE DURING 1914.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the other Inspectors of Schools, the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1914 in the Government Training Schools under his charge as shown below :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.	
1	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Mahammadans, Madras	..	27	27
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Pathamas, Madras.	..	27	27
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet	24	26	50

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendations of Inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age laid under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an Elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these maximum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range is the same as that available last year.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the subordinate Inspecting officers.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 1st May 1914.

14. Only Panchama teachers whose vernacular is *Tamil* should be recommended for admission into the Government Panchama Training School, Madras.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, 6th March 1914.

A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AYYAR.
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

FIRST YEAR CLASS.

Admission of Students holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

1. A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course for the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (ii) should have taken two of the subjects (i) Physics, (ii) Chemistry and (iii) Botany under Group C, and the certificate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Mathematics and in Elementary Science under Group B.

Every student proposing to take Intermediate Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. Those proposing to take a history subject should have shown aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

Admission of Students holding other certificates.

The principles of the above rules will as far as possible be applied, *i.e.*, no student will be considered eligible for admission whose certificate does not show him to be proficient in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

The following combinations only in Group (iii) are provided for by the college:—

(*a*) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical language.
(*b*) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.
(*c*) Two languages and Logic.
(*d*) Ancient History, a Classical language and Logic.

THIRD YEAR CLASS (PASS COURSE).

II. Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

THIRD YEAR CLASS (HONOURS COURSE).

III. Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily no student will be admitted to this class who has not gained a good place in the first class in the Intermediate Examination and marks well over those required for distinction in the optional subject which he wishes to take up in the Honours course. In all cases a high standard in English will be required.

IV. No student who has twice been judged unfit for promotion to the second or fourth year class will be readmitted to the college; and, as a general rule, no student will be admitted to the second or fourth year class who has already spent three years on the Intermediate or B.A. course.

V. No student will ordinarily be admitted who has not been registered as a candidate before June 15th, 1914.

VI. Application for registration should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian Era.
(2) School or College in which the applicant studied.
(3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination centre.
(4) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.
(5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first or third year (Pass) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class. In the case of Group (iii) of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.
(6) Whether the applicant is a candidate for a college scholarship.
(7) An address which will find the applicant after the publication of the results.

VII. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

NOTE.—Forms of application will be furnished to Principals, Headmasters, parents, etc., on application.

VIII. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should submit them (or certified extracts) either with their applications for admission or at the earliest possible later date. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of other certificates should mention the class of the certificate and the subjects in which it declares them to have passed. Any distinctions obtained should be mentioned.

IX. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

X. A limited number of College scholarships will be awarded to students of the first year and third year (Honours) students. Applications for these scholarships should be made at the time of application for admission and may be supported by testimonials from colleges or schools. Candidates should give an account of the position of their parents or guardians, which in the cases of students claiming poverty should be supported by a certificate from a Principal, a Headmaster or other person of responsibility.

The Presidency College, Madras,
4th March 1914.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1914.

Subject for English Essay—THE LANGUAGE OF CONVERSATION IN ITS RELATION TO THE LANGUAGE OF LITERATURE.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the Fourth year Pass or Fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1913–14.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the *1st July 1914.*

The Presidency College, Madras,
20th March 1914.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal.

THE POWELL AND MORTHEAD VERNACULAR PRIZE.

Subject of Essay—POPULAR ELEMENTS IN THE POETRY OF BAMMERA POTANA.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College provided that (1) they were students in the senior department of the said college of at least two years' standing and (2) that at the time fixed for the competition they are graduates of not more than five years' standing.

2. The essay must be in Telugu.

3. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer will be required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st July 1914.

6. The value of the prize is Rs. 114.

The Presidency College, Madras,
20th March 1914.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914-1915.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Seventh Circle	Pattukottai	3rd week of September 1914.
	Dindigul	4th " October "
	Madura	3rd " March 1915.
	Nazareth	4th " January "
	Tinnevelly	2nd " February "
	Tuticorin	2nd " March "

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspr of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 16th March 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government scholarship of Rs. 3 sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, in Dis No. 138 G /13, dated 26th September 1913, on behalf of V. Ranganathan, a pupil of the Hindu High School, Ambasamudram, is transferred to the Christian College School, Madras, where it will be drawn on behalf of the same pupil, with effect from 1st January 1914.

Office of the Inspr of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 19th March 1914.

A. C. PRANATARTHARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

NOTICE.

Managers and heads of institutions in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts are hereby informed that all communications from them on educational matters should henceforward be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, V Circle, whose head-quarters are at Vellore, as these districts in the new reorganization of Educational Circles have become part of the V Circle.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Tanjore, 7th March 1914.

H. A. HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

EXAMINATIONS, 1914.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1914.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department will be held on Wednesday, the 1st July 1914, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th September 1910, Part I, pages 1015 to 1019:—

(1) Bellary.	(5) Cuddalore.	(9) Trichinopoly
(2) Bezwada.	(6) Madras.	(10) Tinnevelly Bridge.
(3) Calicut.	(7) Negapatam.	(11) Vellore.
(4) Cocanada.	(8) Nellore.	(12) Waltair.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to *reach the Office of the Board of Examiners* on or before the *30th April* 1914; after which date no applications

will be received on any account. *Candidates' name in full should be legibly written and the circle to which they are attached should be stated.*

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of *Rs.* 3 for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examination for Officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, July 1914.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and *the details of the branches of the Tests B, D and G in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown.* Applications defective in any particulars will be returned, and if they are not resubmitted with the omissions supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 *supra*.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Date	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1914			
Wednesday, 1st July.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Thursday, 2nd July.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 P.M.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre.	Test B-iii—Salt.
Friday, 3rd July	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1 P.M.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-i.—Engineering.
Saturday, 4th July	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Plan Drawing	Test D iii—Engineering.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Estimating	Do.
Monday, 6th July	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Tuesday, 7th July	10 A.M. to 1/2 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-ii—Customs.
Wednesday, 8th July	11 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Language	Test E—Linguistic.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 5th March 1914.

J. W. GREATOREX, *Secretary.*

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1438 M., dated 8th August 1912, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 20th and 21st April 1914 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 31st March 1914, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 2 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Water Works Fitters published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 31st March 1914, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fitters.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government at Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
Sanitary Engineer to Government,
and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
Chepauk, Madras, 5th March 1914.

ERRATA.

In the Catalogue of Books published as Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated February 17th, 1914—

Page 376, *serial number* 5, *column* 2.—*For* "Commaraua Kavi," *read* "Bommarasa Kavi".

M. RANGACHARYA,
Registrar of Books.

Madras, 20th March 1914.

From page 2 of the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd March 1914, giving the names of the candidates who passed the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination, please *omit*—

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Centre of examination.	Subject.	Grade.	Class in which passed.
30	39	Samuel, M.	Do.	Cabinet-making ..	Intermediate ..	Second.

and *add* to the end of the Failure list, given on page 3—

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Centre of examination.	Subject.	Grade.
61	39	Samuel, M.	Madras	Cabinet-making ..	Intermediate (Absent).

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 21st March 1914.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Telugu Teachers of the secondary grade for the post of an Assistant Master in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit their applications, if they are employed in any schools at present, through the Managers of their institutions with copies of testimonials. Only those whose optional language is Telugu need apply.

F. C. ROGERS, Capt., I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
2nd March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Marathi Teacher on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Civil and Military station, Bangalore. The post is at present temporary for one year from the 1st April 1914. Applications, which should furnish the following particulars, should be sent to the undersigned as early as possible. The selected candidate will be expected to join duty on the 1st April 1914.

(1) Name; (2) age; (3) caste; (4) present appointment with salary; (5) qualifications, general and professional; (6) copies of testimonials, if any.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,
13th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates, preferably in History, with a knowledge of Sanskrit and one or more of the South Indian vernaculars, for the post of Archæological Assistant at the Government Museum, Madras, on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The candidate selected will be placed on training under the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for a period of two years. During that period he will be on probation and will be paid the initial pay of the post, namely, Rs. 100. At the end of the two years, if his work is found satisfactory, he will be confirmed in his appointment, on his executing a bond undertaking to serve Government for a period of five years or to refund the salary drawn by him during the probationary period in the event of his leaving the service earlier without special permission.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 15th April 1914. Candidates who have already applied for the post, with reference to the advertisement previously published, are informed that their applications will be duly considered, unless they signify their intention to withdraw, and that they need not submit fresh applications.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

Madras, 14th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Drawing Mistress in the Government Hobart Training School, Royapettah, Madras, on Rs. 40—2—50 grade.

2. Applications should be made to the Headmistress of the School in the following form so as to reach her not later than 1st May 1914.

(1) Name in full; (2) Nationality; (3) Age and date of birth; (4) General Education qualification; (5) Technical qualification; (6) Previous service, if any, as Drawing Mistress, with the names of the schools in which served; (7) If, at present employed in any school, whether the previous permission of the manager or head of the institution has been obtained to apply for the post; (8) Remarks.

3. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on the re-opening of the school in June 1914 after the summer vacation.

M. A. SHREENIVASA,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Old College, Nungambakkam,
18th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from L.T.'s or Graduates for the temporary post of a Commercial Instructor on Rs. 60 a month to be entertained from the 2nd July next.

Candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence and similar subjects are requested to apply stating their qualifications, age and the examinations passed.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

Government Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry,
18th March 1914.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the post of an Assistant master in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, it is notified that applications from Lower Secondary trained Telugu Teachers will also be considered.

F. C. ROGERS, Capt., I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
18th March 1914.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 4 *chucs.*

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—Saiyid Adam Sahib Bahadur, Registrar of Assurances, Salem district, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 460 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—Mr. Clarence Joseph Strassy, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Salem, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, Salem, during the absence of Saiyid Adam Sahib Bahadur on leave or until further orders.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 20th March 1914.

Judicial.

No. 15.—Promotions and reversions.—The following promotions and reversions have been ordered by the High Court:—

With effect from 30th October 1913.

(1) M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narasinga Lakshmana Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. Peddapalayam Venugopala Nayudu Garu to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 27th November 1913.

(1) M.R.Ry. Ullathil Govindan Nayar Avargal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(2) M.R.Ry. Jasmin Venkata Rao Garu, to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(3) M.R.Ry. Tallam Narasimha Achari Avargal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(4) M.R.Ry. Tannirkulam Mudumbi Venkataraghava Achari Avargal, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

(5) M.R.Ry. Vennarkandiyil Kaloth Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules.

With effect from 1st December 1913.

M.R.Ry. Ullatil Raman Menon Avargal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 24th December 1913.

(1) M.R.Ry. Valavanam Bhashyam Ayyangar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narasinga Lakshmana Rao Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.

(3) M.R.Ry. Ullatil Ramanni Menon Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from the 13th January 1914.

(1) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. Srivaikuntam Ramaswami Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Avargal, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

(3) M.R.Ry. Jagannadha Rao Subbaji Tegat Avargal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules.

(4) M.R.Ry. Kadambi Sundararama Ramaswami Sastri Avargal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(5) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(6) M.R.Ry. Bail Gopalakrishnayya Avargal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(7) M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narasinga Lakshmana Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th March 1914.

No. 17—Cancellation of Transfers.—The transfers of M.R.Ry. Tannirkulam Mudumbi Venkataraghava Achari Avargal and M.R.Ry. Tittakudi Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, District Munsifs, ordered in Notifications No. 14, dated 12th March 1914, published at page 349 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1914, are cancelled.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st March 1914.

No. 18—Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Sarukkai Varadachari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Cuddalore (*to join at once*).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to M.R.Ry. V. K. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Peddapuram, Godavari district, for three weeks from 2nd April 1914 or date of relief.

Office of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 27th March 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—Ranger M R.Ry. S Vasudeva Reddi is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st March 1914.

Madras, 18th March 1914.

Transfer.—Ranger M R.Ry. K. Ramayya to hold charge of Sadupet Range in addition to Chingleput Range pending the amalgamation of the two Ranges into one Range.

2. Ranger M R.Ry. P. Gopala Sankara is transferred from Chingleput district to East Cuddapah for the charge of Bedvel Range.

He should proceed immediately on relief without availing joining time.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 21st March 1914.

Leave.—Mr. J. A. Dawson, Acting Ranger, Parlakimedi Naluka will be considered to have been on leave without allowances from 3rd to 24th January 1914, both days inclusive.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

17th March 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M R.Ry Arcot Municka Mudaliyar, Overseer, First Grade, temporary rank, from the Madura division, VI Circle, to the VII Circle. To proceed on relief

S. B. MURRAY,
Offg. Chief Engineer, P. W D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Fort St. George, 3th March 1914.

Leave.—In modification of paragraph 1 of this office notification No 870-GL, dated 20th December 1913 published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913, the privilege leave for two months granted to M R Ry. M. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, Godavari Western division, is considered to have commenced on the afternoon of the 24th December 1913, the date on which he was actually relieved of his duties.

C MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 17th March 1914

Leave.—M.R.Ry T. G. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, Kurnool division, is granted, under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1914 or subsequent date of relief

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. P S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Overseer, Bellary division, is transferred to Kurnool division. To report himself to the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, forthwith.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 19th March 1914.

Transfer.—The transfer of M.R Ry. Karkal Pandurangu Rao, Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary rank, from the West Coast division to Coimbatore division notified in Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 3rd March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 21st March 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. G. G. Barclay, Assistant Engineer in charge of the No II sub-division of the South Presidency division, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from 14th April 1914 forenoon, with permission to prefix thereto the Easter holidays subject to the provisions of article 220, Civil Service Regulations.

A. H. MOREN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 23rd March 1914.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Permanent Promotion, Provisional,—

1. Mr. C. R. Krishna Rao, Accountant, Fifth Grade, on Rs 150, having retired from service with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1913,

Mr. V. R. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Temporary Bank Accountant, Fifth Grade, on Rs. 150, to be Accountant, Fifth Grade, provisional.

Mr T. Ananya Rao, Temporary Bank Accountant, Sixth Grade, on Rs. 100, to be Accountant, Sixth Grade, provisional.

Mr M. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, clerk on Rs. 40 and Temporary Bank Accountant, Seventh Grade, on Rs. 80, to be Accountant, Seventh Grade, provisional.

2. In the vacancy of Accountant, Seventh Grade, Temporary, due to the death of the probationer R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr J. N. Yedarnaum, M.A., B.L., to be probationary Temporary Accountant on Rs. 80 from the date of joining (*f.n.*) from the afternoon of the 26th January 1914.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, 24th March 1914.

MEDICAL.

Cancellation of Postings.—The postings of Civil Assistant Surgeons F. T. Watson and C. M. Phillip, L.M. & S., to Municipal Hospital, Tiruppattur, and South Canara district, respectively, notified on page 531, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th March 1914, are cancelled.

Madras, the 24th March 1914.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Vittal Rao, L.M. & S., Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool, is granted six weeks, privilege leave with effect from date of relief.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 23rd March 1914.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs :—

553. W. Larrimore and C. O. Manuel. Improvements in holsters and the like cotters.
1037. American Machine & Foundry Co. Machines for packing cigarettes.
1187. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. Improvements in or relating to perforating and other key-operated machines.
1211. Minerals Separation, Ld. Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.
1296. Turner, Roars & Co. Improved stand pipe and water-waste preventer.
1306. I. Hall. Improvements in metal furnaces.
1358. Ester & Co., Ld. Improvements in the preparation of metals and alloys.
1380. Auto Strop Co. Improvements in safety razors.
1383. Hill's Patent Motor Vacuum Road Cleaner, Ld. Improvements in road sweeping machines.
1365. P. J. Stumon. Improvements in and relating to train dispatching and signalling systems.
1396. P. J. Stumon. Improvements in and relating to systems and apparatus for the automatic control of the speed of moving vehicles.
1309. General Engineering & Construction Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to printing telegraphs.
628. J. P. Aktiengesellschaft. A device for driving dynamo machines for lighting carriages from the axle of the latter.
782. A. E. Angus. Improvements in or relating to railway safe running devices.
783. A. E. Angus. Improvements in or relating to railway safe-running devices.
784. A. E. Angus. Improvements in or relating to railway safe-running devices.
1232. V. Newton. Smooth bore bullets.
1285. Vitrified Coal Co., Ld. A new or improved method of and apparatus for making or treating fuel.

1327. F. O. De Hymel, M. C. Shiner, J. T. Rives and A. L. Matlock, Air suction and force pump.
1328. Z. Wapshare. Improvement in pneumatic tyres of motor vehicles rendering them puncture proof.
1329. W. Klupproth. An improved process of coagulating caoutchouc milk.
1330. J. R. Kinney. Improvements in rotary pumps.
1331. S. M. Herber. Oil distillation.
1334. G. De Bobery. Improvements in ear protectors.
1336. W. E. Cox. Improvements in or relating to concentrating apparatus for separating metals, ores and other substances in wet recovery processes.
1337. "Kristallit" Sportels-Gmellschaft, m. b. H. Improvements in the methods of manufacturing and laying or supporting imitation ice surfaces.
1338. A. Hutter. Process of sterilising milk, cream, beverages and other alimentary substances.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 24th March 1914.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

The Offices of the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese Translators to Government will be removed on the 16th March 1914 to Edinburg House, Whannel's Road, Egmore.

2. All communications to these Officers and the Senior Translator to Government should be sent to the above address from that date.

No. 10, Randall's Road, Vepery,
Madras, 5th March 1914.

V. RAGHAVA CHARLU,
Senior Translator to Government.

The Headquarters of No. I Survey Party, Berhampur, Ganjam district, will be removed to Vizagapatam.

2. All communications intended to reach the undersigned on or after 9th April 1914 should be addressed to Vizagapatam.

Survey Office, Berhampur,
18th March 1914.

R. H. L. LUSHINGTON,
Deputy Director, Madras Survey No. I Survey Party.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 17th day of July 1913, treasure consisting of the undermentioned article valued at about Rs. 200 was found hidden in the land of one Vania Chinnakolandai Chetti, in the village of Nedungunam, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district :—

Description of property.	Value.
Two iron cannons, one measuring 11 feet by 5 feet and another 11 feet by 4½ feet.	About Rs. 200

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 25th day of March 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
28th November 1913.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 7 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 18th day of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 38 a (thirty-eight) approximately was found hidden in a well in survey No. 205 belonging to one Pulicheri Gurunada Mudali of Tirupati in the village of Thimmasamudrapalem in Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district.

Description of property.	Value. About Rs.
Red wood weighing 94½ maunds and consisting of 24 chiselled posts, 41 unchiselled posts and 5 pieces	38

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office on the 15th day of May 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

a Value of the articles at present secured.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Collector.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
6th December 1913.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 18th day of July 1913, the treasure hereunder described was found in the site belonging to Venkamma, guardian of minor Ramakrishna Nayudu, in S. No. 126 village-site of Nemam village, Saidapet taluk, of the Chingleput district by Para Perumal of the village:—

	Description of treasure.	
1.	Gold vali	2
2.	Gold potta	1
3.	Gold chitten	2
4.	Gold earring	1
5.	A small gold wire	1
	Total	7, valued at Rs. 41.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Saidapet on the 11th day of April 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Saidapet,
6th November 1913.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure consisting of jewels was found by one Avudai, daughter of Sudalaimuthu Knon of Piranjeri village, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, on the 22nd November 1913, in survey No. 1733, grazing ground, poramboke, on the bank of the Chithar river, while she was rooting out karandi bushes (*Carissa*) for the reclamation of the field for cultivation:—

Serial No.	Description and number of the articles.	Approximate value Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Gold ornament worn in the nose (thanga kambi karai 2)	34	0	0
2.	Gold ornament worn in the ear (thanga vazhi 2)	1	4	0
3.	Gold pieces (thanga pottu 2)	3	8	0
4.	Silver bracelet pieces 8	0	6	0
5.	Silver ornament worn in feet (paeli 2)	0	5	0
6.	Gold ornament worn on the ear with a white stone in the centre (thenikkuppu)	0	1	0
7.	Copper vessel with lid (kappaval with lid)	5	0	0
		0	0	0
		47	1	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorised before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkirakulam on 1st day of June 1914 at 11 A.M. in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
16th December 1913.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the 11th December 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in Nagulapadu village of the Atmakur taluk by Vaidyula Venkata Subbareddi and his servant Surpoju Narasigadu while digging earth in S. No. 483 of Nagulapadu held on a ryotwari patta by Samavarapu Venkatasami Reddi and nine others.—

	Details of the find.	Weight. Tolas.	Estimated value. Rs.
	A pot of small gold coins usually known as "Fanam" or "Ruka" of which 328 has been recovered from the finders	10¼	120

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 6th July 1914 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
16th January 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 16th November 1913 the treasure hereunder described was found in the site belonging to Subraya Mudali in S. No. 220 of Pozhvakkam village, Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district, by Thirumugada Mudali of the village:—

	Description of the treasure.
(1)	One stone idol of Subramaniaswami.
(2)	Do. of Valli.
(3)	Do. of Daiveyanai Amman.
(4)	Do. of Iswari.
	All valued at Rs. 20.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Saidapet on the 26th day of June 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chingleput District Collector's Office, Saidapet,
19th January 1914.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Pooviah Kandan and (2) Subbiah Kandan, sons of Dorraswami Kandan of Poonguncor village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother Ponnammal while digging their patta lands in survey No. 131 S. of Poonguncor village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 24 months ago :—

Brief description of articles.	Weight in acers.	Approximate value.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Nataraja	140	52 8 0
2. Somaskandar	40	15 0 0
3. Do Ambal with pedam	42½	15 15 0
4. Pratheshta Moorthies	19	7 8 0
5. Vallimmai	1	0 8 0
6. Dorrani	1½	0 9 0
Total ..	244	91 8 0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
9th January 1914.

R. E. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 24-5-0 have been discovered by M. R.Ry. S. Sambasiva Chettiar, High Court Vakil, Mayavaram, Tanjore district, from S. No. 9, claimed as nathan of Pattamangalam vattam, Mayavaram taluk, while making some excavations for a building :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
		Rs. A. P.
Twenty-two broken gold beads and one gold pattakarai 3½ inch by ½ inch	6½ viraganadai	24 5 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
9th January 1914

R. E. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the chilly garden in S. No. 782 of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk, known as Jamal Khan Madi or Cheruvu Vara Madi) of Gatta Chinnarappa of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency :—

Description of articles	Weight.	Estimated value
		Rs.
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madas"	2⅘ tolas	32

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 8th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
Collector

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on or about the 10th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Valuchan Vittil Raman of Charapalmbari amsam, Wallovanad taluk, near an abandoned well :—

	Approximate value.
	Rs.
One gold bangle	65

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 27th July 1914 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
12th March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Jy. Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 27th February 1914.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bowel complaints (Diarrhœa and Dysentery).	Injuries.	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	144,130	2	58	0	..	35	29	64	1	55	2	..	48	44	92	6	18	..	14	9	2	..	80	24·9	35·8
Trichinopoly ..	123,523	5	41	10	3	17	45	62	6	49	11	..	33	27	60	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	43	26·2	25·3
Calicut ..	76,417	1	48	40	..	46	43	89	3	17	30	..	28	22	50	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	35	61·2	33·2
Kumbakonam ..	53,047	..	24	1	1	17	15	26	..	25	6	1	14	17	31	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	23	21·6	25·6
Tanjore ..	60,345	2	30	1	..	17	16	33	2	24	1	..	14	23	37	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	26	28·6	32·0
Negapatam ..	60,168	3	19	6	1	13	16	29	5	41	12	..	27	31	58	1	..	6	1	15	5	..	30	22·5	50·8
Salem ..	59,153	..	66	9	..	31	34	65	..	51	6	..	20	18	38	..	..	..	2	5	3	..	24	57·3	33·5
Cuddalore ..	58,574	1	24	3	..	14	14	28	..	33	6	..	26	16	36	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	32	25·9	35·6
Coconada ..	54,110	1	44	2	..	23	23	46	..	23	1	..	16	8	24	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	14	44·3	23·1
Conjeeveram ..	53,894	..	24	..	..	10	16	20	1	38	..	..	22	17	39	..	..	..	1	9	7	..	22	25·2	37·8
Vellore ..	42,746	5	26	15	..	13	28	41	..	26	13	..	16	19	35	..	..	..	1	7	5	1	24	45·0	39·8
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	1	26	1	..	13	15	28	..	25	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	15	30·2	26·9
Mangalore ..	48,412	13	21	11	..	19	26	45	5	12	2	..	11	6	19	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	9	48·5	20·5
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	25	3	..	14	15	29	3	17	..	..	12	7	19	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	13	32·2	23·1
Palamcottah ..	44,900	..	19	6	..	14	14	28	1	14	6	..	11	10	21	2	..	..	1	4	3	..	11	32·5	23·1
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	18	4	..	12	10	22	1	12	2	..	5	10	15	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	9	25·3	17·5
Palghat ..	44,319	1	33	6	..	25	19	39	..	27	4	..	18	18	31	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	22	45·9	30·5
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	27	2	..	18	11	29	..	23	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	70	5	..	1	7	34·6	20·4
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	21	6	..	11	13	24	..	14	6	..	13	7	20	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	12	29·7	24·8
Guntur ..	40,029	4	10	6	..	11	9	20	3	33	7	..	22	20	42	..	20	..	4	1	..	..	15	25·7	54·0
Tuticorin ..	40,185	11	15	..	..	13	13	26	6	16	2	..	10	14	24	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	15	33·7	31·1
Ellore ..	37,816	1	29	7	..	15	22	37	..	16	1	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	9	51·0	23·4
Trivandrum ..	37,560	..	32	8	..	21	19	40	1	17	..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	9	6	2	..	9	55·5	25·0
Bellary ..	34,956	1	15	12	..	13	15	28	2	42	31	..	37	38	75	..	30	..	5	2	8	..	30	41·8	111·9
Nellore ..	33,240	1	14	5	..	11	9	20	2	23	1	..	17	9	26	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	21	31·4	40·1
Bezwada ..	32,367	..	20	4	..	12	12	24	..	11	4	..	10	5	15	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	9	38·1	23·8
Adoni	31,645	..	11	7	..	9	9	18	2	25	17	..	25	27	52	31	..	..	1	1	..	..	17	29·7	85·7
Berhampur ..	31,450	..	17	2	..	8	13	19	..	10	3	..	7	6	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	31·5	21·0
Tellicherry ..	29,258	2	14	4	..	12	8	20	..	10	2	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	2	7	2	..	1	35·6	21·4
Srivilliputtur ..	29,060	..	21	..	..	7	14	21	..	13	..	..	5	5	13	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	10	37·7	23·3
Cannanore ..	28,957	1	4	16	..	12	10	22	3	3	5	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	3	4	3	1	9	39·6	28·6
Mayavaram ..	27,122	1	14	..	..	9	6	15	1	23	..	..	7	17	24	1	..	..	4	4	1	..	14	28·5	46·1
Kumool ..	26,040	..	13	9	..	11	11	22	..	17	11	..	13	15	28	..	..	..	13	6	2	..	4	44·1	56·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	2	9	4	..	7	8	15	1	15	..	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	12	31·2	39·8
Ootacamund ..	18,829	6	2	1	5	8	10	14	5	2	1	2	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	38·8	27·7
Total ..	1,092,643	64	832	208	10	530	584	1,114	64	880	191	3	652	526	1,078	10	107	9	140	155	96	7	559	31·9	33·5

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
19th March 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner.

M.S.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 31st March 1914.

District.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to 31st Mar. 1914).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	720	604	2	2	2	2	43	34	146	106	2,662	1,466	1,775	1,544	1	1	18	7	661	179	34	16	1	1	79	79	686	466	207	201	16	17	5,760	4,525
Bellary	957	957	121	91	4	4	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	9,064	10,973	6,198	6,840	3,156	399	137	3,794	1,961	219	147	7	4	3,518	212	18,887	18,240	450	340	463	364	64,545	64,206
Chingleput	2	2	6	6	1	1	7	2	14	6	16	13	2	2	1	3	7	1	13	13	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	5	101	67
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	181	113	278	164	26	14	390	440
Coimbatore	4	3	68	58	—	—	168	109	718	568	4,082	3,276	6,973	6,131	917	544	2	2	208	148	2,134	1,500	4,121	3,079	1,991	1,338	1,784	1,218	1,284	1,215	2,315	1,818	24,218	17,468
Cuddapah	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	4	201	174	19	19	2	2	—	—	1	1	7	7	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	53	52
Ganjam	3	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	35	5	—	—	9	7	1	1	8	8	1	1	4	4	—	—	2	2	59	34
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	480	402	971	728	845	124	9	9	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	—	1,336	982
Kurnool	178	140	—	—	—	—	18	9	18	20	59	60	6	6	72	72	9	9	4	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	372	312
Madras City	11	11	6	—	13	7	7	6	18	20	59	60	6	6	72	72	9	9	4	4	6	6	31	34	1,808	1,666	6	6	6	6	16	6	2,307	2,233
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	3	3	32	32	6	6	—	—	11	11	312	306	190	190	6	6	18	10	6	3	590	1,057
Nellore	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	6	6	7	7	13	6	43	41	66	66	736	727	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9
Salem	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	6	6	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	158	91	63	73	52	2,544	1,977
Nilgiris, The	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	2	22	22	220	213	153	30	266	266	55	14	146	91	665	448	178	119	42	24	3,697	966	1,210	1,064	2,719	2,741	10,920	10,000
North Arcot	616	611	14	11	21	6	1,815	1,380	2,190	898	3,604	1,460	778	456	61	61	18	9	88	61	11	11	1	1	6	6	148	104	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,971	17,566
Salem	861	468	91	69	1,018	1,118	1,018	1,018	2,592	4,187	1,665	913	2,734	1,760	156	63	861	861	1,208	975	660	661	165	116	4,200	4,200	1,666	1,169	197	224	845	338	197	133
South Arcot	—	—	6	6	1	1	—	—	6	1	1	1	7	1	24	24	—	—	4	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	68	79	1	1	—	—	4,401	3,543
South Canara	1	1	1	1	7	6	1	66	2	1,119	564	440	471	119	66	226	178	168	116	164	106	2	2	168	168	1	1	1	1	1	1	149	146	155	150
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	4	3	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Tinnevelly	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	11
Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	78	77	6	6	—	—	5	3	366	91
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	34	6
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	118	—	—	—	—	76	32
Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	109
Total	2,796	2,008	1,115	801	1,109	1,272	9,220	9,520	17,216	14,000	19,913	16,116	19,078	14,948	2,918	2,268	981	878	6,478	4,440	3,618	2,104	5,221	3,940	10,941	9,267	10,982	10,317	3,979	3,206	1,680	1,190	155,346	104,205

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS LIBRARY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each Infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 21st March 1914.

Districts and places.	Reported during the week ending 14th March 1914.						Received during the week ending 14th March 1914.						Reported during the week ending 21st March 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	1	1	12	6	13	7	—	—	13	17	13	17	—	—	8	4	8	4
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjeeveram Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	55	34	55	34	—	—	14	9	15	9	—	—	6	4	6	4
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Madras Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
North Arcot district	4	3	123	93	127	96	1	3	205	93	136	100	2	2	90	33	101	35
Salem district	—	—	23	14	13	14	—	—	25	16	25	16	1	—	2	1	3	1
South Canara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	3	—	—	3	3	3	3
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town	—	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1
Tinnevelly district	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	6	217	155	227	161	6	6	301	151	308	157	4	2	129	100	174	109

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd March 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 6th day of April ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 5th day of March 1914. GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 6 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest M. R. Ry. Cocoduvah Viraswami Reddi Avargal, District Munsif of Vizagapatam in the Vizagapatam district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Vizagapatam.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
18th March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralisation Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest M.R Ry. Kadambi Sundararama Ramaswami Sastri Avargal, District Munsif of Tiruttaraipundi in the Tanjore district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Tiruttaraipundi.

This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest M.R.Ry Penumalai Rama Govinda Rao Avargal, District Munsif of Pattukkottai in the Tanjore district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Pattukkottai.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

By virtue of the powers conferred by clause 37 of the Letters Patent, 1865, and Section 128 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and all other powers hereunto enabling, the High Court hereby makes the following amendment of the Rules of the High Court, 1902, viz.:—

For Rule 183 substitute—

(1) Unless the Judge otherwise orders, a shorthand note of the oral evidence adduced at the final disposal of a contested suit shall be taken, and a transcript thereof shall be made, by an officer of the Court.

(2) The Judge may direct a similar note and transcript to be made in any cause or matter.

(3) The shorthand note and transcript shall form part of the record.

(4) A copy of the transcript shall be supplied to any party to the suit or matter on his application on payment at the rate of 4 annas per folio for the first 100 folios and 2 annas per folio for the subsequent folios.

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" J. P. WALLIS,
" LEOLIN C. MILLER,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" W. B. AYLING,
" F. OLDFIELD, } *Judges.*
" J. H. BAKEWELL,
" T. SADASIVIER,
" FAIZ B. TYABJI,
" C. G SPENCER,

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras
8th November 1913

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council granted by order in Council, dated the 6th day of February 1914, numbered 250, Judicial, and by virtue of the powers conferred by the Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, and all other powers hereunto enabling, the following amendments are made to the High Court Fees Rules, 1902:—

In item 15 of Appendix II of the High Court Fees Rules, and the words "For a shorthand note each day Rs. 20-0-0" and add a new item to the said Appendix—

"15-A. Copy of a transcript of a shorthand note not exceeding 100 folios Re. 0-4-0" per folio.

"15-A. Copy of a transcript of a shorthand note for every folio over 100 folios Re. 0-2-0."

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" J. P. WALLIS,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" W. B AYLING,
" F. OLDFIELD,
" J. H. BAKEWELL, } *Judges.*
" T. SADASIVIER,
" FAIZ B. TYABJI
" T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR,
" C. G SPENCER.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
8th March 1914.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft additions to and amendments of the rules contained in Order XX of the First Schedule of the said Code are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the draft additions and amendments as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person or persons interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 28th day of April 1914 :—

The existing rule 1 of Order XX is renumbered as sub-rule (1) and the following is added as sub rule (2) :—

(2) The judgment may be pronounced by dictation to a shorthand-writer in open Court, where the presiding Judge has been specially empowered in that behalf by the High Court.

For rule 3 of Order XX the following rule is substituted :—

3 The judgment shall bear the date on which it is pronounced and shall be signed by the Judge and, when once signed, shall not afterwards be altered or added to, save as provided by section 152 or on review.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th March 1914.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

By virtue of the powers conferred by clauses 9 and 10 of the Amended Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Madras and of all other powers hereunto enabling, the High Court hereby makes the following additions to rule 3 of the consolidated and revised rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Vakils of the High Court, viz. :—

In rule 1 (1) after the words "since January 1899 and" and before the words "has also passed" the following words are added, "(unless the candidate for admission has presided as a Judge of a civil court in the Madras Presidency for a period of not less than three years)."

In rule 1 (2) after the words "date of his application" and before the word "and" the following words are added, "or, where the period for which he has actually practised as a pleader falls short of five years, presided as a Judge of a civil court in the Madras Presidency for the period required to make up the deficiency."

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" J. E. P. WALLIS,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" W. B. AYLING,
" F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
" J. H. BADENELL, *Judges.*
" T. SADASIVA AYYAR,
" FAIZ B. TYABJI,
" T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR,
" C. G. SPENCER,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
17th March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification dated the 4th February 1914, notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsif's Court, Gudalur.	Two months from Monday, the 20th April 1914 to Friday, the 19th June 1914 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsif's Court of Tirupur, Erode, Udumalpet and Kollegal.	Six weeks from Monday, the 20th April 1914 to Monday, the 1st June 1914 (both days inclusive).
The Principal and Additional District Munsif's Courts, Coimbatore.	Four weeks from Monday, the 20th April 1914 to Sunday, the 17th May 1914 (both days inclusive).

The adjournments regarding the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Nilgiris, Cottacamund, will be the same as notified on the 9th February 1914.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District Court, Coimbatore,
3rd March 1914.

H. R. BARDSWELL,
Ag. District Judge.

The Official Receiver's Court of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris at Coimbatore will be closed for two months for the annual recess from Monday the 20th April 1914 to Friday 19th June 1914, both days inclusive.

No papers will be received during the adjournment.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
12th March 1914.

C. R. KRISHNA RAO,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of Vizagapatam, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam.	For two months from Monday the 11th May 1914 to Saturday the 11th July 1914, both days inclusive
District Munsifs' Courts of Rajam, Parvatipur, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Yellamanchili and Chodavaram.	For six weeks from Monday the 11th May 1914 to Sunday the 21st June 1914, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents; and

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
2nd March 1914.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Monday, the 30th day of March, to Saturday, the 30th day of May 1914, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Markapur for six weeks from Monday, the 20th day of April, to Saturday, the 30th day of May 1914, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess, should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
3rd March 1914.

C. K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Godavari district will be closed for the annual recess of 1914 as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Cocanada and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry	For two months from Monday the 20th April 1914 to Saturday the 20th June 1914, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry and Cocanada.	For six weeks from Monday the 20th April to Saturday the 30th May 1914, both days inclusive.
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Amalapur (both Principal and Additional) and Peddapur (both Principal and Additional.)	For six weeks from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 20th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment of Courts, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received

3 Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies and necessary stamp papers have been presented before the adjournment.

4 Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari,
Rajahmundry, 20th March 1914

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts of the Kistna district will be closed for the annual summer vacation of 1914 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatam and the subordinate Judges' Courts of Bezwada and Ellore.	From Thursday the 16th April to Tuesday the 16th June 1914, both days inclusive
The District Munsifs' Courts of Masulipatam (Principal and Additional), Gudivada, Ellore, Tenali and Bhimavaram.	From Wednesday the 6th May to Tuesday the 16th June 1914, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Bezwada (Principal and Additional), Kovur and Narsapur.	From Thursday the 16th April to Wednesday the 27th May 1914, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and arrangements will be made by such Court (1) for granting such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court

the records in appeals, etc., (3) for due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents.

8. Urgent applications for bail during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 20th March 1914.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

In modification of the notice issued by this Court on 20th February 1914, it is hereby notified that the adjournment of the civil courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows :—

(1) The District Court and the Subordinate Judges' Courts, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam. — For two months from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive.

(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Valangiman, Mayavaram, Shyali, Tiruturaipundi, Negapatam and Pattukkottai. — For six weeks from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 13th June 1914, both days inclusive.

(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tiruvadi, Tiruvalur and Mannargudi. — For six weeks from Monday the 25th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive.

(4) The Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Tanjore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive, subject to the sanction of Government for its continuance from 1st July 1914 for another year.

District Court, Tanjore, 18th March 1914.

D. VENKOBA RAO,
Ag. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

PETITION No. 20 OF 1914.

In the matter of T. K. Jallaluden Saib, Abdul Wahab Saib and Abdul Kareem Saib, Adjudicated Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication of the abovenamed insolvents was, by an order of Court made herein and dated the 2nd day of March 1914, annulled.

Dated this 16th day of March 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 23rd December 1913, 5th, 12th and 19th January and 2nd and 9th February 1914, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts provable in their insolvencies :—

Number.	Names of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
75 of 1913	A. P. Natarja Ayyar	23rd December 1913.
107 of 1913	Nallem Dass Pathedu	5th January 1914.
247 of 1911	G. Subbayalu Nayudu	12th do.
81 of 1910	Pulla Comnah Chetti	12th do.
196 of 1911	Trichinopoly Candasawmy Mudaliar Mudali	12th do.
266 of 1911	Govindaraja Pillai, Ranga Pillai and Mutha Pillai	19th do.
85 of 1912	Venumma Doraisawmy Pillai	2nd February 1914.
96 of 1910	P. Ramanujulu Nayudu	2nd do.
22 of 1911	T. R. Muthukrishna Chetti	2nd do.
85 of 1911	Gulam Dastagir Sahib	2nd do.
75 of 1911	T. Mahomed Abdulla Sahib	2nd do.
89 of 1911	Z. Ponnusawmy Chetti	2nd do.
480 of 1911	Ramachetti Arokiasawmy Pillai	2nd do.
118 of 1912	T. Angelah Rathada	2nd do.
522 of 1912	M. Munusawmy Sa	2nd do.
580 of 1912	C. Abdul Majid	2nd do.
117 of 1913	J. C. Gowanda Row	2nd do.
168 of 1913	Avuku Parangusa Nayudu	9th do.
88 of 1913	M. Ranga Nayudu	9th do.
149 of 1913	Mathewsey Ashary	9th do.
224 of 1911	C. Sivaramakrishna Mudali and C. Jayaram Mudali	5th do.
124 of 1913	Chamberg Chetti, Ponnusawmy Chetti and Dharahell Chetti	5th do.
162 of 1911	P. E. Raja Mudali	5th do.
259 of 1910	Poonusalla Murugesa Mudali	9th do.
196 of 1913	Gantasala Kuppuswamy Chetti	9th do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras, 17th March 1914.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1914 (A.S. 280 of 1913) in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Kunnathe Veettil Madhava Menon of Karuseri amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nana Vadhyar's son Sivaramakrishna Ayyar and two others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur, 17th March 1914. A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1914 (S.C. 1918 of 1911) in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Elayachan Idathil Valia Pattu Nathyar Amma's son Chathu Achan of Tarur amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pattu Nathyar Amma and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 3rd April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur, 17th March 1914. A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Badagara.

Koilandi Valappil Parkum Puthia Purayil Peregadi Mammad of Badagara Nagaram of Kerumbranad taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thuppanari Chakkara Kunhammad Kutti and sixteen others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court, for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 13th June 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court, either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Badagara, 18th March 1914. M. NARAYANAN NAIR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ommu Goundan, son of Kalai Goundan, Okkilia, residing at Satyamangalam .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, at 11 A.M. on 6th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Karumadu Naicken, son of Rangasawmi Naicken, Kavarai, residing at Sundapalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 6th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 19th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Lingappasari, son of Muthusawmi Asari, blacksmith, residing at Kuniamuthur, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 6th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Arumuga Goundan, son of Karuppa Goundan, residing at Vellanapatti, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petition will be heard by Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 4th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Theruna Goundan, son of Theruna Goundan, residing at Vellanapatti, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 4th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 28 of 1913 (No. 14 of 1913 in the District Court of Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari District.

Kilimpalli Appalanarasimham, son of Vallabharayudu, residing at Rajahmundry .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Nalam Viswanatham and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners. (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 8th day of March 1914, the above named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent.

Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 20th day of April 1914, by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari district, Rajahmundry, 18th March 1914 M. H. HAKIM, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Annamreddi Venkanna, son of Viraswami, Kapu, cultivator, aged 30 years, residing at Ramachandrapuram .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Dasuru Ramakrishna Rao and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 12th March 1914 on his petition dated 12th January 1914 and that all the creditors of the abovenamed (debtor) should prove their debts on or before 14th April 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909, and that the petition stands posted to 14th April 1914 for further proceedings.

District Court, Godavari, 17th March 1914 J. J. COTTON, *District Judge.*

No. 157 of 1913 (No. 7 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gudivada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Konda Ramaraju .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mote Gangaraju and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Konda Ramaraju has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914. BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Periasami Goundan, son of Kuvanda Goundan .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pasupathipalam Chennaparathi Karur Sundaram Chetti and others. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 17th April 1914. If they fail to do so a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th March 1914 C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Chidambaram Pillai, son of Palaniandi, Coimpalli village, Karur .. *Petitioner.*
Valliathu Ammal and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Karur to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 16th April 1914

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 17th March 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 58 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Sundaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govindaswami Nayudu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Sundaram Pillai, son of Balasubramania Pillai, at Sholavandan, Nilakottai taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 25th February 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit to the Official Receiver in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 56 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

G. Kathumiyan Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Thavuthikhan Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Kathumiyan Sahib, son of Kula Moideen Sahib, residing at Dindigal, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 25th February 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kuppuswami Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukrishna Nayudu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Kuppuswami Nayudu, son of Alagarswami Nayudu, at Elamanoor, Madura taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 21st February 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Duraiswami Nagamalai Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramanathan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Duraiswami Nagamalai Servai, son of Alyaswami Periyakaruppan Servai, at Nagamalai, Puduhkottai, Madura taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 21st February 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Seenia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. M. S. Subramanian Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Seenia Pillai, son of Suppa Pillai, residing at Madura, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 14th April 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kaleswara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachellam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that Kaleswara Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, residing at Tiruparangendram, Madura taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 21st April 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 20 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

A. Palvannam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. R. K. R. Ramanathan Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Palvannam Pillai, son of Arunachellam Pillai, of Villapuram, Madura taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 14th April 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, at Madura.

Narayana Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subba Reddi and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that Narayana Reddi, son of Ramaswami Reddi, at Kattangudi, Palliamadam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 21st February 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, at Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

A. A. Ramaswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. S. M. Chockalingam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that A.A. Ramaswami Chetti, son of Arunachellum Chetti, of Kottaiyur Elayarottai taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 14th April 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad at Madura, 20th March 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kambhampati Kanakayya and Kambhampati Kasipati .. .. *Petitioners.*
Devarakonda Narayya and twenty two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 10th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914. BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 19 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Pamulla Sriramulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mota Atchayya Garu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 10th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914. BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 54 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Dasapati Kotayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nuna Lakshminarayana and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 10th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 60 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Vootukoori Vobayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellanki Ramakrishna Rao Bahadur Zamindar Garu, and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 8th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 66 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Peramalla Venkataramayya and Peramalla Venkayya .. .. *Petitioners.*
Mandadapu Venkayya and twenty others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 10th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 120 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Mahanti Papayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Hanipha Bebi and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 8th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver*

No. 121 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Enumi Ramaswami and six others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chandana Somanna and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 8th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 126 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Mallemoggala Seshigadu and Mallemoggala Mushigadu .. .. *Petitioners*
Bandaru Sitarama Sastrulu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 8th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 18th March 1914.

BH SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 145 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Immam Sthanadri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ketepalli Lakshmamma and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 5th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to this claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
15th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 146 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Punnam Ramaswami .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ketepalli Lakshmamma and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before 5th April 1914 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be made without regard to the claims not so proved.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
15th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kona Ramaswamy .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chekka Nagayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Kona Ramaswamy has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 19th April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
15th March 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Motamarri Seshavataram .. .. *Petitioner and Creditor.*
Darapureddi Sundara Ramiah .. .. .. *Respondent and Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Motamarri Seshavataram has applied for Darapureddi Sundara Ramiah being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 23rd day of June 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
18th March 1914.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1913 on the file of the Court of the District Munsif, Nadapuram.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, Neeyveli Illath Parameswaran Namboodiri of Iyyankodu amsham, Vishnumangalam desom, Kurumbranad taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent and that creditors should prove their claims before 17th April 1914, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram,
14th March 1914.

K. V. KARUNAKARA MENON,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

In the matter of Murugappa Chetti.

Murugappa Chetti, son of Sabapathi Chetti, residing at Thenkayani Pudupetai Street, Erukambedesam, Cuyyar taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 30th January 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved either by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
13th March 1914.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

In the matter of Venkatachella Mudaliyar and others.

(1) E. P. Venkatachala Mudaliyar, son of Perumu Mudali, trador, residing at Jalarpet, within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Tirupattur, (2) Narayanasami Mudaliyar and (3) Srinivasa Mudaliyar, sons of the first petitioner and residing with him .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 26th January 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved either by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 19th March 1914.

L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

In the matter of Banavaram Chinna Siddappa Chetti.

Banavaram Chinna Siddappa Chetti, son of Venganna Chetti, merchant, residing at Mulappodi village, Palliput taluk, attached to Sholinghur District Munsif's Court .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 19 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 10th February 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved either by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 18th March 1914.

L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

No. 13 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

In the matter of M. Hajee Asan Sahib.

M. Hajee Asan Sahib, son of Syed Sahib, merchant, residing at Attar Babe Miyan Sahib street, Tiruppattur .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 19 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 9th February 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved either by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 18th March 1914.

L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

No. 14 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

In the matter of Siddappa Dasari and others.

(1) Siddappa Dasari, son of Akkulappa .. .. .. } *Petitioners*
(2) Sanjeevappa } sons of first Petitioner .. .. .. }
(3) Abboyi } all residing at Kandrampalli village in Gudiyattam taluk.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 10th February 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved either by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. 18th March 1914.

L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

No. 11 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1913 on the file of the Ranipet District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Miyakanani Sahib.

Miyakanani Sahib, son of Amanulla Sahib residing at Ranipet, Walajah taluk attached to the Ranipet District Munsif's Court .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 17th March 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter, to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor, 17th March 1914.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARLU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 17 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 on the file of the Chittoor District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver of North Arcot.

In the matter of Srivaninani Pedda Chengama Nayudu.

Srivaninani Pedda Chengama Nayudu, son of Srivaninani Rama Nayudu, Kamma caste, cultivator, residing at Venkatapuram village, Naraganipalaiyam, Chittoor taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Srivaninani Pedda Chengama Nayudu, son of Srivaninani Rama Nayudu, Kamma caste, cultivator, residing at Venkatapuram village, Naraganipalaiyam, Chittoor taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 22nd April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date at 10 A.M.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor, 20th March 1914. V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

In the matter of Gorre Ramaiya, son of Subbi Setti, residing at Nandipadu, Ongole taluk.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 4th March of 1914, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 19th March 1914. O. RUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Cuddalore in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Venkatasami Pedaiachi .. .. *Insolvent.*
Subyathi Ayyar and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts, should do so on or before 25th April 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 54 of 1913 (No. 17 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Rangasami Naidu .. .. *Insolvent.*
Pakkiyammal and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 25th April 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 65 of 1913 (No. 18 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Rajam Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramalinga Pillai and thirty-five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Rajam Nayudu, son of Nallavada Nayudu, residing at Tiruppapuliyur, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th March of 1914; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 18th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 61 of 1913 (No. 18 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Periathambi Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Murmuthu Mudali .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Periathambi Padayachi son of Subbaraya Padayachi, residing at Suthram, hamlet of Koyapet, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th March of 1914; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 13th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 88 of 1913 (No. 29 of 1913 on the file of the District Court of South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Krishnappa Naicker *alias* Ranganami Naicker .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dharesh Mohideen Sahib and six others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Krishnappa Naicker *alias* Ranganami Naicker, son of Kumpa Naidu, residing at Sennalore, Gingee taluk the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th March 1914, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 16th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Duraisami Mudali .. .. *Petitioner*
Seekamatha Chetti and seven others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Duraisami Mudali, son of Sivalinga Mudali, residing at Villupuram, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th March of 1914, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 25th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Nagula Chetti and Velayutha Chetti .. .. *Petitioners.*
Muthukrishna Naidu and seventeen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Nagula Chetti, son of Kolukara Chetti and Veliyada Chetti, son of first petitioner, both residing at Kullamharedagaram, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioners abovenamed, were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 14th March 1914, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 25th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Venkata Dekshidar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thyagaraja Chettiar and nine others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Venkatesa Dekshidar, son of Sundara Dekshidar, residing at Cusha Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th March 1914, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 25th April 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 23 of 1914 (No. 5 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Veerappa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sabapathi Chetti and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Veerappa Chetti, son of Sinnan Chetti, residing at Porto Novo, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th April 1914

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
18th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 24 of 1914 (*No. 5 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore*) *in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.*

Thillai Govinda Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner*
Subramania Chetti and 17 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Thillai Govinda Padayachi, son of Kavara Padayachi, residing at Karaiyar, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 27 of 1914 (*No. 9 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot*) *in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.*

Sreekanta Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Haji Ras Abba Syed and 23 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sreekanta Chetti, son of Abboy Chetti, residing at Tindivanam, Tindivanam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th April 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th March 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 *in the Court of the District Munsif, Tellicherry.*

Parol Kunhi Pucky of Tirurangad amsam and desam (*Vakil Mr. T. Narayanan Nayar*) .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thachatukal Abdulla and six others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 19th April 1914 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry, 17th March 1914. K. S. VENKATACHALA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 15 of 1913 (*No. 31 of 1912*) *in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.*

M. S. Sreenivasa Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. L. Kylasam Ayyar and twenty-six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent, are required to prove their debts on or before the 18th day of April 1914; failing which the dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims and the proceedings finally closed.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 20th March 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 24 of 1913 *in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.*

In the matter of Nana Pana Ravanna Mana Pana Subramanian Chettiyar and another.

Avadayappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
(1) Nana Pana Ravanna Mana Pana Subramanian Chettiyar and (2) minor Ramanathan Chettyar through guardian the head clerk of this court .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that (1) Nana Pana Ravanna Mana Pana Subramanian Chettiyar, son of Nana Pana Ravanna Mana Ramanathan Chettiyar, residing at Rayavaram Sengiravattam ezhagam, Tirumayam taluk, Pudukottai Samasthanam, Pudukottai district, and (2) minor Ramanathan Chettiyar, son of the first respondent, have, by an order of this Court, dated the 13th day of March 1914, been adjudicated insolvents and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of the district, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Dated this 19th day of March 1914. D. G. WALLER, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 24 of 1913 (No. 15 of 1913 DISTRICT COURT OF TINNEVELLY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

C. S. Narasimha Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subramania Pillai and forty-three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent, are required to prove their debts on or before the 18th day of April 1914; failing which the dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims and the proceedings finally closed.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
20th March 1914.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of A. Nataraja Pillai.

S. Subba Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
A. Nataraja Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that S. Subba Ayyar, son of Panna Somasunda Ayyar, residing at Sivakami Ammankoil Street, Srivaikuntam, Srivaikuntam taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring A. Nataraja Pillai, son of Avudayappa Pillai, Zamindar of Kolattur, residing at South Car street, Palamcottah, an insolvent, and that the application is posted for hearing to the 21st day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
14th March 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 6 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of T. P. P. Picha Pillai and another.

T. K. R. M. Ramaswami Nayakar .. .. *Petitioner (Decree-holder).*
T. P. P. Picha Pillai and another .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that T. K. R. M. Ramaswami Nayakar son of Chetha Velappa Nayakar, residing at Kila Tattaparai, Srivaikuntam taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring (1) T. P. P. Picha Pillai, son of Pugalumperumal Pillai and (2) Velluswami Pillai, son of Easwaramurthia Pillai, residing at Dalavoipuram attached to Pororani mitta, Srivaikuntam taluk, insolvents, and that his application is posted for hearing to the 21st day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 16th day of March 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 8 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Piramu Ammal.

M. Ramaswami Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Piramu Ammal .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that M. Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Muthukrishna Ayyar, residing at Kadayanallur, Tenkasi taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring Piramu Ammal daughter of Kasimachi Ammal residing at Kadayanallur, Tenkasi taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 24th day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
19th March 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 12 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914, DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF TINNEVELLY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of M. Sankarun Asari.

M. Sankarun Asari .. .. *Petitioner.*
2. K. Ibramsa Rawthar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that M. Sankarun Asari, son of Madaswami Asari, residing at Tinnevelly, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
20th March 1914.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 17 of 1914 (No. 7 of 1914, District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Veerabagoo Pillai.

Veerabagoo Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Minor Venkateswara Sukkal and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Veerabagoo Pillai, son of Nellaiyappa Pillai, residing at Tinnevelly, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 18th day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 2nd March 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 21 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 Subordinate Judge's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Lakshmanarasima Ayyar.

Lakshmanarasima Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pakkiam Pillai and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Lakshmanarasima Ayyar, son of Venkatachalam Ayyar, residing at Radhapuram, Nanguneri taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 18th day of April 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court, either in person or by Vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 16th March 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Vettamalai Goundan, son of Thangamuthu Goundan, Vellala, residing at Mappampalayam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 4th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Muthuswami Goundan, son of Nachimuthu Goundan, residing at Nallurpalaiyam, hamlet of Ganapathipalaiyam, Palladam taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 4th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Subrahmania Chetti, son of Gurusawmi Chetti, residing at Tiruppur, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 A.M. on 5th April 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th March 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Thantham Ayyar, son of Gopala Ayyar, Sendamangalam, Namakkal. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 17th April 1914. If they fail to do so a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th March 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

V. Krishna Ayyar, son of Venkata Rama Ayyar, Allur, Trichinopoly .. *Petitioner.*
Muthayyan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th March 1914. His further examination takes on 9th April 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 20th March 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, VELLORE.

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that Ponnappa Chetti, son of Kesava Chetti, residing in Vellore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 28th April 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore, 19th March 1914.

T. M. GOPALACHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st MARCH 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	15,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 48,71,193-10-0			
Public Deposits at Branches .. (Rs. 42,92,508-3-2	91,63,702	2	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..	2,54,22,616	15	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,000	4	9
Sundries	12,21,974	14	6
Total .	11,07,87,316	3	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	5,13,70,332	7	1
Other authorised Investments ..	3,26,884	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,29,77,028	9	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,43,39,854	11	7
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,33,96,963	9	13
Balances with other banks ..	19,19,470	0	3
Bullion	1,30,432	14	9
Fixed Stock . . .	4,79,129	11	2
Stamps	31,723	3	5
Sundries	7,33,757	4	2
	6,85,01,824	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	4,22,85,491	5	6
Total ..	11,07,87,316	3	0

* Includes 108,814 sovereigns at Rs. 16,20,210.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.*

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Discount Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—38·41.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 23rd March 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following sums are outstanding in the books of this office from the dates noted against each. If not claimed within one month from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government:—

Number.	Name of party.	Name of work	Date.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1	Doraiswami Mudali	Mayar large tank	June 1910 ..	23 11 4
2	Gurusami Nayudu	Chinnakollyur Pasturel	February 1911 ..	64 10 0

T.R.S. Division Office, VII Circle, Egmore, Madras, 9th March 1914.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Offg. Executive Engineer.*

A sum of Rs 23-12-4 detailed below and outstanding in this office accounts since January 1911, is due to P. C. Maida, who was a piece-worker of the department under the Cauvanore sub-division, and whose whereabouts are not now known:—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) Constructing an additional bath-room for the rest-house at Kutupoyka, estimate, Rs. 65.	14 12 10
(2) Annual repairs to the rest-house at Kutupoya on Tellicherry-Coorg road, for 1909—10, estimate Rs. 95	8 15 6
Total ..	23 12 4

All the claimants for the sum as proper and rightful owners should apply to the undersigned for the disbursement of the amount on or before the 31st March 1914 failing which the amounts will be credited to Government. The claimant other than the said P. O. Monda should produce an heirship certificate from the Magistrate of the district in which he or she resides

Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division, Calicut, 5th March 1914.

A. H. S. CAMPBELL,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

The following sums due to contractors are outstanding in the accounts of this office. Contractors concerned are directed to receive payment at a very early date. In the case of deceased contractors duly authenticated heirship certificates should be produced before payment can be made. The amounts will be credited to Government 3 years after the date on which they became due

Item No.	Name of Contractor.	Name of work	Amount due	Date from which outstanding.
			Rs. A. P.	
1	Ayyalu Reddiyar and Narayana Reddiyar ..	Pathamuthaiyan tank ..	121 4 6	April 1913.
2	Annananda Moyan	Pallapiriki Kammy ..	3 0 0	September 1912.
3	Mahadeva Ayyar	20 Chinnakulam ..	41 6 9	November 1912.
4	Doraiswami Ayyar and Meenakshisundaram Ayyar.	Irangur tank	105 5 3	September 1911.
5	N. K. Sheik Ahmed Sahib	Pethakulam	4 9 7	July 1912.

Trichinopoly, 18th March 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

Notice is hereby given that sums due to the undermentioned coolies who worked on the Anamalai ghat road are outstanding in the accounts of this Division since November 1912 and if not claimed within three months will be credited to Government :—

Name of coolie.	Father's name.	Amount due.	Name of coolie.	Father's name.	Amount due.
Kesavan ..	Kuyan ..	1 1 0	Letchmi ..	Mari ..	1 1 0
Andy ..	Attakaran ..	3 4 0	C. Vellachi ..	Mari ..	0 11 0
Muthu ..	Muyandi ..	0 12 0	Andi ..	Palaniandi ..	5 0 0
Kanna ..	Samu ..	4 7 0	Muyandi ..	Palavalan ..	4 10 0
Karuppi ..	Karuppan ..	2 12 0	Sengoan ..	Krishnamanaidi ..	0 12 0
Palany ..	Samu ..	1 12 0	Kuthanan ..	.....	3 2 0
Muthuswami ..	Samu ..	4 4 0	Thirumurthi ..	Avandi Chetta ..	1 0 0
Letchmanan ..	Karuppan ..	1 0 0	Thirumalai goundan ..	Veerama Goundan ..	1 2 0
K. Karuppan ..	Muthuswami ..	2 8 0	Chami ..	Vale ..	2 0 0
Perumal ..	Chinnapariyan ..	0 13 0	Sengaraman ..	Muthu ..	1 2 0
Chellamba ..	Mari ..	0 8 0	Mahomed Hussain ..	Mamanna Sahib ..	3 12 0
Palaniandi ..	Kali ..	0 2 0	Kitta Nair ..	Paranga Nair ..	1 8 0
Kaliappan ..	Nanjapandaram ..	4 2 0	Velandy ..	Kandan ..	1 4 0
Palaniandi ..	Raman ..	4 14 0	Vale ..	Sankan ..	0 14 0
C. Velayudan ..	Vale ..	1 14 0	Krishna Nair ..	Rama Panikar ..	1 4 0
Appu ..	Kandan ..	1 14 0	Palani ..	Kandan ..	0 14 0
Kesavan ..	Sathavan ..	2 8 0	Kitta ..	Satha ..	1 10 0
Veerasamy ..	Nagan ..	0 2 0	Karuppan ..	Valan ..	1 10 0
Nanja ..	Letchmanan ..	1 14 0	Kannan ..	Nayadi ..	1 10 0
Cheria ..	Chellam ..	1 0 0	Kannan ..	Vale Nair ..	0 5 0
Kali ..	Sankan ..	3 6 0	Malayappan ..	Chettappa Goundan ..	0 2 0
Gopala Pankar ..	Kesappa Nair ..	1 12 0	Mallappaswamy ..	Kandasamikari ..	2 8 0
Poovan ..	Kuyan ..	0 0 0	Letchuman ..	Chinnan ..	3 0 0
C. Karuppan ..	Palani ..	2 12 0	Karuppan ..	Pitchan ..	0 13 0
P. Karuppan ..	Muthukandi ..	1 6 0	Sengaramanaidi ..	Muthuswamidi ..	0 14 0
Vellachi ..	Mari ..	0 8 0	Krishnamanaidi ..	Sengaramanaidi ..	1 10 0
Kuppan ..	Mari ..	0 14 0	Sangami ..	Sangaramanaidi ..	1 2 0
Karuppi ..	Kuyan ..	1 4 0	Muyan ..	Sami ..	2 14 0
P. Vellachi ..	Kuttan ..	0 15 0	Gallan ..	Nana ..	1 6 6
Karuppan ..	Kuttan ..	0 8 0			

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Division, 21st March 1914.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer.

NOTICE.

One abandoned boat without number and tonnage has been brought and left at the Cooum lock The owner is desired to remove it after paying up all dues to Government within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice. In default, the boat will be sold in public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act No. II of 1890

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division, 13th March 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 22 of 1914

INDIA—EAST COAST—GULF OF MANAR.

Margarita Shoal—Buoy Established.

A nunshaped Black and White Chequered buoy with a white staff, 7½ feet high, has been established in 15 feet (Low Water Spring Tides) to mark the position of the Margarita Shoal in Latitude 9° 7' 40" N., Longitude 79° 23' 50" E (Approx.)

Chattram Light bearing 11°
First Island off Lands End 67°
Peravadum Temple 330°

N.B.—All bearings are true and expressed in degrees from zero (North to 360°).

Charts affected. Sheet 1, No. 28a—Palk Strait and Gulf of Manar.
" 70, Bay of Bengal.
" 828, Cape Comorin to Coconada.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th March 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.
Presidency Port Officer.

No. 23 of 1914.

The following is republished for information

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th March 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 146.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Report of a derelict Boat No. 146.

Subject.—The Master of the S.S. "Curlew" reports having abandoned on the 4th March 1914 a boat No 146 in the following approximate position, whilst on a voyage from Chandbali to Calcutta.

Position.—About 30 miles off Shortt's Island.

Remarks.—Mariners are hereby warned.

Charts affected.—No. 829, Coconada to Hassain River.
" 70, Bay of Bengal.
" 814, The Sandheads.

The 6th March 1914.

G. N. FORTEATH, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

No. 24 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th March 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Buoy.

No. 118-*I (first publication)*—

Subject.—A conical black buoy has been placed between Active Spit buoy and Goaptu Crossing buoy for use of Mariners.

Chart affected.—No 82, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 323.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, telegram, dated 19th February 1914.

J. C. WARD, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Asst. Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

H. H. GRIER,
Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1914.

List of Steamers in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 21st March 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination	When to sail.	Agent
				1914	
S.S. "Irrawaddy" ..	7341	W. A. Scott ..	Calcutta ..	21st March .	Messrs. Best & Co., Limited.
S.S. "Egmont" ..	7342	F. W. Aiken ..	Bombay ..	Do. .	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
S.S. "Livingstonia" ..	2789	W. S. Smailes ..	Calcutta ..	Do. .	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Macfadyen" ..	1755	W. R. Miller ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
S.S. "Lamont" ..	2786	A. B. Turton ..	Chittagong.	Do. ..	Do.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 14th to the 21st March 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1914						1914.
14th Mar .	S.S. "Trieste"	6208	A.	V. Grimmy ..	Trieste via Colombo.	18th February.
15th " ..	S.S. "Irrawaddy"	7341	B.	W. A. Scott ..	Calcutta ..	8th March.
15th " ..	S.S. "Novara"	6552	"	R. Henderson ..	Do. .	13th "
15th " ..	S.S. "Ikua"	2358	"	J. G. Kilner ..	Nagapatam via Cuddalore.	14th "
					Rangoon .	13th "
16th " ..	S.S. "Ezra"	2345	"	D. J. Chivas ..	Calcutta via Masulipatam	4th "
16th " ..	S.S. "Lightning" .. .	2342	"	E. W. O'Connor.		
16th " ..	S.S. "Livingstonia" .	2789	"	W. S. Smailes .	Glasgow via Colombo.	24th January.
17th " ..	S.S. "Nairang"	2892	"	A. MacNicoll ..	Bombay via Cuddalore.	1st March.
17th " ..	S.S. "Oakmark" . ..	2706	G.	S. Peter .	Hamburg via Colombo	8th January.
17th " ..	S.S. "Coreyanna" ..	2456	E.	C. H. Hexley ..	Karachi via Colombo.	3rd March.
17th " .	S.S. "Siteia"	3318	A.	J. Martinolich ..	Calcutta	12th "
17th " .	S.S. "City of London" ..	5693	E.	G. Whish ..	Do. . ..	13th "
18th " ..	S.S. "Tara"	3651	D.	E. W. Hanslyn ..	Singapore via Penang.	12th "
18th " .	S.S. "Maranfels" ..	3509	G.	N. Stepcos .	New York via Karikal	16th January.
19th " ..	S.S. "Can Lamont" .	2986	E.	A. B. Turton .	Glasgow via Tellicherry	30th "
19th " .	S.S. "Begum" .. .	2912	"	F. W. Aiken .	Calcutta via Coconada.	10th March.
20th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macfadyen" ..	1755	"	W. R. Miller ..	Glasgow via East London.	10th January.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914					
12th Mar .	S.S. "Trieste" . ..	6208	A.	V. Grimmy ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
17th " ..	S.S. "Novara" . ..	6553	E.	R. Henderson ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, etc.
17th " .	S.S. "Nairang" . .	2892	"	A. MacNicoll ..	Calcutta via Coconada and Vizagapatam
17th " ..	S.S. "City of London" .	5693	"	G. Whish .	Marseilles and London via Colombo.
18th " ..	S.S. "Coreyanna" .	2196	"	C. H. Hexley ..	Calcutta.
17th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macnaughton,"	3103	"	J. A. McPherson .	London and Antwerp via Galle and Tuticorin and Malabar Coast, etc.
18th " ..	S.S. "Maranfels" .	3509	G.	N. Stepcos . ..	Calcutta
16th " ..	S.S. "Ezra"	2315	E.	D. J. Chivas ..	Negapatam
19th " ..	S.S. "Siteia" . ..	3319	A.	J. Martinolich ..	Tuticorin via Pondicherry.
19th " ..	S.S. "Tara"	3651	E.	E. W. Hanslyn ..	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
19th " ..	S.S. "Lightning" ..	2342	"	E. W. O'Connor ..	Bombay via Southern Ports and Colombo
20th " ..	S.S. "Oakmark" ..	2706	G.	S. Peter .	Calcutta
20th " ..	S.S. "Ikua"	2358	E.	J. G. Kilner ..	Rangoon.

Port Office, Madras.
21st March 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commis-

sioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1914 a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1914 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1914.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 34 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-tax,
Madras, 19th March 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-tax.

FORM E.

INCOME-TAX

Annual return of net profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

Name of Company.	Place of business.	Sources of income.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources mentioning the period during which the income from such source has been derived.	Remarks.

I ( )—*here enter designation of office*—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

(*Signature*)

Dated 1914.

(*Designation*)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2 the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 37 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1880 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items :—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession of trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts, *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

(6) An annual depreciation of 6 per cent on the original value of machinery and plant to cover renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions.—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or repayment on account of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year if the deduction when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous years to the person by whom the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or reinstatement

(b) Where, as respects any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction, or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings

(d) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or quit rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites, but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 *supra* may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee out in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs 10,000 and upwards per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1914 to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-tax.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-tax,
Madras, 13th March 1914.

RETURN R

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street, &c., where the person resides and place of business is situated. In districts give the name of the village	Source of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in each income	Name of shares	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from such source has been derived. Amount of gross income	Period. The year or the part of the year during which the income has accrued	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated, and that I have no other sources of income liable to income tax.

STATION
Dated 1914

(*Signature*)
(*Designation*)

N B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of return

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of sharers. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1894 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1880 (India), (Notification No. 210, dated 17th April 1896, published on page 489, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1896).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the former case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) In the case of trades or professions.

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off in profit and loss before;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) An annual depreciation of 6 per cent. on the original value of machinery and plant to cover renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or repayment on account of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year, if the deduction when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous years to the person by whom the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure of the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or reinstatement.

(b) Where as respects any trade, manufactory, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of reduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction; or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(*d*) *In cases of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their site. (Notification No. 88, dated 28th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(*e*) *In cases of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section* 24 *of Act IV of* 1886.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *structural* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.

(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.

(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.

(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.

(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.

(6) Partner's allowances.

(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.

(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.

(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 89, dated 28th February 1895, printed on pages 208 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.

(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.

(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.

(13) Subscriptions to races, charities and schools, etc.

(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.

(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.

(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.

(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 106 of Palur desam No. 183 of Kurumbranad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 8th June 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
16th March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S No. 265/11 of Badagara desam No 144 of Kurumbranad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th June 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
18th March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO RAMANUJAPURAM TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th April 1914 for the execution of the work noted below :—

Repairs to the Ramanujapuram tank P A S.—Rs. 5,890.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 200, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work, 31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13 The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done :—

Repairs to Ramanujapuram Tank P.A.S.

220,000 c ft.	Earthwork including scotching, breaking clods, tamping, watering and ramming.	1,000 c ft.
6,050 r ft	Breaking the slopes of bund in hur rows	100 r ft.
21,000 s.ft.	Hough stone new dry revetment	100 s.ft.
7,000 ,,	Gravel lacking	100 ,,
105,000 s.ft.	Turfing including watering for three months	100 s.ft.
17,500 ,,	Koraikal plantation including watering for three months	100 ,,

E. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

27th February 1914.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS AT SEMBIAM.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 1st April 1914 for the execution of the works noted below:—

Rs.

Constructing quarters for one Sub-Inspector, four head and seventeen constables, etc., at Sembiam, Saidapet taluk 24,500

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 400, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tender not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as others ise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. The tenderer should give the time within which he will complete and hand over the work. This will be taken into consideration in selecting the tender. A bonus of Rs. 1,007 will be given.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done

Constructing quarters for one Sub-Inspector, four head constables and seventeen constables with stables, etc., at Sembiam, Saidapet Taluk

Quantity or number.	Description of work.	Units.
6,418 c. ft. ..	Concrete brick jelly in mortar	100 c. ft.
5,135 c. ft. ..	Brick work in surki mortar (foundation and basement)	100 "
8,500 " ..	Do. superstructure	100 "
463 " ..	Do. flat arch work	100 "
8,555 " ..	Brick work in dry superstructure	C ft.
5 12 " ..	Cutting work	Each.
37 Nos.	Cuttone under pillars	C. ft.
280 42 c. ft. ..	Country wood straight and put up (pillamarals)	Each
37 Nos. ..	Do. posts 5 inches diameter and 8 feet long	S. ft.
1,196 s. ft. ..	Teakwood batten door with frames, fittings, etc., complete	"
548 " .	Teakwood batten windows with expanded metal frames fittings, etc.	"
179 " .	Teakwood batten and ledged doors with frames, fastenings, etc., complete	"
24 " ..	Teakwood iron barred, venetian windows with frames, etc., complete ..	"
24 " ..	Teakwood iron barred batten and ledged iron doors with frames, etc., complete	"
9 " ..	Teakwood glazed ventilators complete	C. ft.
678 s. ft. ..	Teakwood wrought and put up	S. ft.
5 s. ft. ..	Teakwood panelled ventilator moveable on side pivots including frames, iron fittings, etc., complete	"
7,695 " ..	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including teak rafters, channam beadon, etc.	100 s. ft.
1,057 " ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles laid in mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters and galvanised sheet iron for valleys, etc., complete ..	100 "
353 " .	Roofing with Mangalore tiles including teak rafters complete ..	100 "
46 " ..	Flooring with 1½" Saidapet slabs	100 "
415 " ..	Flooring with 6" square tiles over a bed of 4" concrete and pointed with cement.	100 "
38 " ..	Flooring with 2" cement plaster over a bed of 4" concrete	100 "
292 " ..	Granite 2" thick	100 "
25 240 " .	Plastering with one coat of surki mortar and whitewashing two coats ..	100 "
4,712 " ..	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 "
4,243 " ..	Painting with chocolate two coats	100 "
516 " ..	Painting with chocolate paint three coats	100 "
10,263 " ..	Tarring two coats	1,000 "
14,940 s. ft. ..	Earthwork excavating foundations	100 "
4,466 c. ft. ..	Earth filling in basement and forming floor with a coat of cowdung ..	1,000 c. ft.
804 c. ft. ..	Filling in basement with earth	Each.
1 No. .	Pot oven built up with brick in clay	"
2 Nos. ..	Iron cowal rods with handles, etc.	"
21 " .	Forming fireplaces	"
21 " ..	Providing shelves for the huts	R. ft.
24 r. ft. ..	Solid bamboo 6" diameter for stables	

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

27th February 1914.

NOTICE.

SALE OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE PARTS IN THE ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

The undermentioned component parts of sewing machines are available for sale in the Army Clothing Factory, Madras. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras, not later than the 1st April next, with their quotations for delivery ex-godown specifying the number required of each description. They will be allowed to inspect the machine parts in store if necessary on application.

The sales are subject to confirmation by the Director of Army Clothing, Allpore.

Parties whose offers are accepted should pay the full value of the stores purchased into the nearest Government treasury within a week's time after receipt of intimation of acceptance.

Serial number.	Part number.	Description.	Serial number.	Part number.	Description.
1	S. 453	Presser bar lifting bracket screw	63	02411	Shuttle driver.
2	C. 943	Arm shaft bushing back set screw	64	b2023	Do bobbin case latch spring.
3	S. 440	Balance wheel set screw	65	L. 63a	Do delivery eye thread guide
4	D. 353	Automatic lever back thumb screw.		02075	
5	S. 230	Eccentric thumb screw.	66	02085	Do tension spring plate.
6		Fluid regulating thumb		G 63	
7	S. 220	Needle bar screw bushing screw.	67	01813	Do. bobbin case latch.
8	No 69-1560	Tension screw stud regulating thumb nut	68	02090	Do. tension spring plate.
9	307	Face plate rock shaft screw centre	69	B. 63 ;	Do. screw.
10	b13	Feed bar screw centre.		02079	
	I.M.		67	015027	Do bobbin case position finger.
11	S.	" "	68	19b2	Do. 11/16" diameter 31-10 steel.
	15b		69	07310	Do. body.
12	D. 351	Needle clamp thumb guide screw.	70	D. 34	Face plate.
13	S. 3b	Shuttle race spring screw.	71	3051b	Do.
14	S. 59b	" bobbin case latch stop screw.	72	C 34	Do.
15	S. 112	" tension spring screw.	73	50682	Do. complete.
16	S. 460	" " " regulating.	74	02093	Shuttle race.
17	b01	" " " regulating screw	75	02631	Shuttle race bank.
18	03131	Feed bar.	76	02532	Shuttle race cap
19	1614-15 I.M.	Thread take up lever roller and stud.	77	B 85	Presserbar spring with set screw.
20	1b1 C.	Feed dog screw.	78	03039	Feed regulator
21	15b	Needle clamp screw.	79	03111	Thread retaining guide complete.
22	160 ; 0230b	Needle bar con. , stud screw.	80	02308	Presser bar spring heavy.
23	14b	Shuttle race screw	81	03073	Thread take up lever.
24	S. 33	Presser hinge screw	82	02240	Thread take up spring.
25	S 75	Thread take up lever hinge screw.	83	07103	Tension spring.
26	I.M.S 5b2	Needle clamp thumb screw	84	02160	Spindle pulley rubber ring.
27	S 427	O S.C shuttle shaft crank set screw.	85	04308	Arm shaft
28	438 C	" rock shaft finger pin screw bearing	86	04106	Bobbin winder
29	I.M S 3bb	" rock shaft screw centre double lips	87	80160	Do
30	S 2b5	Balance wheel stop motion friction screw.	88	80240 27	Do.
31	S 156	Crank con. rod cap screw	89	04 I.M.	Do.
32	208	Feed dog screw.	90	b0809 ;	Feed bar.
33	249	Clamp stop motion stop screw.		03031 & 37	
34	S 151	Feed dog screw.	91	80820	Do.
35	I.M.S 147	Feed lifting rock shaft clamping screw.	92	02131	One, rock shaft.
36	S. 262	Presser bar spring thumb	93	b4304	Do.
37	S 263	" " screw.	94	03032	Feed cam.
38	E. 101b	Feed forked con screw.	95	07824	Shuttle race slide spring.
39	1513 N 1b	Feed bar stem centre nut.	96	02837	Thread plate.
40	1526	Presser bar lifter screw.	97	80534	Thread plate for all machines.
41	1520	Needle bar con. hinge.	98	b7 N	Do do.
42	1513	Feed rock shaft lifting screw	99		Machine hinges.
43	C. 1513	O S C. rock shaft hinge pin nut.	100	34544	Thread take up cam.
44	03027	Balance wheel stop motion	101	90 ; 30522	Do
45	1515	O S C shuttle crank roller	102	03027	Feed forked connecting.
46	80270	Darning arm Pitman's crank.	103	30540	" lifting rock shaft
47	02163	Presser foot.	104	32 ; 30515	Do.
48		" " upper feed dog.	105	3b537 , 0304	Feed rock shaft.
49	30085	" "	106	80/052	Hand wheel
50	02115	Thread retaining stud.	107	b0729	Balance wheel
51	012170	Bobbin winder spring.	108	b0694	Do.
52	31103	Needle clamp complete	109	03/010 , 0 a.	Hand wheel crank.
53	30088	Feed bar retaining spring		I.M.	
54	02062	Needle bar con. stud with set screw.	110	b35074	Fitmore' adjustable.
55	03031	Feed dog	111	03-60	Balance wheel
56	b I.M	Hand wheel crank	112	03a31	Treadle
57	E. 504	Stand screw	113	5a393	Crank connection rod
58	02393	Shuttle driver.	I.F.		
59	D 63b ,	Do main spring.	114	4b ; 02025	One, ; shuttle shaft.
	02091				

Madras, 13th March 1914.

H. MACDONALD, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Sealed tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1914-1915 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 25th March 1914 :—

		Probable quantity required for the year.	
1.	Ink powder, Black, in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz.	5,000
2.	Ink, Black, registration, in 4-ounce square bottles containing 40 oz. each ..	Jars.	4,000
3.	Ink powder, red in packets, to make one quart of 40 oz. of ink each ..	Packets.	500
4.	Tapes, country, 36/2	lb.	25,000
5.	Penknives, Jack	Doz.	250
6.	Scissors, large	"	30
7.	Do. small	"	20
8.	Silk thread in skeins of 1 tola each	Skeins	250
9.	Sealing wax packing, Europe, of assorted	lb.	1,200
10.	Yarn	..	24,000
12.	Sawdust	Tons.	50
12.	Postal scales without weights	Nos.	125
13.	Ounce and tola weights (8 4, 2, 1 ounce weights and 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 tola weights)	Sets.	120 each.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles at the Stationery office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to these. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of postal scales or set of weights.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

E. A. DAVIS,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Stationery Office, Madras,
8th March 1914.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUNDRY ENGINEERING STORES.

TENDERS for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Workshops and Stores for twelve months from April 1st, 1914, to March 1915 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 26th. Forms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after Thursday, March 19th.

R. F. STONEY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Public Works Stores, Madras.
4th March 1914.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 26th, for the supply of the following during 1914-15:—

Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of casuarina roots."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

R. F. STONEY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
4th March 1914.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 26th, for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores during 1914–15.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per cooly per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per cart per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per cart per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per truck per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than 1 ton, per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distance laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Medical Stores and other places as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
4th March 1914.

R. F. STONEY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 26th for the supply of the following oils during 1914–15 :—

(1) Cocoanut oil, per gallon.
(2) Turpentine, per gallon.
(3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
(5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
(6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
(8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
4th March 1914.

R. F. STONEY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, 26th March 1914, for the supply of the following during 1914–15 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ½ c. ft.
Packing cases ½ to ¾ c. ft.
Packing cases ¾ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c. ft.
Straw packing per c. ft.
Purchasing dealwood cases from Stores per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

R. P. STONEY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
4th March 1914.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

Sealed tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned description and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in Vellore depot of the North Arcot district.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be insured and forwarded by registered post to the District Forest officer, South Vellore, Vellore, so as to reach him on or before 1st May 1914.

3. The District Forest officer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Tenderer should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and sawdust separately per maund of 28 lb. (80 maunds per ton) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes of Rs. 100 each or by a treasury chalan showing the remittance of Rs. 1,000 as deposit into the North Arcot Huzur Treasury at Vellore.

5. The successful tenderer will be sent a sample copy of agreement along with the order accepting the tender. An agreement must be drawn up accordingly on a proper stamp paper, signed by the tenderer and attested by two witnesses and resubmitted to the District Forest officer, South Vellore, for his approval. The agreement will be signed and sent back to the tenderer for registration at his expense in a Registrar's office. It must then be returned to the District Forest officer for file in his office. Until the tenderer has furnished security and has returned the agreement after registration, no sandalwood will be delivered to him.

6. The contractor will be informed at intervals, by registered post acknowledgment due, of consignments of sandalwood being ready at the depot.

He must pay for and remove such consignments within 10 days of receipt of such notice, payment therefor being made into the Huzur Treasury at Vellore. Failure to pay within the specified time will render the deposit of Rs. 1,000 liable to be forfeited, and the consignment and all subsequent consignments of sandalwood sold again at the risk of the contractor. In such case the contractor will not only forfeit the deposit already furnished by him but will also be liable for any loss occuring by such resale, and will not be entitled any profit that may result. A demurrage of Rs 5 a day will be charged for any quantity of sandalwood not taken delivery of after the specified time of 10 days.

7. The sandalwood will be weighed, as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest Department or purchasers interests to weighment; the classification, cleaning, and weighment as carried out by the Forest Department must be accepted.

8. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

Description.		Quantity.
(1) Billets	I Class II „ III „ IV „	About 100 tons.
(2) Roots	I „ II „	
(3) Chips		
(4) Saw dust		

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer, Vellore South.

North Arcot Collector's Office, South Vellore,
Forest Branch, 10th March 1914.

CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Cannanore, on Saturday, April 4th, 1914, at 2 P.M. for the supply of the following articles of diet required for the official year 1914-15.—

Articles.	Probable quantity.	
	lbs.	
Paddy	450,000	to be supplied as required
or		
Rice	300,000	
Ragi (Bangalore)	2,000	
Dhall (country thovarai), clean	80,400	
Cleaned tamarind, raw	7,800	
Chillies, raw and clean	2,100	
Coriander, raw and clean	1,800	
Turmeric, without stones	300	
Onions	7,200	
Sugar	300	
Firewood, dry	180	

2. Intending bidders for paddy or rice and dhall should deposit Rs. 500 for each article and for ragi Rs. 20, and for firewood Rs. 100, and for other articles Rs. 50 as earnest money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over. In the case of successful bidders, they will be required to deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for. Further, they will execute a contract bond within seven days from the date of their being informed of the acceptance of the tenders, and pay stamp duty for the bonds. In case of failure to undertake the supply they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon as they are received.

7. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles; or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

8. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent. in cleaning in the case of ragi and 33⅓ per cent. in pounding in the case of paddy will have to be made good by the contractor.

W. CHAMIER,
Superintendent.

Central Jail, Cannanore,
2nd March 1914.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL, COIMBATORE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, up to 11 A.M. on Friday the 27th March 1914, for the supply of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedule from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Coimbatore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25, earnest money, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of successful tenderer if he fails to deposit in cash not less than Rs. 100 and not more than 10 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Tenders may be for one or more or all of the articles enumerated in the schedule.

6. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

7. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General of Prisons.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

9. Further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

SCHEDULE

Names of articles.	Probable quantity required.	Names of articles.	Probable quantity required.
Firewood (dry)	1,000 tons.	Indigo for Shebaru, first sort	6 boxes
Rope, black, superior	200 yards	Iron, Staffordshire	1 ton.
	double width.	Iron, Swedish	¼ ton.
Do inferior	150 yds.	Japan	4 gallons.
Balze, red, superior	400 yards.	Lace, gold, 2" for daffadar's belts	60 yds
Do bad do.	100 yards	Do. ½" do.	120 yds.
Do. green	25 yards.	Lace, gold, broad, for Chief warders.	50 yds.
Ball thread	12 bundles of 1b0 each	Lace, gold, narrow, for Head warders	500 yds
Bamboos for cots	900	Lead silver	10 lb.
Do for baskets	1,500.	Do. pig	80 lb
Do small	150	Leather, buffers	10 gross.
Block tin	100 sheets.	Lawn cloth	50 yds.
Brass, brads, of sizes	8 doz	Mosquito cloth	50 yds.
Bezar	25 lb.	Madder rosin, J. P. soda No. 40b white.	60 gross.
Brass polish	192 lbs.	Do. No. 40b, adjusted.	12 gross.
Brass, old	60 lb.	Do. No. 30b, white	12 gross.
Brushes, painting, of sizes	5 doz.	Magnesium	2 lbs.
Bugles, large size	25,000	Match box, safety	4 box.
Boot nails	25 lb	Mats, date	6,000
Buntz cloth, linen	150 yds.	Satin, tinsel, of sizes	112 lb.
Buttons, bone	4 gross	Satin, wire of sizes	180 lb.
Do thread	50 gross	Oil, castor	1 bbl. lb
Calf skin	60 lb.	Oil, cocoanut	10 gal.
Canvas merchant, Navy No. 1	120 yards.	Oil, cylinder	30 gal.
Card thread	288 yards,	Oil, kerosene	24 tins.
Chalk	200 lb.	Oil, spindle	800 gal.
Charcoal, hard, wood	1,000 bags of 50 lb.	Oil, linseed	12 drums.
Charcoal, hard, bamboo	100 bags of 4b lb.	Oil, wash	12 brums.
Chevrons, gilt braid, for head warders, single, double and three striped	2in, 100 and 3in, respectively.	Oil, whaling	60 gal
Coir fibre	10,000 lb.	Rattan, Mangoon	1,000 lb.
China clay	15 tons.	Rattan, country	1,000 lb.
Chloride of zinc	1 ton.	Raw cane	10 bags.
Chrome pickling bowls	2 carts.	Red cedar	85 c ft.
Cloth, Hessian	10 bales.	Rock-salt	4 maunds.
Cloth, red, alwan	50 yards	Rosewood	80 c ft.
Coal tar	5 cwts.	Resin	50 lb.
Colman's starch	24 lb.	Sago-flour	2 bags.
Cocoanut shells	20,000.	Salammoniac	10 lb.
Cotton (dry)	500 lb	Sand paper	24 gross.
Do silk)	200 lb	Serews, brass, of sizes	6 gross.
Crown gold	50	Do. iron, of sizes	150 gross.
Deal wood planks of sizes	200	Sharpskin	100 lb.
Emery sheet	3 gross.	Sheet, brass, of sizes	6 sheets.
Farina	5 bags.	Do. copper	1 sheet.
Flannel, Welsh	300 yards.	Do. iron, of sizes	50 sheets.
Packing paper	2 reams	Do. perforated iron	6 sheets.
Palmyra jaggery	100 m/s.	Do. zinc	24 sheets.
Paddy husk	50 bags of 90 lb. each.	Shellac	100 lb.
Paints of colours	250 lb.	String composition	1 ton
Paint, enamel	12 tins.	Soap country	500 lb.
Paints, green powder	6 boxes of 2b lb. each.	Soap, sunlight	24 dozen cakes.
Paint, powders, chocolate	12 bags	Soap, bar	2a bars
Palmyra	10 tons.	Sugar, brown	50 lb.
Parafin, wax	2 tons.	Steel plates	2 pcs.
Paste boards	12 cwt.	Steel bars octagon,	1 cwt.
Flour, Patent No. 1	200 bags.	Strapping and string, flannel	80 yards.
French polish	10 gal.	Sulphate of copper	5 lb.
Fringes, silk, for Chief warders	5 yds	Do. of iron	1a lb.
Fullers earth	40 bags of 100 lb. each.	Jack nails, iron, of green	3b lb.
Glass panes of sizes	300	Do. brass, of sizes	5 lb.
Glue	60 lb	Do copper, of sizes	5 lb.
Gopal varnish	2 gal.	Tape, English, white, ½" in cuts	8 gross.
Gun metal	50 lb	Teakwood in scantlings, logs and planks	1000 ft.
Gum, arabic	2b lb.	Tin, empty, Saxonia	100.
Hemp hall	5 doz	Turpentine	4 drums.
Hide, bullock	45 hides.	Twine, country	100 lb.
Hide, buffalo	50 hides	Vermish in logs and scantlings	200 c. ft.
Hinges, iron, of sizes pairs	2 gross	Wax, bees	50 lb.
Hinges, brass, of sizes, pair	½ gross.	White cedar in logs and scantlings	60 c. ft.
Hooks and eyes, large	6 gross.	Wire, brass,	50 lb
		Wire, copper	20 lb.
		Wool, alwaans, black grey and mixed.	10 seranda.

Quotations for articles that are of different sizes should be made for each size.

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
6th March 1914.

J. P. CAMERON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, the 31st March 1914, for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount noted against each item will be the security for the due performance of the contract and no contractor will be allowed within the auction room unless he pays down the security amount in advance. The amount of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
4. Successful bidders should execute a bond in the usual course.
5. Samples of articles should be furnished at the time of auction.
6. No supply should be made before an order is sent by the Superintendent.
7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

Name.	Probable quantity.	Deposit.	Conditions.
	To be supplied in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.	Rs.	
Rice	100,000 lb.	700	Should be six months old, thin and of white colour, not to be damped, wastage not to exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi	225,000 ,,	900	Free from husk and not to be damped, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent, and partly dhl.
Dhal (thuvarai)	30,000 ,,	600	Clean and free of stones, wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.
Tamarind, cleaned	2,400 ,,	60	Free of stones and not to be damped.
Coriander	2,100 ,,	25	Free of weevil and mud.
Chillies	2,500 ,,	50	Dry not to contain much seed.
Cumin	2,000 ,,	25	Clean and good quality
Keroline oil	600 gallons.	25	Of good quality.
Coal	100 tons	400	Do.
Country coal	10 ,,	300	Do.
Gingelly seed	30,000 lb.	500	Brown, wastage and dryage not to exceed 12 per cent ; outturn should not be less than 40 per cent.
Grey wool, first sort	4,000 ,,	100	Good, wastage not to exceed 30 per cent.
Straw	110,000 ,,	50	Good quality, not damped.
Milk	As required daily.	50	The cows should be brought to jail and milked.

Vizagapatam Central Jail,
7th March 1914.

C. A. KERR,
Superintendent, Central Jail, Waltair.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, WALTAIR R S

Group I.

Name.	Quantity.	Conditions.
Turmeric	350 lb.	Free from insects and mud.
Sago	150 ,,	Of good quality.
Sugar	250 ,,	Do.
Jaggery	1,000 ,,	Second sort for use in oil mill.
Cocoanut muttays	200,000	Green or dry, the fibre of 100 muttays not to be less than 15 (fifteen) lb.

Group II.

Beeswax	56 lb.	Of good quality.
Turpentine	60 bottles	Do.
French polish	60 ,,	Do.
Sandpaper	300	Do.
Yellow ochre	25 lb.	Do.
Red powder	25 ,,	Do.
Resin	25 ,,	Do.
French nails of sorts	60 ,,	Do.
Iron screws of sorts	20 gross	Do.
Solder	10 lb.	Do.
Salamoniac	2 ,,	Do.
Reel cotton	12 dozens	Do.
Lamp oil	100 lb.	Do.
Japan superior	8 bottles	....
Glue	20 lb.	Of good quality.
Cocoanut oil	12 ,,	Do.
Ball thread, Alexander's, No. 120	24 bundles of 160 balls each.	Do.
Brushes, painting, No. 8, tiger mark	20	Do.
Mid, grain paint, No. 2	2 cwts.	Do.
Linseed oil	5 gallons	Do.
Rattan, best sort, white, for making furniture.	200 lb.	Do.
Mutton, eggs, soap and other miscellaneous articles such as lime pickle, rice flour, rolong coffee, tea, bread, koppara, sago flour, arrowroot, etc.	....	Of good quality as required

Group III.

Cotton, white, twist	No. 4s.	..	..	..	..	..	1,600 lb.
Do.	No. 6s.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Do.	No. 10s.	..	..	..	..	..	3,000 ,,
Do.	No. 20s.	..	..	..	..	..	700 ,,

Sealed tenders are invited for the above miscellaneous items required in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, during the official year 1914–1915, and will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, up to Tuesday, 31st March 1914.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Vizagapatam."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 which will be kept as security when the tender is accepted. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more articles in Group I and must be for all in Group II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor, after taking the contract, is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those accounted for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, on application on any office day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

15. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

Vizagapatam Central Jail,
7th March 1914.

C. A. KERR,
Superintendent, Central Jail, Waltair.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING POLICE BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, at his office at Madura up to 2 P.M., on 10th April 1914, for the work, constructing police buildings, estimate Rs 29,400 at Ramnad.

2. Each tender must be sealed and superscribed "tender for constructing police buildings at Ramnad" and accompanied by a remittance of Rs 600 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Printed tender forms (K-1 and K-2) can be had on application at the Madura Special Division officer, P.W.D.

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's office, Madura Special division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

5. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, on 10th April 1914, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within fifteen days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid, above the accepted tender rates for any material on account of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

TENDER SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTING POLICE BUILDINGS AT RAMNAD

QUARTERS FOR ONE SUB-INSPECTOR.

Earthwork.

Quantity or number	Description of works.	Per
2,000 c.ft.	Excavating foundations	1,000 c.ft.
504 ..	Filling in basement with earth	100 ,,

Concrete.

Quantity or number.	Description of works.	Per
1,076 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 c.ft.

Brickwork.

1,437 c.ft. ..	Country brick in mortar	100 c.ft.
1,317	Country brick in mud	100 "
30 " ..	Arch work brick in mortar	100 "

Stonework.

45 sq. ft. ..	Cuddapah slab paving	100 sq. ft.
2 12 c. ft. ..	Cistern work	C.ft.

Woodwork.

6·78 c. ft. ..	Teakwood wrought and put up	C.ft.
66·22 " ..	Kraburk wood wrought and put up	"

Doors and windows.

279 sq. ft. ..	Teakwood batten and ledged doors with frames, fastenings, etc., complete.	Sq. ft.
24 " ..	Teakwood iron-barred venetian windows with frames, fastenings, etc., complete	"
60 "	Teakwood iron-barred batten and ledged windows with frames, etc., complete.	"
9 sq. ft. ..	Glazed ventilators with frames, etc., complete	"

Roofing.

1,087 sq. ft. ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles including teak rafters and arris valleys, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
498 sq. ft ..	Flooring with 3" square tiles over a bed of 4" concrete and pointed with cement	"
287 " ..	Gravelling 3" thick	"
30 " ..	Flooring with ½" cement plastered over a bed of 4" concrete	"

Finishing.

2,852 sq. ft. ..	Plastering with two coats of mortar	"
606 " ..	Painting three coats	"
19·43 " ..	Painting two coats	"

Miscellaneous

Nos. 2 ..	Iron urinal tubes with handles, etc.	Each.
L.S. ..	Pot open built up with brick in mud	L.S.
"	Levelling compound	L.S
" ..	Extra provision required for building the side wall of enclosure door with brick in mortar pillars 1½' square	L.S.

CONSTRUCTING A STABLE FOR SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE ON TYPE-DESIGN NO. 297 OF 1913.

Earthwork.

379 c ft. ..	Excavation for foundations	1,000 c.ft

Concrete.

379 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 "

Brickwork.

68 c ft. ..	Brick in lime mortar (basement)	100 c.ft.
310 " ..	Brick in clay (superstructure)	100 "
74 " ..	Brick in lime mortar (superstructure)	100 "

Stonework

2 c.ft. ..	Cistern work	C.ft.

Wood work.

21 13 c.ft. ..	Kraburk timber wrought and put up	C.ft.

Ventilator.

6 sq.ft. ..	Kraburk ventilator panelled marouble on slab pivots including frames and iron fittings, complete.	Sq. ft.

Roofing.

352 sq. ft. ..	Roofing with plain Mangalore tiles including rafters	100 sq ft.

Flooring.

136 sq.ft. ..	Flooring with 6" gravel well watered and rammed	100 sq ft.

Finishing.

850 sq.ft. ..	Plastering with two coats of lime mortar	100 sq ft.
18 " ..	Painting three coats	100 "
382 " ..	Do two coats	100 "

Miscellaneous.

24 r ft. ..	Solid bamboo 3" diameter for locking bars	R.ft.

CONSTRUCTING HUTS FOR ONE HEAD CONSTABLE AND ELEVEN CONSTABLES ON O.A. NOS. 176 AND 177 OF 1911.

Earthwork

6,130 c. ft. ..	Excavation for foundations	1,000 c.ft.
2,300 sq. ft ..	Earth filling in basement 1 foot and forming floor with a coat of cowdung.	100 sq. ft.

Concrete.

Quantity or number.	Description of works.	Per
4,618 c. ft. ..	Concrete stone jelly in mortar	100 c. ft.

Brickwork.

3,833 " ..	Brick in mortar in foundation and basement one foot on top of walls and around doors and windows	100 c. ft.
8,105 " ..	Brick in mud in superstructure	100 "
497 " ..	Flat arch work over doors and windows	100 "

Stonework.

18 " ..	Cuttacore or Cuddapah slabs	C. ft.

Woodwork.

200 c. ft. ..	Kraberk wrought and put up	C. ft.
Nos. 16 ..	Wooden posts	Each.

Doors and windows.

630 sq. ft. ..	(Kraberk) batten doors with frames and fittings complete	Sq. ft.
168 " ..	Do. batten windows with expanded metal outside including frames and fittings complete.	"

Roofing.

3,104 sq. ft. ..	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including rafters complete .. .	100 sq. ft.

Finishing.

13,000 sq. ft. ..	Plastering with mortar one coat and white washing	100 "
1,850 " ..	Ironing doors and windows, two coats	100 "
3,220 " ..	Tarring woodwork, two coats	100 "

Miscellaneous.

Nos. 12 .	Forming fire places	L.S.
L.S. ..	Providing shelves in the huts	L.S.
L.S. ..	Drains in front and rear as required	"
Nos. 12 ..	Providing ventilator roof and one shelf of Cuddapah slab in each kitchen	Each.
L.S. ..	Extra provision required for building the sides of door in cookcare wall with brick in mortar 1½ square and for building the verandah cross walls under breastsummer with brick in mortar 1 6" in wards.	L.S.

CONSTRUCTING HUTS FOR ONE HEAD CONSTABLE AND TWELVE CONSTABLES BASED ON C.A. Nos. 176 AND 177 OF 1911.

Earthwork.

6,550 c.ft. ..	Excavation for foundations	1,000 c.ft.
2,185 sq. ft. ..	Earth filling in basement one foot and forming floor with a coat of cowdung.	100 sq. ft.

Concrete.

2,388 c.ft. ..	Concrete stone jelly in mortar	100 c.ft.

Brickwork.

3,798 " ..	Brick in mortar in foundation and basement one foot on top of walls and around doors and windows.	"
4,419 " ..	Brick in mud superstructure	"
204 " ..	Flat arch work over doors and windows	"

Stonework.

17 " .	Cuttacore or Cuddapah slabs	C.ft.

Woodwork.

324 c.ft. ..	Kraberk wrought and put up	C. ft.
Nos. 17 ..	Wooden posts	Each.

Doors and windows.

630 sq. ft	Batten doors with frames and fittings complete	Sq. ft.
189 " ..	Batten windows with expanded metal including frames and fittings complete.	"

Roofing.

4,200 sq. ft. ..	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including rafters complete .	100 Sq. ft.

Finishing.

14,000 sq. ft. ..	Plastering with mortar one coat and whitewashing	100 "
2,024 " ..	Ironing doors and windows two coats	100 "
3,025 " .	Tarring wood work two coats	100 "

Miscellaneous

Nos. 13 .	Forming fire-places	L.S.
L.S. ..	Providing shelves in the huts	"
L.S. .	Drains in front and rear as required	"
Nos. 13 ..	Providing ventilator roof and one shelf of Cuddapah slabs in each kitchen ..	Each.
L.S. .	Extra provision required for building the sides of door in cookcare wall with brick in mortar 1½ square and for building verandah cross wall under breastsummer with brick in mortar 1 5" in square .	L.S.

CONSTRUCTING ONE MORE SET OF HUTS FOR ONE HEAD CONSTABLE AND TWELVE CONSTABLES AS PER ABOVE ITEM.

Quantity or number.	Description of works.	Per
L.S. ..	Raising the ground	L.S.
.. ..	Latrine for Sub-Inspector with mud wall and tiled roofing	..
.. ..	Latrines to be of the design which will be issued shortly	..
.. ..	Providing platforms and parapet to the existing wall in the compound ..	..
.. ..	Cutting trees in the compound and clearing site	..
.. .	Providing thatch fencing for the compound in the western reserve	..
.. .	Demarcating land with the M. P. stones	..
.. ..	Unforeseen works and for erecting temporary sheds for collecting materials ..	..

Madura, 5th March 1914.

H. L. NICHOLSON,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO MADURANTAKAM TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th of April 1914 for the execution of the work noted below :—

Repairs to Madurantakam Tank, I No. 394 .. .. .. Rs. 3,910.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 200, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work", the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—30th September 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the descriptions and quantity of the several items of work to be done :—

REPAIRS TO MADURANTAKAM TANK, I. No. 394.

Weir at left flank.

3,300 s. ft.	Pointing with cement	100 s. ft.
2,000 "	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 "
250 "	Plastering with cement ½" thick	100 "
83 c. ft.	Cutstone work in mortar (new)	C. ft.
1,800 s. ft.	Greeting and pointing with surki mortar	100 s. ft.

Bund.

	Earthwork for bund including breaking clods, sentoning etc., complete, with metal lead and lift	1,000 c. ft.
	Extra lead at 10 yards	1,000 "
	Extra lift of 1 yard	1000 "
16,000 s. ft.	Gravelling the front slope	100 s. ft.
500 "	Dismantling masonry	100 "
1,700 "	Rough-stone in mortar	100 "
900 "	Do. (old stones)	100 "
2,500 s. ft.	Pointing with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
9,600 s. ft.	Dry rough-stone packing (new)	100 s. ft.

N.B.—The rates should not include seigniorage charges, but payments will be made on production of authenticated receipts.

2nd March 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE PORT TRUST PREMISES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Trust's premises will be sold by public auction, under section 54 of the Port Trust Act II of 1905, if not cleared within ten days from the date of this notice.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn by the owners of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, storage, and other charges, due thereon.

3. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the customs duty.

4. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser presents a Custom's Bill of Entry and a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Vessel's serial number and lot number.	Marks and numbers	Number of packages.	Description and contents.	Customs duty.
3807	National Bank of India	1	Parcel, sugar sample	5 per cent
2	Mercantile Bank of India	1	Do.	5 "
3	"O F C L" within parentheses, and "J F C L" within parentheses between two parallel lines with "F O A" above the parallel lines.	1	Tin, sugar sample	5 "
4	Nil	3	Casks, empty	5 "
5	Nil	2	Casks, molasses	5 "
6	Nil	1	Case, ginger	5 "
3827 6	Nil for Spencer & Co.	1	Case, empty	5 "
994 7	A diamond with "C.H.P." in the centre	1	Cask, empty	5 "
8	Nil for a diamond with "Parry" in the centre.	1	Case, empty	5 "
9	A triangle with "H.L.S" over "Hoke" in the centre, "H.S.K. & Co." at the bottom and "2947" on the right corner	1	Case, egg cups	5 "
10	Nil	1	Box, tin plates	5 "
11	A G A.	1	Case, Gauges and brass pipe fittings	5 "
12	Nil	1	Case, empty	5 "
13	Nil	2	Bundles, baskets	5 "
14	Nil	1	Cask, colors	5 "
15	Spencer & Co., 820	1	Drum, empty	5 "
16	Nil	1	Case, cocoa flour	5 "
17	Nil	7	Cases, glass bangles	5 "
411,18	A diamond with "K" and "O" on the left and right above, "433" in the centre and "T" and "H" on the left and right below	1	Crate, shew board	5 "
428 19	A diamond with "C & M. & Co." in the centre.	1	Case, empty small bags ..	5 "
20	A diamond with "P.R.C" in the centre	1	Case, raining flour bags ..	5 "
21	Nil for a diamond with "V.N." in the centre.	1	Case, tale cube sugar	5 "
417 22	A diamond with "H.V.S" in the centre, "Champion Reel" at the bottom and "821" on the right	2	Pigs lead	5 "
23	C	1	Case, glazed printing paper ..	5 "
24	Nil for a diamond with "H" in the centre	1	Case, Stationary	5 "
226,25	A diamond with "A.C." in the centre and "16" on the right.	1	Case, french chalk powder ..	5 "
26	Nil	1	Cask, empty	5 "
418 27	O.B. & Co.	1	Case packsaries	6 "
28	S.S. & Co over H.Z.S., 881	1	Bag, nuts	Free.
3/3 29	T	1	Case, pine apples	5 per cent.
30,30	A diamond with "Oakes" in the centre.	1	Case, candles	5 "
407 31	Miss O Keatings, St Castlemaine, Agra	6	Bundles, chair	Free.
444 32	T T for K	1	Bag, nuts	"
33	S	1	Case, sundries	5 per cent.
229 34	A H M. & Co., 1348	1	Case, window glass	5 "
35	Nil for a diamond with "78 A" in the centre.	1	Loose window glass	5 "
36	Nil for a diamond with "790 P, Co," in the centre.	1	Bag, boiler composition ..	5 "
207 37	Nil for a parallelogram with "P N." in the centre	1	Bale, packing paper	5 "
38	Nil for a diamond with "W" and "N" on the left and right above "0326" in the centre and "B" and "S" on the left and right below.	1	Keg, wire nails	1 "
403 39	Nil for a diamond with "J" and "L" on the left and right above, "660" in the centre and "M" and "L" on the left and right below.	1	Cask, empty	5 "
253 40	Nil for a diamond with "33/3137" in the centre.	1	Bundle, tin plates	1 "
249 41	Nil for A.G.E	4	Bundles, tin plates	1 "
42	Nil for H G E Comrade	3	Bag, tat tops	5 "
43	Nil for M.A.B.M.A G.O.H.	1	Case, gunlight soap	5 "
44	V K A R & Co., 847	6	Bundles, baskets	5 "
202 45	Nil for B.M.C.	1	Case, monkey brand soap ..	5 "
387 46	Nil	1	Crate, empty soda bottles ..	5 "
47	A diamond with "A" on the left and right above, "2947" in the centre and "& Co." on the left and right below.	2	Crates, empty soda bottles ..	5 "
48	2964	2	Do.	5 "
49	2950	1	Box, tin plates	1 "
50	Nil	2	Cases empty bottles	5 "
383 51	G. K Krishnasami Chetty & Sons, 320/1	3	Bags, gram	Free.
383 52	Nil for A K.A	1	Parcel, sugar sample	5 per cent
420 53	Dakanaya Colombo	1	Do.	5 "
54	"J R C L" within parentheses and between two parallel lines	1	Do.	5 "
55	Mercantile Bank	2	Parcels, sugars ample and molasses	5 "
56	National Bank	1	Parcel, sugar sample ..	5 "
407 57	The National Bank of India	3	Bundles, empty gunny bags ..	Free.
340 58	S F M.	1	Bundle, empty gunny bag ..	"
59	S F M P	1	Parcel, sundries	5 per cent.
419 60	G. K Krishnasami Chetti & Sons ..			

Office of the Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust,
Madras, 24th March 1914.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Custom-house will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under sections 38 and 144 of the Sea Customs Act on Tuesday the 7th April 1914.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of the vessel	Date of arrival	Marks on package	Quantity.	Contents.
	1913.			
S S. "Clan Farquhar" ..	3rd Mar. ..	"G P & Co." enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond	1 case ..	Peas
S.S. "Clan Mcintyre,".	23rd June ..	*Nil* for S K E	2 crates ..	Empty soda bottles.
S.S "Kafirfula" ..	28th " ..	Enthroke over "412943 Kobe" ..	1 crate ..	Iron pots.
S.S "Karmala" ..	2nd " ..	*Nil* for "K" over "A P C." ..	1 bundle ..	Nails.
S S "Soleta" ..	9th July ..	"M J. & Co" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond and "48" on the right below	1 case ..	Spikes (samples).
Do ..	9th " ..	*Nil*	2 cases ..	Clocks.
S.S. "Clan Macnaughton	20th May ..	*Nil*	1 case ..	Piece-goods.
Do.	Do. ..	"A. & Co" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond	5 cases ..	Printing paper.
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil* for "A J & Co"	4 bags ..	Wastums.
Do.	Do. ..	"B M" over "2310"	6 barrels ..	Soda.
Do.	Do ..	"C M." over "4339"	10 bags ..	Do
Do.	Do ..	*Nil*	2 casks ..	Hardware
Do.	Do ..	"K B" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond.	1 case ..	Show plates and glass weights
Do.	Do ..	7th Hussars	2 crates ..	Empty soda bottles.
Do.	Do ..	*Nil* for Oakes & Co.	1 barrel ..	Carbolic powder
Do.	Do ..	Do.	6 drums ..	Oil.
Do	Do ..	S C.	1 bundle ..	Examination questions.
Do.	Do ..	V.K.A.R. & S.	1 case ..	Soap.
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil* for "1694"	3 drums ..	Oil.
Do.	Do. ..	Spencer & Co. over "4203" ..	1 case ..	Empty.
Do.	Do. ..	"44 over 10" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "D & M" and "&" and "Co." above and below respectively and "*nr nil*" on the right side.	13 bags ..	Chains.
Do.	Do ..	*Nil*	1 cask ..	Files
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil*	1 bag ..	Bolts and nuts.
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil* for "M J" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond in the centre	6 bundles ..	Buckets.
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil*	4 bags ..	Bolts and nuts.
Do.	Do. ..	*Nil*	1 drum ..	Oil.
Do.	Do ..	*Nil*	1 cask ..	Chemicals.
Do.	Do. ..	S J L or *Nil*	1 drum ..	Empty.
Do.	Do ..	"M" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "T & F" and "G & C" above and below respectively.	1 cask ..	Hammers.
Do.	Do ..	*Nil*	6 bags ..	Bolts and nuts.
S.S. "Tosca" ..	26th November.		1 tin ..	Cut tobacco.
S S. "Golkonda" ..	2nd June ..	A rectangle with "2967" in the centre and "48" on the right below	1 case ..	Refined camphor.
S.S. "Kamala" ..	3rd August ..	"E T & Co." enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "S" on the left above and "E & S/S" on the right above and below.	4 cases ..	Paints.
S.S. Clan Mackintyre ..	22nd June ..	*Nil*	1 case ..	Enamel bowls.
Do ..	Do. ..	A triangle with "S D" in the centre	1 case ..	Machinery.
S.S. "Clan Macdonald".	3rd August ..	*Nil* for "2947" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "A and &" and "F & Co" above and below respectively	1 crate ..	Empty soda bottles.
Do.	Do. ..	"A M P" over "Kumbakonam"	2 cases ..	Sunlight soap.
Do	Do. ..	M A S	1 case ..	Toilet soap.
S.S. "Clan Lindsay ..	4th May ..	Nil for P & Co	1 crate ..	Empty soda bottles.
S S. "Navua" ..	16th August .	"1406" enclosed by the left and right sides of a diamond having "E & A" and "S & K" above and below respectively.	1 case ..	Steel springs.
S S. "Clan Farquhar ..	3rd March ..	*Nil* for A P P C	2 cases ..	Candles.
Do.	Do. ..	A P C	1 case ..	Do.
S S. "Clan Graham" ..	12th March .	A P C O	1 " ..	Do.
S.S. "Clan Macdonald".	3rd August ..	Graves Cotton & Co., Bombay ..	1 " ..	Machinery.
S.S. "Clan Colquhoun".	30th do ..	As shining with "Graves Cotton & Co." in the centre and "M T, M P S and 81 over 16, 17, 33 at bottom.	2 cases ..	Do.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Marks on packages.	Quantity.	Contents.
	1913			
S S. "Clan Colquhoun".	29th August ..	"R P & Co. and 1/2" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "S" and "K" above respectively.	2 cases ..	Cycles.
Do.	29th do. ..	"683" having "P and A" above and below enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond having "S" and "S" on their respective bent and "32" on the right below.	1 crate ..	Porcelain.
S S. "Highland Monarch"	18th do. ..	Madras over "93718"	1 case ..	Cellulan tablets.
S S. "Pa wall" ..	22nd September	"S I R" and "J W H" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond.	1 cask ..	Oil feeders
S S "Tara"	3rd March ..	"A" enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond.	6 tins ..	Cut tobacco
S S. "Clan Farquhar" ..		"C P & Co." enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond.	1 case ..	Whisky.
Do. ..	Do. ..	"C P & Co." enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond and 362 on the right below.	47 cases ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	V E A S S & Co. over 33314 ..	6	Beer.
S S "Clan Urquhart" ..	12th March ..	"C P & Co." enclosed by left and right sides of a diamond and 349 on the right below.	1 case ..	San San.
Do. ..	Do.		1	Beer.

Custom House, Madras,
16th March 1914.

G. N. BOWER,
Assistant Collector of Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
One rail, 40 lb.	NS	12th May 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour
Two iron sleepers	"	12th " ..	
Four pot sleepers	S I R.	12th " ..	
Three flat iron bars	NS	13th " ..	
One octagon steel bar	"	13th " ..	
One iron pipe, 9" diameter	"	13th " ..	
Two jungle wood squares	"	13th " ..	
Two jungle wood rafters bundles ..	M S M R.	13th " ..	
Two pot sleepers	S I R.	13th " ..	
Do.	A diamond with "329" in the centre.	14th " ..	
One rail cask			
Three pot sleepers	M S M R.	14th " ..	
Six flat iron bars	NS	15th " ..	
One square iron bundle	"	15th " ..	
One jungle wood plank	"	15th " ..	
One hundred and eight aerated water bottles ..	"	17th " ..	
Thirteen iron sleepers, 4½'	"	16th " ..	
One jar cement not known	"	16th " ..	
One jungle wood plank	"	16th " ..	
Four iron sleepers, 4½'	"	16th " ..	
Two flat iron bars	"	16th " ..	
Sixteen pot sleepers	M S M R.	16th " ..	
Seven light section iron sleeper bundles ..	NS	18th " ..	
Two light section iron plate cases ..	254 and 258 C. & E. ..	18th " ..	
One half bar rail	NS	18th " ..	
Seven flat iron bars	"	19th " ..	
One square iron bar	"	19th " ..	
Two jungle wood planks	"	19th " ..	
One tank rafters bundle	"	19th " ..	

[illegible]

சாமானின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அடையாள நம்பர்.	அப்பட்ட இடம்.
		1914-ம் வரு	
1 இரும்பு, 40 lb.	பூச்சியம் ...	மாசில் 12a..	
2 இரும்பு சிலிண்டர்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
4 இரும்பு இரண்டு சட்டங்கள்	S I R. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
5 தட்டை இரும்பு துண்டுகள்	பூச்சியம் ...	Ditto. 12a..	
1 எட்டுமட்ட எழுது கம்பி	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
1 இரும்பு குழாய், 2"	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
2 வட்டவடிவத்தகடுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
2 வட்டவடிவமான எட்டுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 12a..	
2 இரும்பு இரண்டு துண்டுகள்	M S M.R. ...	Ditto. 13a..	
2 Ditto. Ditto.	S.I R. ...	Ditto. 13a..	
1 தூண் பொருள்	பூச்சியம் 339 உள் ளடங்கும்.	Ditto. 14a..	
3 இரும்பு இரண்டு துண்டுகள்	M S M.R. ...	Ditto. 14a..	
6 தட்டை இரும்பு துண்டுகள்	பூச்சியம் ...	Ditto. 16a..	
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 16a..	மதராஸ் துறைமுக ஆணையர்.
1 வட்டவடிவமான	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 16a..	
108 வட்டவடிவுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 16a..	
18 இரும்பு சிலிண்டர், 4½"	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 17a..	
1 சதுர அடைப்பு ஏடு.	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 18a..	
1 வட்டவடிவமான	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 18a..	
4 இரும்பு சிலிண்டர், 4½"	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 18a..	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு துண்டுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 18a..	
16 இரும்பு இரண்டு துண்டுகள்	M.S M.R. ...	Ditto. 18a..	
7 பித்தளை இரும்பு எட்டுகள் ...	பூச்சியம் ...	Ditto. 18a..	
2 பெரிய வெட்டிய இரண்டாக இரும்பு தகடுகள்.	254 & 255 OAK ...	Ditto. 18a..	
1 அளவிடும் தூண்	பூச்சியம் ...	Ditto. 18a..	
7 தட்டை இரும்பு துண்டுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 19a..	
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி	Ditto. ..	Ditto. 19a..	
2 வட்டவடிவமான	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 19a..	
1 தேங்காய வடிவம் எட்டு	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 19a..	

Port Office, Madras,
21st March 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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Madras Act III of 1913. An Act to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. Royal 8vo, English. Anna 1-3 (9 p.). Foolscap folio, English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Hindustani and Uriya Each Pies 3. (3 p.).

Madras Bill 4 of 1913. (A Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners). Foolscap folio Pies 6. (2 p.)

Act V of 1882. Forests as modified up to 1st July 1913 Royal 8vo. As. 2. (1 s.)

Act VI of 1884. Rivers Conservancy, as modified up to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. As. 3-6. (3 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1912. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 4 or 4s. 8d. (4s).

Table shewing the effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1913

List of Books published from July to December 1913.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. V (S to Z), Edition 1913. Royal 8vo. Cloth, Rs. 8 or 12s. (12 s.)

A Collection of Statutes relating to India, Vol. I (up to end of 1887), Edition 1913. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8 or 12s. (11 s.)

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 1s. (1 s.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. VI (Index of Cases); Edition 1913 Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 6 or 9s. (10 s.)

VACANCIES

Applications are invited from persons who are duly qualified under the Public Service Rules for the post of an acting clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem.

The appointment is for the present temporary and may become permanent.

Applicants should state their age, qualifications, past and present employment, relations in public service, lands held by them. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th March.

District Munsif's Court of Panruti at Cuddalore,
5th March 1914.

T. M. FRENCH,
District Munsif.

Wanted three Apprentice Examiners on Rs. 25 a month each. They must be Graduates and willing to bind themselves to work in the press for at least three years after their Apprentice course is completed. They will be given a practical training in composing and reading work free and, on passing

certain office tests and the Government Technical examinations, will be appointed, as vacancies occur, to posts in the reading branch, the pay in which varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150, with overtime allowances. Those who are promoted to Examiner's grade will be entitled to an additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem above the pay of the grade.

Applications should be sent at once to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras E.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
5th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS from Graduates, whose optional languages are Tamil and Telugu, respectively, are invited for the posts of Second Clerk on Rs. 75—3—40 in the Tamil and Telugu sections of the Government Translators' Department, with prospects of promotion up to Rs. 150—5—200. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials if any and reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1914 :—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed; (4) Caste; (5) Age; (6) Present profession or appointment, if any; (7) District in which born; (8) College in which educated; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) Relatives in Government service.

V. RAGHAVA CHARLU,
Senior Translator to Government.

Whannel's Road, Egmore,
6th March 1914.

WITH a view to fill any temporary or permanent vacancy in the office, applications are invited from Muhammadan Graduates who know Persian and Urdu and who have also passed the Translators' Test Higher Grade in Hindustani and who wish to have their names registered or to serve as volunteers for the following posts:—

(1) Assistant on Rs. 80—5—125.
(2) Munshi on Rs. 60—2—70.

A. R. NEITHERSOLE, Major,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Office of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, Rompettah, 9th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Compounder at the Veterinary Hospital, Tiruvannamalai. Candidates should have either passed the Compounder's test or should have had sufficient experience in compounding work in a recognised hospital. The salary attached to the post is the same as that drawn by Compounders in human hospitals and rises from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months at the end of which he will have to undergo an examination if he has not already passed the test.

Applications should be addressed to the Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Veterinary Hospital, Tiruvannamalai, and, if required, the applicants should be prepared to present themselves before that officer for personal selection.

F. WARE,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Vepery, Madras, 6th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a temporary Draftsman in the office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, carrying a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. The applicant should have passed the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 21st March 1914.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Division,
9th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the lower subordinate's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointments as Draftsmen and Sub-Overseers in temporary and acting vacancies in the I Circle on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Cocanada, 9th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified Telugu candidates for the permanent post of a Form Clerk at Sirvel Agricultural station, Kurnool district, on Rs. 20—1—30 per mensem. Applicants who have had some office experience will be preferred and the candidate selected will be required to be on probation for a period of six months. Applications stating age and qualifications, with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April 1914.

D. ANANDA RAO,
Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Northern Division, Bezwada,
8th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Temporary Surveyor and Draftsman on a pay of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of not less than six months.

Only applications from Surveyors with practical experience of field work will be considered.

Testimonials and a record of past work should be submitted to the undersigned.

S. COX,
District Forest Officer.

Nilgiri Collector's Office Forest Branch,
Ootacamund, 10th March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Surveyors to be employed in the division on investigation works. The appointments will last for six months and will carry a pay of Rs. 75 each per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1914.

Cuddalore New Town, 10th March 1914. R. N. ARGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR, *Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for a draftman's post on Rs. 30 per mensem which is vacant in the Estates Engineer's Office, Nuzvid, Kistna district. The appointment is temporary but will continue for a period of about three years. The applicants should state their age and examinations passed. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st March 1914. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Masulipatam, Kistna district, 11th March 1914. U. RAMA RAU, *Estates Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies of Vaccinator's posts carrying a salary rising from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 by an annual increment of one rupee. The applications should reach the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, before the end of March 1914.

Tanjore District Board's Office, 12th March 1914. R. B. WOOD, *President.*

WANTED a Wells-Overseer for the Cuddapah District Board on a pay of Rs. 60. Only qualified hands with experience need apply.

Applications will be received up to the 31st March 1914.

Cuddapah, 14th March 1914. T. SARVESWARA DIKSHITULU, B.A., B.E., *District Board Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons for the post of Clerks on Rs. 20 or Amins on Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 temporarily vacant in this Court.

Preference will be given to persons who have passed the examinations qualifying them for promotion above Rs. 20 under the examination rules, and for persons who have passed in Shorthand and Typewriting who can work with their own machine.

If they are appointed as Amins, they will be taken on to the regular line at an early opportunity.

Applicant should state his caste or religion, age and date of birth, educational qualifications, past and present employment, relations in the Public Service, lands held by him, if any, and in what district and should also submit copies of testimonials, if any. The application should be in the candidate's own handwriting.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvellur, 14th March 1914. K. S. LAKSHMINARASA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

WANTED a Well-Overseer for the District Board, the Nilgiris, from 1st April 1914. The appointment is at present temporary. Applicants with the qualifications requisite for an ordinary Overseer and also possessing draftsman's qualifications will be preferred. The pay of the post will be Rs. 50 + 25 fixed travelling allowance per mensem.

The Nilgiri District Board's Office, Ootacamund, 18th March 1914. M. YOUNG, *President.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for admission to the Provincial Forest Service. Intending candidates should send their applications with copies of testimonials to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras. All applications must reach the Secretary before the 23rd April 1914. The selection will be made in May. For the rules regulating the recruitment of the Provincial Forest Service—please see *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th May 1913, and three subsequent issues. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 24 on the 1st July 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest, Madras, 13th March 1914. W. G. McFARLAND, *Secretary.*

WANTED a qualified man for the post of second-class vaccinator's appointment—permanent—on Rs. 20—2—30 grade with fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. The post is not pensionable, but the successful candidate should contribute to the Local Fund Provident Fund.

Chingleput District Board's Office, Saidapet, 18th March 1914. S. P. RICE, *President, District Board.*

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned for the post of an Artist in this office at Coimbatore. The pay is Rs. 25—2—35 with free quarters and it is for about four years to commence with. Preference will be given to applicants showing a knowledge of water-colour, free-hand drawing, black and white work and photography. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th of April 1914.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore, 20th March 1914. C. A. BARBER, *Govt. Sugarcane Expert.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of Third Clerk in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Trichinopoly, on a pay of Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25 by annual increment of Re. 1. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April 1914.

H. C. SAMPSON,
Dy Director of Agriculture

Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Second Clerk on Rs. 25—3—40 in the Canarese section of the Government Translators' Department from persons who have the minimum qualification prescribed in article I of the Public Service Notification and whose optional language is Canarese. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 30th April 1914.

(1) Name in full, (2) Father's name, (3) Examinations passed, (4) Caste, (5) Age, (6) Present profession or appointment, if any, (7) District in which born, (8) College, if any in which educated, (9) Relatives in Government Service, and (10) Literary work, if any, produced.

V. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Senior Translator to Government.

Whannel's Road, Egmore, Madras,
21st March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the posts of temporary Draftsman on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Tholudur Project division.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1914.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Chepauk, Madras, 21st March 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary Draftsman's posts on Rs. 30 each, in the office of the undersigned, from persons who have passed the Draftsman's Test or the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras. The appointment is temporary and will be renewed year after year. Applications will be received up to 20th April 1914. The two places will be vacant in a month and in three months respectively.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras, 21st March 1914.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

I INTEND to move the High Court on or after 15th April 1914 to be admitted as a Vakil thereof.

A. NARAYANA.

Rajahmundry, 18th March 1914.

Notice is hereby given that I, K. S. Krishnasami Iyengar, intend changing my name into N. R. Sreenivasa Iyengár from the 1st April 1914.

K. S. KRISHNASAMI IYENGAR.

Nanguneri, 13th March 1914.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Tuesday the 31st March 1914 at 5 P.M. at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business:—

(1) Adoption of the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1913, which have been certified as correct.

(2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.

(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors,)

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Post Box No. 54, Madras,
17th March 1914.

NOTICE.

CHARLES JOHN BOND (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the Estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of CHARLES JOHN BOND, formerly of 55, Grace Church Street, in the City of London, late of 25, Montpelier Crescent, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, but now deceased, who died at 25, Montpelier Crescent aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of September 1913, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of April 1914, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Charles John Bond, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any persons or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles John Bond (deceased)

High Court House, Madras,
7th March 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

Advertisement for Creditors.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of May 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Indian Specie Bank, Limited, at the registered office of the said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 15th day of June 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registered office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.

Dated this 7th day of March 1914.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary, High Court.

விளம்பரம்.

ஆரணி முன்சீப் கோர்ட்டு.

O. S. No. 183/1911, E. P. R. No. 587/1913.

பிரதிவாதிகள் செட்டியார் ...	...	...	...	...	வக்கீல்.
C. வைத்தியநாத சாஸ்திரி கையார	...	...	...	...	பிரதிவாதிகள்.

இதெஸ்பரில் வாதி பிரதிவாதிகள் பேரில் பெற்றிருக்கும் அடமான டிக்ரி பாகிகளாக முதல் பிரதிவாதிக்கு பாத்தியப்பட்ட அசியிள்ளை அடமான சொத்துகள் ஆரணி முன்சீப் கோர்ட்டில் முன்பே கோர்ட்டு மூலமாக 1914-வது வருஷம் மார்ச் 21உ விற்க ஆரணி முன்சீப் கோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு பண்ணியும் சமயத்தில் இதனை நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மே மாதத்தில் குறைந்தது 3,000 ரூபாயாகிலும் மே. சொத்துகள் அசியிள்ளை தாசாக்களுக்குப்பட்டி வரவேண்டி மாதத்தில் கோர்ட்டாரவர்களால் பொறுத்தி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சொத்துகள் விவரம்.

(1) தாலுக்காக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாமாட்டுக்கு தெற்கு, புதுவருக்கு மேற்கு, வெட்டியான தர்வை பூமிக்குப்பை இதனுக்கு வடக்கு, வாட்டப்பட்டவை இதனுக்கு மேற்கு, இவைகளிலை கொண்ட ஈரமில்லை சொத்து சுமார் 4,000 குழிப் போல் - எல்லை முனைவரைக் கொண்டுமுள்ளில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் அரசல் 1/7 வருவை வரும்படி. வாலையா சுமை பாதியையும் கழித்திரும், இதன் மேற்குள்ள அடியிள்ளை தாசாக இல்லை சுமார் மதிப்பு ரூபாய் 750.

இதன்மேற்குள்ள தாசாக விவரம்.

1896 மாவது வருஷத்தில் மே மாதம் கோவூரைப் அவைருக்கு திருவள்ளை சாமைப், வாள்ளை சாமை (முதல் பிரதிவாதி) இவர்கள் மே மாதத்தில் 7 ம் 8 பாகம் ரூபாய் 2,314-10-0 க்கு அடமான் பத்திரத்தை எழுதிக்கொத்த நிம்மதி அடமான பத்திரத்தின்படியில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்துக்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் 1/7 பாகத்தை உள்பத்தி சாம் பொடவேண்டும்.

(2) தாலுக்காக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் வாட்டோஜர் தோம் வடக்கு தெற்கு, குளப்பாரியம் குப்பம் திராமலைக்கு வடக்கு, சாமுசேரி சோலைக்கு மேற்கு, அரும்பிரி தோம் சாலைக்கு மேற்கு, இவைகளிலை கொண்டார் வரிசில் சோதை சுமார் 7,000 ரூபாய் போல்வான் மே. சொத்து தர தோம் முழுமையில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் அரசல் 1/7 வருவை வரும்படி. வாலையா சுமை பாதியும் வரும் வைத்திரும், அதன்மேற்குள்ள அடியிள்ளை தாசாகை தோம் மதிப்பு ரூபாய் 750.

இவ்வேற்குள்ள தாசாக்கள் விவரம்.

(a) 1880-வது மார்ச்சில் 14உ வில் ஒரு கந்திரயப்பேருக்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதி வாலையா பண்டாரம் தங்கரை சோத்து ரூபாய் 1,000 க்கு மே. சொத்தில் அவைருக்குள்ள 1/7 பாகத்தை அடமானம் வாட்டி எழுதிக்கொத்த நிம்மதி அடமான பத்திரத்தின்மேல் மே சுப்பிரமணிய சாஸ்திரி சாஸ்திரிக்கள் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் சோர்ட்டு அரசு மே 11/1900 ல் தாலுக்காக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் பெற்ற பெண்டிஷிலிருந்த வரும் வைத்தியர் மொதலி சுமார் ரூபாய் 13,000 த்தில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் அரசல் 1/7 வருவை சுமார் ரூபாய் 1,500 க்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் 1/7 பாகத்தை வாட்டுதற் வரை பொடவேண்டும்.

(b) 1885-வது செப்டம்பர் 15உ வில் ஒரு பிராதனாய பேருக்கு முதல் பிரதிவாதி, மற்ற தொரு பாகதார திருவள்ளை சாமைப் இவர்கள் ரூபாய் 1,500 க்கு, மே. சொத்தார், சேதூர், புங்கம் பாடி, அய்யம்பாளையம், வீட்டாதனவை இந்த நிராமங்களில் அவைரில் 2/7 பாகத்தை அடமானம் வாட்டி எழுதிக்கொத்த நிம்மதி அடமான பத்திரத்தின்மேலில் மே. பிராதனாயன் அந்தரை வாடி டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் சோர்ட்டு O. S. No. 8/1913 ல் தாலுக்காக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் பெற்ற அடமானில், பிரதிவாதி கள் செய்த அப்பில் பண்டிஷிலிருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. மே. அப்பிலுள்ள பிராதனாயன் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் பெறுபதாதிலை மே. டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மொதலி வாலையா சுமார் ரூபாய் 5,000 த்தில் மே. அடமானத்தை தரு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மே. நிராமங்களில் பதிப்பு அறுவரித்த மே. சோதனார் நிராமத்தில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியை அடைதாக்கு சுமார் ரூபாய் 1,250 க்கு உட்பத்தி மே. நிராமத்தில் முதல் பிரதிவாதியின் 1/7 பாகத்தை வாட்டுதற் வரை பொடவேண்டும்.

M. ARUNACHALA AYYAR,
Pleader for plaintiff.

Arni, 9th March 1914

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 6 pice.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No. 25 of 1913–1914, held on the 6th March 1914.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. H. H. Read.
Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Mr A. H. Morin.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Sir John A. Boyron, *Kt.*
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Maclure Savage
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Abdul Kudus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu.

349. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 20th February 1914.

350. Read again Port Trust Board Resolutions Nos. 235, dated the 16th January 1913, and 322, dated the 6th February 1914

Resolved to record that, of the two plots of land referred to in the resolutions read above, the transfer of that referred to as Plot II was completed on the 1st February 1914 and of that referred to as Plot III on the 19th February 1914.

351. Read and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, submitting for sanction a reappropriation statement for a net additional allotment, for 1913–14, of Rs. 1,500 to be met from the closing balance of the Madras Pilotage Fund.

352. Read a note by the Chief Engineer, supported by the Chairman, recommending, for reasons given, the grant of a house rent allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem from the 1st April 1914 to Mr. J. E. Burke, Acting second Engineer of the dredger "Madras."

Resolved that the house rent be granted as proposed.

353. Resolved that Government be addressed to the effect that, when the revision of the Madras Port Trust Act comes to be undertaken, the words "forty-five" be inserted in place of the word "thirty" in two places in section 22 thereof.

354. Read again Resolution No. 239, dated the 23rd December 1913, to the effect that the steam tug "Kathleen" be sold

Resolved that Messrs Born & Co.'s offer of Rs. 22,500 for the vessel in question delivered at Howrah be accepted.

355. Read note by the Chairman, dated 4th March 1914, submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs 44,600 for renewing ten bow moorings and for special repairs to fourteen stern moorings in Madras Harbour at the cost of the Port Fund.

Resolved that the Chairman's proposals and the estimate be approved and that Government be addressed with a view to their sanction.

356 Read note by the Chairman submitting for sanction the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company's completion report of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,990 incurred on the signalling arrangements at Royapuram Cabin B, in connection with the remodelling of the harbour sidings thereabouts.

Resolved that the expenditure be sanctioned as a Revenue New Minor Work for exhibition in the accounts for 1913-14.

357. Read again G O. No. 3 2, Marine, dated the 2nd October 1913, as recorded in Port Trust Board Resolution No. 248, dated the 5th December 1913. Also read Resolution No. 270, dated the 19th December 1913. Read also the rules for the landing and shipment of explosives at the Port of Madras, promulgated by Government, by *Fort St. George Gazette* Notification No. 14, dated the 25th February 1914.

Resolved that the rules so promulgated come into force at once.

358. Recorded G O. No. 64, Marine, dated 27th February 1914, granting to the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K C I E., privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days and furlough for four months in continuation thereof, from or about the 1st June 1914, and approving the arrangements and acting allowances proposed during his absence—*vide* Resolution No 327, dated 5th February 1914

359. Recorded statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing Agents in England, of which information was received in February 1914.

360. The following statement of estimates, sanctioned since the 20th February 1914, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of Sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
	Number.	Date.					
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
26	G O. No. 60, Marine.	20th February 1914.	Revised estimate for the construction of central offices in the Madras Harbour	2,19,000	. .	Capital.	
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund				
			Nil.				

361. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for December 1913.

362. Recorded G.O. No. 32, Marine, dated 2nd February 1914, approving the Board's proposal to the revision of clause 7 (*d*) of the conditions appended to the Trust's Scale of rates and directing publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* making the necessary alteration—*vide* Resolutions Nos. 295 and 304, dated 9th and 20th January 1914.

363. Recorded G O. No. 60, Marine, dated 26th February 1914, sanctioning under section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the revised estimate amounting to Rs 2,19 000 for central offices in the Madras Harbour and under section 75 of the Act the debit to capital of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,04,000 in excess of that not already so authorised.—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 317, dated 6th February 1914.

364 Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 5th March 1914, were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	1,28,000	96,348 13 0
Provident Fund Account	1,91,500	7,271 3 2
Deposit Fund Account	15,200	673 15 0
Riden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	2,594 5 4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	721 3 1
Pilotage Fund Account	80,000	2,443 6 8
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	37,618 15 4

Port Trust Office, Madras,
20th March 1914.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24 1914. [Price, 6 *pies*.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Radiation Max.	Solar Radiation Min on Vegn.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright Sunshine	General weather.
March.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Cts		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
16th Mon.	29·816	82·1	75·5	85·7	74·5	161·1		77	S.S.E.	159	..	6	8·0	Fine.
17th Tues.	·831	83·7	76·2	86·7	76·4	161·1		75	S. E. by S.	167	..	16	8·2	Do.
18th Wed.	30·024	82·1	74·8	85·0	73·5	149·6		73	S. E. by E.	124	..	15	7·4	Do.
19th Thurs	·045	80·9	73·2	83·3	73·4	154·8		67	S. E. by E	106	..	18	7·1	Do.
20th Fri	30·030	81·2	74·6	83·8	72·2	152·7		73	S.E.	173	..	16	7·8	Do.
21st Sat.	·876	83·8	76·2	86·7	74·8	162·6		74	S.S.E	206	..	5	7·3	Do.
22nd Sun ..	·856	83·4	77·2	81·3	75·4	157·8		74	S S E.	156	..	15	7·2	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 9 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 1·06 inches; the average fall for the same period being 1·31 inches.

E. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 23rd March 1914.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
II-Sup-2

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 6 pies

SEASON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1914.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of February 1914, and also the total fall from 1st April 1913, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909

Districts.	Averages for 40 years.			1912-1913.			1913-1914.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to month	In the month.		From 1st April up to month	In the month.		From 1st April up to month
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	INCHES.	INCHES.	no.	INCHES.	INCHES.	no.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	1	0·50	44·70	1	0·81	46 33	..	0 29	42·16
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Littoral ..	1	0 37	56 37	2	3 13	59·68	1	0·16	59·27
	1	0·45	49 30	3	0 60	39 62	1	0·76	55 90
3. Godavari	..	0·28	38·67	..	0·17	39 90	..	0 31	61 54
4. Kistna	..	0 26	39·55	..	0·09	33 68	..	..	29·64
5. Guntur	..	0·21	31·23	..	0 08	28·93	..	..	26·10
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	..	0 08	25 58	..	..	21 32	..	..	26·12
7. Bellary	..	0·09	22·38	..	..	27·09	..	..	29 64
8. Anantapur	..	0·08	23·53	..	..	28 12	..	..	18·76
9. Cuddapah	..	0·12	27 08	..	..	26 71	..	..	33·95
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0 24	54·61	1	0·26	66 41	..	..	52 10
11. Madras	1	0·46	59 55	1	0·14	44·00	1	0 31	60 81
12. Chingleput	..	0·49	44·90	..	0 03	42·28	..	..	54·63
13. South Arcot	1	0 62	44 54	..	0·03	46 18	..	0·07	52·43
Central—									
14 Chittoor	1	0 22	39 66	..	0·4	34 98	..	0·13	39·61
15. North Arcot	1	0 41	37 43	..	0·1	38 18	..	..	30·75
16. Salem	..	0·31	61 87	..	..	42·64	..	0·01	38 90
17 Coimbatore	1	0·23	24 32	..	..	27 55	..	0 14	18·02
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·63	51·64	..	0·03	60·43	..	..	33 98
South—									
19 Tanjore	1	0·65	43 53	..	0 09	35·53	..	0 09	51·16
20. Madura	1	0·58	29 90	..	3 13	62 80	..	0 64	23 33
21. Ramnad	1	0 75	26 11	..	0·10	30 63	..	..	23 09
22. Tinnevelly	1	1·00	35 76	..	1·01	31 99	..	0·33	50·31
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	..	0 30	115 66	..	0·16	141 07	..	..	100 66
24 South Canara	..	0·36	146 20	..	..	161 60	..	..	123·30
Hills—									
25 The Nilgiris	1	1·19	56·90	1	0·61	73 02	..	..	64·21

River freshes.—Moderate in Vizagapatam Slight or *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari and Kistna were 1·3 feet and 2·3 feet below their respective anikuts.

Supply received in tanks.—Insufficient in Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and in parts of Kistna, Deccan, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly and sufficient elsewhere.

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of February 1914.

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years (excluding last year) for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circars—	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ganjam ..	343	503	1,577	11,230	199,617	219,823	24,195	70,085	387,998	237,998	28,083	82,951	202,836	198,560	30,098	45,151
Vizagapatam ..	33	57	448	7,033	100,747	53,640	17,352	40,642	71,581	83,831	42,983	81,807	98,759	91,370	38,427	41,821
Godavari ..	228	178	1,134	4,173	288,177	313,758	69,017	78,966	466,876	674,719	64,464	74,628	417,695	378,711	58,661	102,096
Kistna	879	126	4,773	33,206	492,268	489,574	39,788	81,129	476,314	600,638	78,685	49,862	413,892	474,280	70,068	61,946
Guntur	3,121	79	854	2,987	1,863,780	970,852	124,190	139,894	1,676,076	978,792	138,619	141,077	1,631,428	972,135	132,613	109,133
Total ..	3,159	923	8,316	58 247	3,760,798	1,676,007	126,183	932,615	2,707,296	1,441,909	360,462	670,497	2,793,598	1,350,944	359,328	409,216
Deccan—																
Kurnool	4,065	501	1,641	1,991	1,506,535	96,615	59 806	5,271	2,260,076	48,447	46,035	12,597	1,613,114	59,767	61,380	16 870
Bellary	3,879	62	259	530	2,153,346	42,305	10,849	5,813	2,326,462	42,308	25,252	6,308	2,276,686	43,722	23,521	7,278
Anantapur ..	5,447	307	2,027	3,263	1,097,775	176,005	14,303	19,604	1,813,589	119,064	34,218	47,746	1,695,170	149 869	80,942	39 985
Cuddapah ..	2,666	5,005	4,941	3,060	897,730	83,310	47,811	34 183	903,631	80,963	51,084	26,169	1,102,877	128 120	82,646	41,279
Total ..	16,031	5,955	10,841	9,463	6,513,383	282,235	132,498	58,323	99,24,757	290,781	156,589	92,820	6,689 543	626,671	248,983	99,116
Carnatic—																
Nellore	2,165	7,060	2 810	7,000	319,196	125,640	46,471	19,312	403,116	235,860	31,786	29 819	537 271	240,920	47,982	24,059
Chingleput ..	2,503	4,854	5,189	84,173	235,310	334,300	20,349	70,745	341,779	21 0480	23 383	6 ,746	220,889	243,168	21,290	82,686
South Arcot ..	27,743	4,083	10,812	9,771	1,038,172	343,040	94,395	87,998	961,834	347,333	58,893	49,878	979,941	359,982	109,591	84,374
Total ..	32,351	17,787	28,320	37 357	1,791,980	853,490	161,605	186,980	1,806 468	843,834	169 060	185,174	1,736,861	844,066	181 863	173,129
Central—																
Chittoor	7,699	5,963	4,378	3,818	316,451	66,231	17,391	10,116	397 877	74,896	20,003	16,556	350,709	84,380	21,613	21,030
North Arcot ..	3,277	3,709	11,611	11,363	261,546	261,853	70,656	68,566	602 864	246,652	67,040	61,090	668,461	717,631	64,711	92,108
Salem	1,851	366	5,314	1,078	1,060,972	79,897	103,425	26,797	1,017,307	77,056	138,402	25,743	1,012,670	82,700	137,674	26,831
Coimbatore ..	3,772	117	2,325	1,648	2,077,627	82,021	224,870	22,834	1,865,860	81,610	231,237	23,743	3,040,378	85,994	225,725	29,654
Trichinopoly ..	11,005	1,104	5,863	2,706	1,031,166	182,923	67,480	67,764	1,588,858	171,425	60,046	62,546	1,916 493	191,621	61,443	61,067
Total ..	30,351	9,939	27,972	22,130	5,707,764	645,926	497,870	191 897	6 059,276	652,991	504,727	209,851	8,028,165	667,461	511,369	264,190
South—																
Tanjore	2,680	971	5,185	2,034	302,637	656,901	16,022	76,483	248,230	722,430	26,101	63,628	248 192	781 633	22,767	64,758
Madura	2 230	1,366	2,960	1,891	410,018	187,163	35,103	49,212	630,859	178,076	63,910	64,150	810 130	176,000	61,038	59,444
Ramnad	2,174	583	6,817	1,210	241,692	21,930	12,437	4,084	240,631	35,650	8,500	2,520	260 893	26,380	12,189	3,248
Tinnevelly ..	10 135	1,740	11,624	3,916	539,153	166,153	35,721	25,023	813 941	169,297	61,723	108,008	670,839	169,947	43,060	93,634
Total ..	21,184	4,642	26,586	9,052	1,493,502	1,232,479	120,314	224,574	1,933 661	1,105,453	317,910	242,306	1,703 654	1,153,360	149,361	229,084
West Coast—																
Malabar	7,816	3,124	.. ..	726	776 580	527,945	23,387	315,550	774,147	641,334	22,855	236,683	755,703	836,998	27,111	227,856
South Canara ..	5	296	..	6,769	56,462	461 914	116	124,976	56,902	462,467	37	197,697	80 819	454,413	53	162,770
Total ..	7,821	3,720	.. ..	9,697	833 017	989,859	23,471	440,467	830,148	1 003,781	23,992	433,588	806,210	988,316	27,206	430,626
Ceded—																
The Nilgiris ..	3	30	.. ..	..	35,613	6,603	3,043	..	63,642	5,527	3,150	..	53,675	6,170	1,776	..
Grand Total ..	117,905	38,315	100,140	140,241	10,020,627	6,225,899	1,225,480	1,440,862	10,466,665	5,572,290	1,389,443	2,216,676	10,019,732	5,448,615	1,188,672	2,084,633

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of February 1914.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, coarse sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	9·5	9·4	10·8	16·3	16·8	16·6
	2. Vizagapatam	8·2	8·2	10·6	18·0	18·7	19·6
	3. Godavari	6·6	6·9	10·9	14·3	14·2	18·4
	4. Kistna	6·0	6·4	10·6	11·2	14·6	16·5
	5. Guntur	6·6	6·6	11·3	16·3	17·2	..
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	7·3	7·6	9·6	13·6	13·3	..
	7. Bellary	8·9	7·0	9·7	11·7	14·5	..
	8. Anantapur	8·1	8·3	9·6	16·0	14·6	16·6
	9. Cuddapah	7·6	7·1	9·2	13·4	12·1	17·3
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	8·6	8·4	11·6	16·6	14·6	19·4
	11. Chingleput	6·6	6·0	12·6	13·3	13·3	14·4
	12. Madras	7·6	7·6	9·3	11·7	11·6	15·0
	13. South Arcot	6·7	6·7	10·2	10·4	10·4	15·5
4. Central	14. Chittoor	6·1	6·2	10·3	12·7	13·5	17·3
	15. North Arcot	7·4	7·3	10·7	11·9	11·9	15·6
	16. Salem	7·1	7·1	9·6	12·6	12·3	16·7
	17. Coimbatore	5·9	6·6	9·3	14·9	12·7	16·7
	18. Trichinopoly	8·7	8·3	10·1	13·3	13·3	17·6
5. South	19. Tanjore	7·6	7·6	10·6	13·6	14·3	17·6
	20. Madura	6·6	7·0	10·1	13·3	13·7	17·7
	21. Ramnad	6·9	6·9	10·2	13·1	13·1	16·7
	22. Tinnevelly	7·1	7·1	10·6	14·6	14·5	17·6
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·6	7·6	9·4	..	..	..
7. Hills	24. South Canara	8·1	8·9	11·1	..	..	..
	25. The Nilgiris	6·4	6·3	8·6	11·3	11·6	14·6

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee—*contd.*								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average †
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·8	23·6	24·6
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	18·6	19·6	19·7	23·6	23·9	23·4
	3. Godavari	‡ 16·4	‡ 16·5	19·6	19·3	18·7	..	22·1	22·1	23·2
	4. Kistna	16·7	14·1	17·2	19·3	18·2	..	22·9	22·9	23·1
	5. Guntur	14·6	14·6	16·7	14·1	14·3	17·6	24·4	24·4	23·6
2	6. Kurnool	‡ 13·6	‡ 13·3	20·6	19·6	19·6	16·8	19·4	19·1	19·9
	7. Bellary	‡ 13·4	‡ 12·6	17·3	..	..	..	16·6	16·3	17·6
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14·6	‡ 14·2	16·6	14·6	13·6	18·7	19·5	..	19·6
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 13·6	‡ 13·6	19·6	12·6	14·6	17·7	20·7	20·6	20·9
3	10. Nellore	13·6	13·4	19·6	16·3	13·4	18·7	25·6	25·6	24·6
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·3	26·9	25·3
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·1	27·7	28·2
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	16·6	16·1	16·3	23·6	23·3	23·2
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	12·1	13·3	19·6	22·6	23·4	23·7
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	16·4	16·4	16·4	24·2	22·3	22·6
4	16. Salem	‖ 11·4	‖ 12·6	15·1	11·6	11·1	17·1	19·6	19·3	19·6
	17. Coimbatore	11·5	11·5	16·6	12·3	16·4	15·6	19·5	19·1	19·1
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 11·5	‖ 11·4	12·1	11·6	11·2	16·7	20·3	20·4	20·7
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	13·6	14·3	..	24·5	24·4	24·6
5	20. Madura	‖ 13·4	‖ 13·6	16·6	12·2	12·6	16·2	21·3	21·3	21·1
	21. Ramnad	12·6	11·6	16·2	11·6	11·3	13·7	22·6	23·6	23·2
	22. Tinnevelly	12·7	12·6	16·6	11·7	12·6	14·2	24·3	24·3	24·1
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·6	18·8	18·6
7	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·6	20·1	21·6
	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·6	15·1	14·9

* Of the fifteen years ending 1911–1912.
† Of the three years ending 1912–1913.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam.
‖ Includes red cholam.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in nine districts, fell in eleven and rose in five; ragi was stationary in seven districts, fell in nine and rose in seven; cholam was stationary in one district, fell in nine and rose in four; cumbu was stationary in three districts, fell in nine and rose in six; salt was stationary in eight districts, fell in eleven and rose in five.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SUB, LAND RECORDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
20th March 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Grams (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1913.	Average of 40 years.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	48·0	46·5	10·0	9·1	9·1	18·3	19·4	16·0	.	..	.	.		..
Vizaga- [A.	..	57·1	50·5	10·7	9·3	9·3	14·1	15·5	16·5	.	16·3	15·9	19·4	16·5	16·5
patam. [L.	..	45·0	49·9												
Godavari	..	37·0	39·1	10·5	8·2	8·3	13·5	14·4	14·4	16·0	16·8	16·1	..	16·7	16·7
Kistna	..	26·4	35·9	10·6	7·8	7·8	16·3	14·5	14·5	17·0	13·6	13·4	..	16·3	15·8
Guntur	..	20·2	31·5	11·4	8·2	8·4	.	16·2	16·2	16·6	13·6	13·6	17·7	13·6	13·6
Deccan.															
Karnool	..	15·8	25·7	8·6	7·3	7·2	..	15·0	15·0	20·2	15·2	14·3	16·6	15·5	15·8
Panyam-palle	..	19·2	† 23·5	..	8·5	8·5	..				14·0	14·0	..	.	..
Bellary	..	20·8	21·8	8·6	6·8	6·8	..	15·0	15·3	17·3	13·1	13·2	..	.	..
Sandur	..	24·5	† 25·8	..	7·0	7·0	..	.	..	..	13·4	13·4	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	16·3	22·7	9·8	7·8	7·9	20·3	14·6	14·0	18·0	13·2	13·2	16·3	12·6	12·5
Cuddapah	..	23·8	27·6	9·3	7·3	7·2	16·6	13·6	13·8	19·4	16·8	13·9	17·2	12·7	12·8
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	21·2	34·4	11·0	8·2	8·2	16·7	14·6	14·5	17·0	13·6	13·5	16·0	13·2	13·2
Chingleput	..	37·0	43·9	10·6	8·2	8·2	14·4	13·1	12·1	..	..	..	.	.	..
Madras	..	46·0	48·6	8·6	7·1	7·1	16·2	11·6	11·5	..	..	..	.	.	..
South Arcot.	..	58·1	44·6	10·2	8·6	8·9	16·6	11·6	14·7	.	..	..	14·4	10·3	10·3
Central.															
Cuddapah	..	25·4	32·7	10·6	8·1	8·1	17·6	13·3	13·0	..	..	..	16·3	11·7	11·7
North Arcot.	..	28·3	39·7	10·7	7·6	7·6	16·1	13·9	11·8	..	..	..	15·2	10·6	10·5
Salem	..	27·2	32·8	9·5	7·4	7·1	15·6	12·9	12·7	16·8	12·1	12·3	15·0	10·9	10·9
Coimbatore	..	19·0	28·6	8·1	7·0	7·0	16·5	13·6	13·3	16·2	11·7	11·8	15·4	12·4	12·4
Trichinopoly	..	35·8	32·2	10·1	6·8	6·8	17·1	13·1	13·0	16·5	11·8	11·8	17·0	11·2	11·6
South															
Tanjore	..	58·2	41·1	10·1	7·7	7·7	18·6	13·3	13·4	..	15·2	14·4	..	12·3	12·3
Pudukkottai	..	34·3	‡ 30·9	..	8·3	8·6		13·6	13·7	..	13·6	13·6	14·7	12·8	12·8
Madura	..	24·5	30·7	10·1	7·3	7·3	17·3	13·2	13·7	11·9	13·6	13·6	14·7	12·8	12·8
Ramnad	..	28·0	28·8	10·4	7·2	7·3	16·5	14·2	14·9	18·0	13·3	13·3	14·1	12·3	12·3
Tinnevelly	0·1	37·9	37·9	10·1	7·0	7·7	17·0	16·7	16·4	14·6	13·1	13·2	13·1	12·2	12·6
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	104·2	138·0	8·6	7·6	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
South Canara	..	120·6	145·3	11·0	8·7	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	62·8	‡ 88·8	..	6·6	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
Cochin	..	89·1	† 109·2	..	7·0	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	0·1	88·3	68·4	9·5	6·7	9·0	14·4	11·8	13·8	..	..	..		..	.

A.—Agency. L.—Littoral.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1912-1913. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1913.

‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1903-1913.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 23·9 and 37·45 feet deep respectively. Sowing of gingelly and paddy and transplantation of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi, horsegram and greengram; cotton, fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, greengram, gingelly, chillies, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and onions; outturn, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and two divisions. Godavari 2·2 feet below anikut; discharge adequate. Manuring, weeding, preparing of land for next season and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, chillies, pulses, angarecos, castor, and ragi; outturn fair to normal, garbe, onions and cholam, fair; wheat, poor. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and five divisions; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

KISTNA.

Water-supply quite inadequate in most parts of upland. Kistna 2·5 feet below anikut; discharge almost adequate. Manuring beginning or progressing, sowing of gingelly, ploughing of seed-beds, weeding in progress and transplantation of paddy ending. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton and chillies; outturn, poor to fair, sugarcane and tobacco, fair to normal; ragi, poor; turmeric, fair. Pasture scarce in parts of eleven taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested tobacco, cotton and castor; outturn, poor to normal; turmeric, fair to bumper; paddy and ragi, fair to normal; cholam, korra, cumbu and chillies, fair; pulses, poor to fair; verigo, poor. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks Tungabhadra 4·84 feet below anikut; discharge sufficient Standing crops fair Harvested ragi, cotton, blackgram and cholam; outturn, fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair

SANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn, fair Pasture not available; fodder sufficient Condition of cattle good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Preparing dry lands for next season and wet lands for sugarcane, removing of *nadi* grass, weeding in progress and planting of sugarcane beginning. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn, poor to fair; cholam, fair; sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy and ragi, normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil*; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but dysentery in one village. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing for early crops and planting of sugarcane beginning and weeding of paddy and baling in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, paddy, bengalgram and cholam, outturn fair; castor and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient generally Ploughing for paddy, indigo, gingelly and korra in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, cotton, turmeric and korra; outturn poor to normal Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over Nellore anikut; discharge inadequate and no discharge from Sangam anikut. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of ragi and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, cholam, ragi, cutturn fair to normal; horsegram and oil-seeds, bad to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter and rinderpest in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for, and sowing of paddy, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, horsegram, cholam, cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of two others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, ragi and groundnut, transplanting and weeding of paddy, gingelly and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair but damaged by floods in one taluk. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, gingelly, cutturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing of groundnut and gingelly ending. Ploughing for sugarcane and cholam, transplanting of ragi and chillies, planting of sugarcane, and weeding of paddy and baling in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cutturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam, sugarcane, wheat and groundnut, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sorethroat, foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi, cholam and horsegram; cutturn poor to normal. Pasture becoming scarce in two taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, gingelly and tobacco and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cutturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam, sugarcane and gingelly, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Four feet of water in Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing and sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair, but require rain in one taluk. Harvested paddy, tobacco, cholam and sugarcane in parts; cutturn normal; cotton fair. Fodder available, but pasture scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of cholam and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. No flow over Grand anikut and supply inadequate. Transplanting of paddy in progress in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy in part; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in the Periyar tracts and one division; discharge from Perunni main canal 543 cusecs. Ploughing for wet and dry crops and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair; cholam and cumbu poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain urgently required.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for wet and dry crops ending; manuring and sowing of cholam in progress and sowing of gingelly beginning or proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withered and cotton withering in parts. Harvested paddy and cumbu in parts, outturn poor to fair; ragi and cholam, fair; cotton, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikut but discharge adequate. Ploughing sowing of cholam and gingelly ending in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Foot disease in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing for third paddy crop completed. Standing crops fair. Harvested second-crop paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing dry crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, pruning and manuring of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 21st March 1914.—Light rains in Tinnevelly and Nilgiris; *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or withered in parts two districts, damaged by late floods in parts South Arcot and require rain in parts two other districts. Harvests of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane proceeding; outturn poor to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; water-supply insufficient for irrigation in majority of districts; pasture scanty but fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SUB., LAND REV. & AGRL.
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
24th March 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914 [Price 7 annas

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENT—

Act No. III of 1914.—An Act to modify and add to the Provisions of the Copyright Act 1911.—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), and (Malayalam).

Act No. IV of 1914.—An Act to decentralise and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 27th February, 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 54 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS asked:—

1. "(*a*) Has the Government received a copy of any letter addressed by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India containing a request to prevent the use of barium sulphate or barium compounds in the manufacture of leather in India?

(*b*) Has the Government made any inquiry to ascertain whether barium sulphate or barium compounds are used in India in the manufacture of leather?

(*c*) If such inquiry has been made, will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been found that barium sulphate or barium compounds are used in the manufacture of leather in India, and, if so, to what extent and in which parts of India?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the use of leather adulterated with barium sulphate or barium compounds is injurious to the human body, and sometimes leads to serious cases of blood-poisoning?

(e) Is it a fact that in 1912 the Commonwealth of Australia issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation into that country of all leather meant for human wear containing any portion of barium sulphate or barium compounds?

(f) If barium sulphate or barium compounds are used anywhere in India in the manufacture of leather what measures, if any, does the Government propose to adopt to prevent the practice?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"The answers to questions (a) and (b) are in the affirmative.

(c) Inquiry has shown that the adulteration of leather with barium salts is not practised to any appreciable extent in any part of India.

(d) and (e) The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that the Australian Government have prohibited the importation for human wear of leather so adulterated, on the ground that it is injurious. The Government of India have not, however, received any further evidence to show that such leather is injurious, nor have any instances come to their notice of its causing blood-poisoning to those who wear it.

(f) The results of the inquiry indicate that there is no necessity for the imposition in India of statutory restrictions on the use of barium sulphate or compounds in the manufacture of leather. The principal tanners of the Madras Presidency have, however, been warned that the use of barium salts is objected to by English manufacturers, and that any tanner who may persist in the practice runs the risk of losing his export trade."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points:—

(a) The value of rough tanned leather exported to England from each of the provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras and United Provinces during the years 1910, 1911, 1912, and during the portion of 1913 for which figures are available.

(b) The value of hides and skins exported to England from the provinces and during the periods named in (a).

(c) What portion if any of the rough tanned leather exported from India to England is re-exported to Australia as finished leather or as leather goods?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to give separately the value of rough tanned leather and of hides and skins exported from India to Germany during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 or such portion of 1913 for which the figures are available?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"With reference to questions (a) and (b), a statement* is laid on the table showing the value of hides and skins, tanned or untanned, which were exported to England from the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and from Sind, during each of the three years 1910-11 to 1912-13. Separate figures are not available to show what proportion of these exports originally came from the Punjab or from the United Provinces.

(c) The information asked for in the Hon'ble Member's third question is not at present available, but efforts are being made to procure it.

(d) A statement* is laid on the table which contains the information asked for."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS asked:—

3. "Is the question of maintenance of land records under the consideration of the Government? If so, when may its final decision thereon be expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The question of the maintenance of land records in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa is under the consideration of Government. It is not possible to say when a final decision on the subject will be arrived at."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked:—

4. "Will Government be pleased to state in parallel columns whether each of the countries named below works on the principles of free trade or on those of protection:—

Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Greece, United States of America, Canada, Australia, British South Africa and Japan?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"It is impossible to answer the question raised by the Hon'ble Member in the general way in which he states it, since the terms 'protection,' and 'free trade' are often very loosely employed. An entirely free trade country would be one where, as in the United Kingdom, import duties are levied for revenue purposes only, and where, in the event of the country itself producing articles of like character to those imported, an equivalent excise is also levied. An entirely protectionist country would be one where the customs tariff was framed throughout with the intention of encouraging local industries to the detriment of foreign imports by the levy of specially large duties on the latter, while the former were left free or might even receive bounties. Between these extremes, there is a large number of cases in which, while a tariff is levied primarily for revenue purposes, it is also applied, in degrees which may be of very varying character, to the protection of local industries or some of them. It is quite impossible for the Government of India to

* Vide Appendix B.

state in general terms the exact system which prevails in each of the numerous countries the Hon'ble Member refers to in his question. That would imply an exhaustive study of the existing tariff of each country and of its history."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked:—

" 5. With reference to the correspondence published by Government in connection with the Resolution passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in the matter of the re-opening of the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for the embarkation of Mohammedan pilgrims proceeding to Mecca for pilgrimage:—

(1) Will Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) what amount of non-recurring expenditure will be incurred if the port of Calcutta was re-opened for the embarkation of pilgrims?

(*b*) what amount of annually recurring expenditure will be involved in re-opening the port of Calcutta to such traffic?

(*c*) whether the proportion of pilgrims who went to *Hadj* from the Bengal Presidency during each of the last five years was as follows:—

Year.	Total number of pilgrims who left Bombay.	Pilgrims from the Bengal Presidency.	The percentage of Bengal pilgrims to the total number of pilgrims.
1909	16,113	5,550	34 44
1910	21,654	9,424	43 52
1911	18,075	4,230	23 40
1912	24,656	6,706	27 12
1913	15,464	4,934	31 93

(2) With reference to the telegram from the Government of Bengal quoted by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in speaking on the Resolution referred to above, will Government be pleased to state whether the pilgrims, namely, 1,112 in 1892, 1,141 in 1893, 796 in 1894, 2,746 in 1895 and 320 in 1896, who arrived in Calcutta, proceeded on pilgrimage from that port?

(3) With reference to the following sentence, which appeared in letter No. 92 of the 9th January from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, namely, 'and further, the measures which would be necessary to safeguard the health of the City and the port of Calcutta would impose restrictions which would discourage pilgrims from embarking at this port,' will Government be pleased to state the nature and description of the restrictions under contemplation by the Government of Bengal?

Will Government be pleased to state what were the maximum, minimum and average rates for deck passages from Chittagong to Jeddah for each year during the period that Chittagong remained the only port of embarkation for the pilgrims?

(5) With reference to letter No. 78 of 31st July 1911, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, will Government be pleased to furnish the names and addresses of the leading Mohammedan gentlemen who were consulted by the Governor of Bengal in Council, and to place on the Council table the opinions received from all such gentlemen?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

" The whole question of arrangements for the pilgrimage to Mecca is now under consideration. The views of the Bombay Government are awaited. The matter has also been the subject of a Resolution in this Council. The Government of India have no information in regard to (*c*) and (*b*) of section (1), and in regard to (2) no accurate statistics are available to show the extent of the pilgrim traffic before the Port of Calcutta was closed. The figures (1) (*c*) are, it is believed, substantially correct. The third question refers to a matter entirely under the Local Government. An effort will be made to get the information asked for in clause (4).

The Government of India are not prepared to furnish the information asked for in clause (5) of the question."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked:—

6. " Will Government be pleased to furnish the following information:—

(1) The average total quantity per annum of cotton piece-goods imported into India during each decade ending in 1870-1880—1890-1900 and 1910?

(2) The average total value per annum of cotton piece goods imported into India during each decade ending in 1870-1880—1890-1900 and 1910?

(3) The average total quantity per annum of cotton piece-goods manufactured in India by power looms during each decade ending in 1870-1880—1890-1900 and 1910?

(4) The average total value per annum of cotton piece-goods manufactured in India by power-looms during each decade ending in 1870-1880—1890-1900 and 1910?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

" A statement* is laid on the table which gives the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member in so far as it is available. I regret that figures cannot be supplied

* *Vide* Appendix B.

showing for the periods specified the quantity and value of cotton piece-goods manufactured in India by power-looms."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA asked:—

7. "Will Government be pleased to furnish the following information for each of the last ten years:—

Year	The total quantity of raw jute exported from India.	The total quantity of manufactured jute exported from India.	The total quantity of raw hides exported from India	The total quantity of tanned hides exported from India.	The total quantity of raw goat and sheep-skins exported from India	The total quantity of tanned goat and sheep-skins exported from India.
1902-12						

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARKE replied:—

"The following statement* is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked.—

8. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, in each major province, the amount of revenue reduced on account of deterioration during the currency of settlements in—

(a) Estates under the management of the Court of Wards,

(b) Estates under private management during the last five years."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLILE replied:—

"Government is unable to give the statement asked for, as the revenue returns do not show separately reductions in the annual demands due to deterioration from those due to other causes."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

9. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the last paragraph of the Hon'ble Colonel Manifold's speech reported on page 294 of the proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council for 1911?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any research scholarships have been granted?

(c) Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of creating similar research scholarships in other Medical Colleges as well?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have seen the speech in question.

(b) It is not known whether any research scholarships of the kind indicated have yet been created or not.

(c) The matter is one for consideration by Local Governments by whom the funds for such scholarships would be provided."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

10. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the suggestion made by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India in paragraph 533, which runs as follows:—

'Each Commissioner should convene periodical divisional conferences to which non-officials of standing from different districts would be invited in respect to subjects in which they are likely to be interested. Such conferences, before which important matters relating to the Division would be placed, seem to us to afford a due opportunity of co-ordinating official and representative non-official opinion.'

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken in the various major Provinces to give effect to the above suggestion?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Government of India considered at the time the passage referred to in the Report of the Decentralization Commission, and the opinions of Local Governments were elicited regarding it. These recognised, generally, the value of such conferences in certain circumstances, but no definite orders were issued by the Government of India prescribing them. The application of the principle underlying them is primarily for local consideration, and the matter can scarcely be governed by absolute rules."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

11. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the suggestion made by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India in paragraph 534, which runs as follows:—

'We also agree with those witnesses who spoke against a separate Advisory Council for the Collector. We consider that the District Boards which include leading officials of the District as well as representative non-officials, afford a convenient instrument for furnishing advice to the Collector upon matters which, although not included in their administrative sphere, affect the District generally, or important portions of its area or

* *Vide* Appendix C.

people. We understand that some Collectors do already make use of their District Boards in this way; but we should like this practice extended.'

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken in the various major Provinces to give effect to the above suggestion?

(c) If no step has been taken, do the Government propose to call the attention of the Local Governments to this recommendation of the Royal Decentralization Commission?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Government of India are aware of the passage quoted from the report of the Decentralization Commission. It was considered by all Local Governments, though no definite orders were issued in respect of it. Of these it scarcely permits, and the matter is essentially one to be dealt with by the Provincial Governments in the light of the circumstances of different districts and the questions upon which it is desired that public opinion should be elicited. It cannot be reduced to rules and it is not proposed to attempt to do so."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked:—

12 "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Hindu and Mahommedan orphanages respectively, as well as the places where they are situated, in each of the major Provinces of India?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"Steps are being taken to collect the necessary information which will be communicated when available."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

13 "With reference to my question regarding separate Muhammadan representation and the reply given thereto on the 9th of September last, will Government be pleased to state (a) whether the question above referred to is still under the consideration of Government, or whether Government have arrived at any conclusion on the subject, and (b) whether Government propose to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in regard to communal representation (*vide* Report, pages 264, 281 and 308, paragraphs 789 and 850 and Recommendation, paragraph 109)?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The question is under consideration and the Government of India can make no statement at this stage."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

14. "Will Government be pleased to give in a tabular form, province by province, for each year, since the passing of the Press Act of 1910—

(i) the total number of proceedings taken under the Press Act against presses owned (a) by Indians, (b) by Europeans,

(ii) the number of (a) English and (b) vernacular newspapers owned or edited by Indians, the editors or printers of which have been (a) prosecuted, (b) convicted under Chapter VI or section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code,

(iii) the number of (a) English and (b) vernacular newspapers owned or edited by Indians, (1) the deposits of which have (a) reached the maximum allowed by law, (b) been enhanced, (c) been forfeited, (2) the presses of which have been confiscated,

(iv) the total number of (a) English and (b) vernacular newspapers owned or edited by Indians immediately before the Press Act, 1910, was passed and at present,

(v) the number of (a) newspapers owned or edited by Europeans previously warned before proceedings under the Press Act were taken against the editors or printers, and the number of (b) newspapers owned or edited by Indians similarly so warned giving the figures for English and vernacular papers separately."

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(i), (ii), (iii) The information asked for has been obtained from Local Governments and is laid on the table.*

(iv) A statement * giving the latest information available is laid on the table.

(v) When the Press Act was passed the Government of India impressed upon Local Governments the desirability of giving warnings to offending newspapers or presses before taking definite action against them, and they have every reason to believe that these instructions are generally followed. Such warnings may be formal or informal and in the latter case no record is kept of them. It is not therefore possible to furnish the Hon'ble Member with figures which would present with sufficient accuracy the information he wants."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

15. "(a) Have the Government of India received any information that the Government of Madras propose to increase the land cess so as to provide funds for the improvement of means of communication in rural areas?

(b) If so, is any such increase consistent with the declared policy of the Government of India?

(c) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, will the Government of India be pleased to say if they will recommend the Local Government to consider the desirability of levying a cess on non-agricultural sources of income instead of increasing the land cess?"

* *Vide* Appendix D.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have no official information on the alleged proposal but have seen it mentioned in newspapers.

(b) Until specific information is before them the Government of India cannot say if such a proposal would be consistent with their declared policy.

(c) As regards clause (c) of the question, I would invite a reference to the views expressed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in replying to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur on the 25th February."

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. WHEELER:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. WHEELER:—"Sir, I understand that the two amendments of which notice was given have been withdrawn. I therefore beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities be taken into consideration. I had the honour to present the Report at a recent sitting of the Council, and as I then pointed out, the only alterations that the Select Committee made in the Bill as originally drafted were of a purely verbal character and intended to make the meaning of three or four passages more clear."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION REGARDING LONG-TERM LAND-REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Council do adopt the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the opinions of Local Governments be invited as to whether they consider it desirable and practicable to extend the period between settlements of land-revenue from 20 or 30 to 50 years, in such parts of the country as are become ripe for permanent settlement, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's despatch of 1862.'

"Believing as I do that a *permanent* settlement of the land-revenue would be in the highest degree beneficial to the people, and would add to their wealth, prosperity and staying power, I nevertheless refrain from asking so much. Quite a distinguished body of Anglo-Indian and British statesmen have expressed themselves in favour of a permanent settlement. Three Governors General under the East India Company, three Viceroys under the Crown, men like Lord Canning, Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon, exerted all their great influence towards imposing a permanent limitation on the land tax in India. But they were over-ruled by the authorities in England. From its earliest years, the Indian National Congress has included in its Resolutions a pressing demand for the permanent settlement of land-revenue in India. The Provincial and All-India Moslem Leagues also recommend it. My request, now made, is a most moderate one. Thirty years is too short an interval between the revisions of settlement. Its extension to 50 years is absolutely essential to the well-being and prosperity of our agricultural populations. Secretaries of State, Royal or Government Commissions, Viceroys, Governors General, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of Council, and other high officers have discovered and acknowledge the harm which periodical revisions of the land-revenue demand entail. The harassing nature of the operations, the door they open to corrupt and oppressive practices, the enhancements they bring about have been described in vivid colours by men like Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Carpenter and others, with their life-experience of Indian land tenures. The disadvantages due to, and inseparable from, 30-year settlements are graphically described in the Secretary of State for India's despatch of 1862, from which the following quotation is taken:—

'It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment, although occurring only at intervals of thirty years, nevertheless demand, for a considerable time previous to their expiration, much of the attention of the most experienced Civil officers whose services can be ill-spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements, the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious, and, perhaps, even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial officers, who must, of necessity, have great opportunities for peculation, extortion, and abuse of power. Moreover, as the period for re-settlement approaches, the agricultural classes, with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their cultivation, cease to grow

the most profitable crops, and allow wells and water-courses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but there can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation, lies in a permanent settlement of the land-revenue.'

"If the duration of settlements is extended, the expense and harassment incidental to the present mode of assessment operations, and recurring every 20 or 30 years, would be materially lightened, and the accumulation and investment of capital directly encouraged; the people would lead a fuller and more contented life, and the indirect benefit thus accruing in the future would more than compensate for any immediate loss of revenue. Mr. Seton-Karr enumerates the disadvantages of the present settlement system thus—

'As the period for revision draws nigh, a certain amount of distrust and disquietude arises in the minds of the population. Wealth is concealed, lands are purposely thrown out of cultivation, and many unfair means are resorted to to avoid all increase of rental.'

"At the time of settlements, a great deal of litigation ensues between tenants and landholders, and between tenants and other persons; and much ill-will and bitterness are engendered between them. The time of settlement becomes one of general enhancement of rent. The result is that one class is set against another; and a good deal of irritation is caused by enhancement and abatement proceedings. All sorts of claims, real or imaginary, are put forward at the time of settlement, against both tenants and landholders. Claims on the ground of joint tenancy are quite the usual thing. At such times there is a very large number of suits respecting rights in tenancies, and for declaration of status. The number of suits for resumption and assessment of rent free grants is equally large. In short, great bickerings and free fights between class and class occur at the time of settlement. The agricultural population of the area under settlement are thrown into a state of great ferment and wild excitement during the continuance of assessment operations. It has been rightly said that there is nothing more unsettling than settlements. If the Resolution before the Council is accepted, much of the ill-feeling and irritation arising from the frequency of settlement operations will be avoided. The advantages of long-term settlements are obvious. In spite of all precautions, every re-adjustment of land-revenue is a harassment of the people.

"Short-term settlements cut away all incentives to improvements; while more extended ones give some assurance and encouragement to the people, and promote enterprise in the landed classes.

"The statement given on page 543 of the Proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council for 1913 shows what an enormous amount of public money is spent on settlement operations. Although, recently, economies have been effected by the simplification of the procedure, yet even now the cost of settlement work is very large, as may be seen from the statement referred to above. If the period between settlements is extended, there will be a considerable saving of public money.

"The Secretary of State's despatch of 1862 authorised a permanent settlement in tracts where four-fifths of the cultivable area had been brought under cultivation and assessed. In places where the maximum cultivable area has been brought under tillage, there is no good reason for not extending the period of settlements from 30 to 60 years.

"In the Resolution, dated 16th January 1902, the Government of India said:—

'Where the land is fully cultivated, rents fair, and agricultural production not liable to violent oscillations, it is sufficient if the demands of Government are re-adjusted once in thirty years, i.e., once in the lifetime of each generation. Where the opposite conditions prevail, where there are much waste land, low rents and a fluctuating cultivation, or again where there is a rapid development of resources, owing to the construction of roads, railways, or canals, to an increase of population or to a rise in prices, the postponement of re-settlement for so long a period is both injurious to the people who are unequal to the strain of a sharp enhancement, and unjust to the general tax-payer who is temporarily deprived of the additional revenue to which he has legitimate claim.'

"In reply to the question asked in the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 18th April 1910, Mr. Hoare stated:—

'The latest figures regarding the areas cultivated and culturable in the United Province are contained in Statement II appended to the Director's Season and Crop Report for 1908-09, which is a publication on sale to the public. Comparison of the figures as shown in the statement would be misleading as an indication of how nearly cultivation has approached the possible limit, because the cultivable area includes groves, the maintenance of which is essential and which themselves provide a not inconsiderable food-supply. Allowing for this and including groves in the cultivated area, the following districts show a percentage of cultivated to culturable of 80 per cent. or over:—

'Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muthra, Agra, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Barabanki.

'Perhaps one or two more should be included since a part of the land shown as current fallow should also be included with the cultivated area. It cannot, however, be said what the area so to be included in each district should be.'

"So far as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are concerned, the majority of districts have reached that condition. Means of communication have been opened in most districts, and no further appreciable development in this respect can be expected. The plea of a further rise in the prices of marketable commodities can no more have any force, because the usual prices at present prevailing are what formerly used to be regarded as famine prices. Prices have reached their utmost limits, and the expectation of any further rise is sure to meet with disappointment. The statements under the heading 'Prices current,' given in the 'Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1901-02 to 1910-11,' affords proof that in recent years prices have shown a tendency to become stationary. Railways and roads have equalised prices. India is no longer isolated, but has been linked up with the world's commerce. The result is that the prices of agricultural productions are not liable to violent oscillations.

"Even if there has been some slight advance in prices, we must not lose sight of the fact that the soil of India is becoming impoverished. The question whether or not its fertility is approaching exhaustion has been fully discussed by Dr. Voelcker, in his report on the 'Improvement of Indian Agriculture.' He says:—

'It must be accepted as an axiom in Agriculture that what is taken off the land in crops must in some way be put back into the soil, or else the soil will suffer exhaustion. It is an equally accepted fact that the production of heavier crops means that more manure must be applied to the land. A country which exports both crops and manure must be declining in fertility. Now, what is the state of things as regards India? On the one hand, there is a large export of oil-seeds, cotton, and other products, besides an increasing one of wheat, all of which remove a considerable amount of the soil-constituents. What is returned in their place? Only the straw or the stalks and leaves; and it is not even correct to say that these are returned, for, after all, it is only a portion, and frequently a very small portion, that does find its way back to the soil. Part is necessarily used up in the bodies of the cattle, part is wasted by imperfect conserving and storing of manure, part must unavoidably be lost, however great the care that may be taken; thus it comes about that it is only a fraction that contributes finally to making up the loss the soil has sustained.

'The consequence must be that the soil becomes gradually poorer, though the effect may not as yet be visible to the eye; for, even if the soil be still producing the same crops, the *potential fertility* (by which I mean the reserve of constituents for the production of future crops) must be suffering loss, and the capabilities of the soil must be less than under a system of equal giving and taking. In fact, therefore, of the enormous increase recorded in the population and future increases that will have to be met, it becomes a most serious question how the food for these millions is to be found; in other words, how the manure is to be obtained without which the crops necessary for feeding these people cannot be grown.

'I cannot, therefore, agree with the theory that fixes a certain level to which production may sink, but below which it will not go. This is apparent rather than real. The decline may be slow, but this is a mere matter of time.'

"The fact that the cost of living has vastly gone up of late years should also not escape consideration. High prices mean dear labour, and high wages tell on the cost of production. The cost price of articles has kept pace with the selling price; and so the enhanced outlay on cultivation should not in fairness be overlooked. The standard of comfort in living has likewise risen; and even cultivators and peasant-proprietors have been touched by such change.

"The construction of roads, railways, and canals has been set down as a ground for the enhancement of revenue. But the real advantages which the cultivator secures from new roads or lines of railways are shown in a rise of prices. When a tenant takes canal water for a field which was not so irrigated at the previous settlement, it is well known that, in addition to the payment he makes for the water, a charge is made on the landholder, in order that Government may share in the enhancement of rent that is supposed to follow. In the Canal Law of 1879, this is called the 'owner's rate.' Advantages derived from canal irrigation are thus fully taxed during the currency of a settlement. The term of 30 years was fixed, not by law, but by executive order for the first regular settlement. And this term has been very general for temporary settlements. One of the objects in fixing the period of 30 years was to encourage improvements by securing to the improvement-making proprietor the benefit of an increase during the term of settlement. In the United Provinces the exemption from assessment of improvements by irrigation is guaranteed until the expiry of the settlement next succeeding that during the currency of which the improvement was carried out. The term of exemption may therefore possibly vary from 30 to 60 years, and is usually 50 years.

"The statement given on page 539 of the Proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council for 1913 will show that in no fewer than eight districts the Government of the United Provinces has extended the period of settlement.

"But instead of extending the original term of settlement, the Government kept postponing the re-settlement from time to time. At the anticipated approach of each renewal of assessment which necessitates revision of records of rights as well, all the bitterness of feeling and the strained relations between landholders and tenants were engendered. If instead of these postponements the original term of settlement had been

fixed for a lengthened period, all this would have been obviated. I mention Agra as an instance. It is admitted that the assessment of Agra District at the time of its introduction was undoubtedly high. But the settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years only. In 1903, however, the present settlement which would have expired in 1907 was extended for a further term of 10 years. Two years ago the re-settlement of Agra District was postponed till the year 1922.

"This system of extending the period of settlement from time to time in the way described above causes loss to Government. On the approach of an impending revision of settlement, cultivation is neglected and lands are purposely thrown out of cultivation.

"I, therefore, recommend that instead of extending the term of settlement from time to time the longer term of 50 years should be fixed where assessments are full.

"Where the land is fully cultivated, and rents are fair, it will be sufficient if the demands of the Government are re-adjusted twice in a century, i.e., after intervals of 50 years. I venture to say that landholders will not grudge to give their tenants greater fixity of tenure, if they are assured that the term covered by a settlement will be lengthened out to 50 years. The very thought of revision of assessment at short intervals hangs like the sword of Damocles over the landholders' heads, and does not give that peace of mind which is so necessary to enable them to improve their own estates, or to help their tenants in improving their condition.

"The late lamented Mr. R. C. Dutt says:—

'Land is the source of living of four-fifths of the population; leave them good margin of profits from land and they are prosperous; sweep away all increase in the profits from land into the Imperial treasury at every settlement, and they are impoverished and helpless.

'But if the settlement officer is constantly among the agricultural population, pruning away every increase in the profits from land once in thirty years, or once in fifteen years, it is idle to talk of improvement in the condition of the agricultural population.'

"It is no doubt true that settlement officers themselves do not consciously make excessive demands; on the contrary, they desire to be moderate and fair. Yet, nevertheless, the anxiety to show some increase in the revenue animates all officers from the highest to the lowest; and every increase in the revenue means a corresponding decrease in the resources of the people, and in their ability to provide against years of bad harvest. The share of the produce from the land generally left to the people enables them to live well enough in good years, but it does not enable them to provide against bad times.

"In the Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 16th January 1902, the Government of India say:—

'The general question of the term of settlement was exhaustively examined in 1895, when it was finally decided by the Secretary of State that 30 years should continue to be the ordinary term of settlement in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, that in the Punjab 20 years should be the general rule (30 years being admitted in some cases), and in the Central Provinces 20 years also. A 30 years' term has been adopted for the recent re-settlement of Orissa.'

"It is now nearly 20 years since the last examination of the general question of the term of settlement by the Government of India. A vast change has taken place in the economic condition of India in the meantime. In Northern India, especially in the United Provinces, the most noticeable feature of the last two decades has been a series of years of drought and scarcity. A series of seasons of deficient rainfall has produced certain cumulative effects. The eminent Indian economist, Professor V. G. Kale, M.A., writes in his 'Industrial and Economic Problems' that 'if we look into the history of the rise of prices for the last few years, we see that they have been generally regulated by the conditions of the harvest, though latterly they seem to have become permanent, drought or no drought. Even in times of normal rainfall prices are as high as in times of scarcity.'

"The time has now arrived when this question of the term of settlement should be re-examined in the light of the altered economic conditions; and the opinions of the Local Governments on this subject might also advantageously be invited and considered.

"There is no other question which so directly and vitally affects the condition of the mass of the people as this one.

"In the Resolution of the 16th January 1902, the Government of India say: 'The question of the effect upon the domestic life of the community of long as against short settlements has been the subject of much discussion. It may be regarded as certain that long-term settlements leave more money to the people, however large be the revenue enhancement at the close.'

"The policy of long-term settlements is gradually being extended, the exceptions being justified by conditions of local development.

"In conclusion, I beg to submit that all I ask for is that the opinions of the Local Governments be invited as to whether they consider it desirable and practicable to extend the intervals between settlements of land-revenue to 50 years, in those parts of the country, where the land is fully cultivated, where rents are fair, and agricultural [illegible] not liable to violent fluctuations. I do not recommend the extension of the [illegible] settlement for those parts where opposite conditions prevail.

[illegible]

"With these observations I resume my seat, in the hope that the Resolution I have laid before the Hon'ble Council will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution more in the interests of the tenant than of the Malguzar, especially as I take it the intention of the mover seems to be to pray for greater elasticity in the period of settlements depending upon the development of the districts to be settled. Time and experience have so far only lent forces to my conviction. In my opinion, the time has come for the adoption of a more liberal policy as regards period of settlement, certainly for a period of more than 30 years. I need not raise on this occasion the question of a permanent settlement which does not find the same amount of official support as in 1862, although I have reasons to believe Lord Minto favoured some system approaching to it and moved the Secretary of State for an extension of the principle so far as tenants were concerned. The weighty pronouncements made by high Government officials within the last twenty years, however, about the factors determining the period of settlement justify an appeal for longer settlements. Sir Antony Macdonnell, now Lord Macdonnell, an acknowledged authority on land tenures, as Home Member, in reply to two of my interpellations on the subject in 1894, stated broadly that with the supervention of normal conditions with development there would be a strong case for long-term settlements. The same principles underlay Lord Curzon's celebrated Land Revenue Resolution of 1902, as the passage quoted by the Hon'ble Mover will show. It is useless to multiply authorities. A review of the official literature leads one to the conclusion that the sufficient economic development of an area must *per se* afford ground for a long-term settlement of the land-revenue within that area, if not for a permanent settlement. According to the official view, judging from the despatch of the Secretary of State of 1895, and the Government of India's Resolution of 1902, a thirty-year settlement would be a long-term settlement, although, as a matter of fact, temporary settlements have a longer currency in some areas, as in parts of the United Provinces. Now it is difficult to draw the line between the stages of economic development which justify a thirty-year settlement and a longer-term settlement, and to find a reason for the denial of the privileges of a longer-term settlement to areas where communications are fairly developed, rents are fairly high, and cultivable waste is negligible.

"Sir, the main reason for enforcing the lower limits is the anxiety of Government to share in the unearned increment of land. Now so far as the Malguzar is concerned, a longer period of settlement will mean the postponement of appropriation of his share of the profits as in the case of Government. The unearned increment, assuming there is any during a period of 30 years, is appropriated by the tenant. The land legislation of every province has secured and will secure the tenant in the enjoyment of his rights as against the landlord. The question of enhancement of tenants' rents during the currency of the settlement need not be seriously discussed. Leaving out of count the Malguzar's *sir*, which forms after all a small proportion of the whole cultivated area, the dispute about the unearned increment is between the Government and the tenant whose interests are supposed to be the subject of the special care and concern of the Government. It will be quite in harmony with the spirit of protective land legislation if in a difference of this kind the Government treats the actual cultivator with some degree of liberality. Even on the theory of the supervention of a large unearned increment during the life-time of a generation an extension of the period of settlement would be, not only a justifiable procedure, but sound policy, and the recommendation embodied in the Resolution before the Council should be acceptable to Government. But the whole theory of a large unearned increment being appropriated by the tenant is wrong in fact. The conditions of sufficient economic development premised, there is not much room for a large unearned increment. Supposing prices of agricultural produce do advance in the interval, an assumption of a consequential increase in the agriculturist's profits is unwarranted. Any one conversant with the movements of economic factors knows that a stable rise in prices is generally equated by a corresponding increase in the cost of production. Then there are the normal effects upon the domestic economy of the agriculturist of a general advance in prices of all necessaries and of increased wants incidental to a progressive and attractive material civilisation. There are also the uncertainties of cultivation, one of the most certain of eventualities, and the gradual deterioration of the soil to which the Hon'ble Mover has already alluded to keep down agricultural profits to the lowest level. The prosperity due to bumper crops and high prices is discounted by the losses entailed by a succession of poor crops. Increase in rural population is another disquieting factor in rural economy. The large agricultural indebtedness again, except in certain well defined tracts testifies to the unsoundness of the theory of large agricultural profits. Improvidence alone will not explain that indebtedness. Every consideration would negative this theory of a large unearned increment during thirty years, and would counsel the abandonment of a policy of quick appropriation of the Government's share of it.

"Sir, one strong argument against the extension of the period of settlement is that the tenants make large profits by sub-letting their holdings. The fact that improvement of the soil by heavy manuring at the tenant's expense can alone make sub-letting continuously profitable would show once for all that the profits, such as they are in such cases, are not due to unearned increment. The change very often made in the self-

classification at every revision of settlement and unconscious tendency of the Settlement Department to transfer lands of one class to a higher class for the purposes of assessment entail hardship upon the cultivators, and discourage all efforts at improvement; and this cannot but be regarded as a national loss. The blame is not the Settlement Officer's. I can bear personal testimony to the patience, tact and industry he brings to bear in the discharge of his unpleasant duty and how hard-working and careful he is. But he cannot prevent the operation of economic laws. The fault is in the system.

"The solicitude of Government in the interest of the general tax-payer, advanced as an argument in favour of short-term settlements, will likewise be found on scrutiny to furnish a weak defence of the system. The last Census shows that agriculturists form 71 per cent. of the total population, leaving 29 per cent. of non-agricultural population to make up the total. Of this 29 per cent, there must be a section which cannot be taxed in any way. The general tax-payers thus form only a small portion of the people, and care must be taken to see that any theoretical considerations of justice to them do not prove harassing in effect to the much larger agricultural community. Besides the cultivator pays most of the indirect taxes in common with the others. Over and above the Land Revenue and the Irrigation Revenue, the whole of which the agriculturist pays, he contributes to the Excise Revenue, the Customs Revenue, the Stamp Revenue, the Salt Revenue, and some others that could be named. He has therefore as good a claim to be classed as a general tax-payer as anybody not having anything to do with land. There cannot thus be any sound reason for refusing to extend the period of settlement from 30 years to 50 years in the developed areas.

"Sir, in this matter of period of settlements the Province I have the honour to represent has a special grievance. In the early sixties we had the thirty-year settlement and a permanent settlement was within sight. With the development under British Rule during the succeeding years the period of settlement was reduced to 20 years, and in some cases to 15 years, and we now have a normal of a twenty-year term. It would be idle to contend that the Provinces have become more undeveloped in the interval. But development in our case, for some unaccountable reason, has had the opposite effect of reducing the period of settlement, and the actual settlement is at variance ever with the more illiberal principles laid down in the 20th century."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHAZNAVI:—"The land-revenue of the country is determined by what is known as settlement, of which there are two kinds: permanent and temporary. Lord Cornwallis introduced the system of permanent settlement in India at the close of the 18th century and in Bengal it has been prevalent since 1795 and the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also extends to certain districts of Madras. On the basis of trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Government of India all lands under the temporary settlement system are assessed at intervals of 30 years or more. The scope of the Resolution is to extend that period to 50 years. At a time when relations between the Government as supreme landlord and zamindar or ryot were considerably strained that wise statesman Lord Cornwallis formulated a scheme of relations between the Government as supreme landlord and zamindar or ryot were permanent settlement which at once pacified the country and has since been not only a boon in the areas where it was introduced but has created a class of men of the staunchest loyalty to Government. Without further entering into the merits of the permanent settlement system it will be enough to say that the trend of policy enunciated by that wise statesman is to gradually extend the system of permanent settlement throughout India. This resolution is a very modest demand and seeks merely the making of an experiment toward that policy in such areas that are considered as ripe by the Local Governments whose opinions it has been desired to invite. Under such circumstances it is to my mind not an unreasonable one, and I therefore have much pleasure in supporting this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICE:—"Sir, perhaps I may be allowed to make a very few remarks on one aspect of the subject under discussion, namely, the question what is the practice in other civilised countries as regards the duration of settlements in the taxation of land. I have collected some information on this point, but I must explain that my information is necessarily tentative, as I have no first-hand experience, and one has to be careful in making statements regarding systems of taxation with which one has not got a personal acquaintance; but so far as I can gather, there is no country which ventures on a guarantee against change for a longer period than 30 years.

"In England, as we know, land has to pay tithes and rates as well as the income-tax; and all these payments, which amount to a considerable sum, are liable to changes from year to year. The valuations for income-tax last for three years only, and the rate of the tax itself may be altered annually.

"The French land tax, which is more like our Indian land-revenue, was till lately an 'apportioned' tax; and the distributions over districts and villages, and consequently the amounts payable by individual landholders, might vary from year to year. The tax has, I understand, been lately transformed into a 'rated' tax, like our own, and I have not been able to find out for what term the assessments are now guaranteed; but I find a prominent French economist recommending a few years back that the assessments should be liable to revision every ten years. Foreign economists, indeed, when dealing with the land-revenue, seem generally to lay much stress on the necessity for frequent revision, in order to adapt the tax to the resources on which it is paid. Their grievance

is that the existing terms of settlements are too long; and the point of view underlying the Hon'ble Member's Resolution does not appear to have occurred to them.

"In France, as in other countries, it appears that the assessments or valuations are often allowed to run on, as they sometimes do in India, beyond the guaranteed terms, or, in the case of some countries, there may be no term guaranteed at all and re-assessments made when convenient. In Belgium, for instance, I find it stated that there were revaluations in 1812-16 and again in 1860 and again in 1896, but apparently without any guarantee regarding the term for which the valuation was to last. In Prussia and Austria, on the other hand, the assessment when made was guaranteed for 15 years, but was allowed to run for longer. In Italy, I believe, the new valuations are to last for 30 years, and in Egypt the tax-payers are guaranteed against redistribution for a similar period. In the minor European States (some of the Balkan States) I find notices of settlements for one, three, five or ten years, but none for longer terms; and in the United States of America revaluations appear to be carried out at intervals varying from one to four years.

"It seems to me therefore to be beyond doubt that a landholder in India, who enjoys a guarantee against change for 20 or 30 years, is in a position quite as favourable as that of the landholders in other civilised countries: and there is nothing in the practice of other parts of the world to justify an extension of the term to 50 years."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI OF KASIM BAZAR:—"Sir, if there is one thing more certain than another it is that short-term settlements have the direct effect of interfering with the full development of the resources of the land. At every revision of the settlement there is an enhancement of the land-revenue and the landholder or zamindar who spends money in improving his land does so with the full knowledge that after ten, twenty or thirty years he will be called upon to pay a higher rate of land-revenue. Where the land is permanently settled this apprehension does not arise, and landowners do not hesitate to spend freely on the improvement of their lands. Even if it is found impracticable to extend the permanent settlement all over India, it is necessary that there should be some guarantee that the man who bears the cost of the improvement of the land should enjoy the profits for a reasonable number of years. Land-revenue may be looked upon as an elastic source of income to the State, but it is obvious that a point must be reached beyond which the elasticity of revenue from the land can no further be stretched, and it is wise that that time should be put off as long as possible. In order to attain this object the present terms of settlements should be enhanced and a period of 50 years seems to be a fair compromise. With these few remarks I beg to support this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"Sir, my position as the representative of both the zamindars and landholders of Madras makes it undesirable that I should give a silent vote in support of the Resolution. There is some risk of my attitude being misunderstood. The point raised in the resolution is of no consequence to the zamindars, as the 'landed estates' are permanently settled. It is the ryotwari holdings that are held by the landholders under a temporary settlement from Government. Now the usual period is 30 years, though there are instances in which it is even less. The extent to which holdings are divided in Government *zeraiti* lands makes the position of landholders nothing better than that of zamindari ryots. But there is a material difference between the rights of the two. The temporary landholder on Government *zeraiti* lands does not enjoy two of the most important privileges secured by the Madras Estates Land Act to the ryot of the zamindari estate. In the first place, the ryot's rent cannot be enhanced by more than two annas in the rupee at a time, and that till after the fixed period, and in the next place, where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an improvement in the nature of the soil, the zamindar is put to the proof of the fact that such improvement has been effected by him at his own cost. These are valuable privileges, and secure the ryot in the enjoyment of the whole of the unearned increment. But the landholder on Government *zeraiti* lands has neither of these securities against a sudden and sharp enhancement. And it is only fair and equitable that he should have by way of compensation at least a longer period of settlement. An extension of the period of settlement, moreover, will offer the surest and the best encouragement to the landholder to improve the holding, and to that extent will be beneficial to the whole community. In this view of the matter I cordially support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. DIACK:—"Sir, it would scarcely be contended by any one that the Punjab, with its rapidly changing conditions resulting from the multiplication of canals and the development of irrigation, is, to use the language of the Resolution, 'ripe for a permanent settlement.' In a number of districts we have not yet felt justified in fixing a longer period of settlement than 20 years and in one or two we have been compelled to limit it to 10. I say 'compelled' because it is our desire to give a 30 years' term to as many districts as we can with a due regard to the revenues of the State. And in recent years we have allowed a 30 years' term not only to districts in which the margin of cultivation and irrigation has been reached but also to some in which there is still scope for development of canal-irrigation. And as the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal's Resolution may be interpreted to mean that in such districts we should give a 50 years' term rather than 30, I think it well to explain my reasons for differing from him.

"I think the scheme is to be deprecated not only in the interest of the State but also on behalf of the revenue-payer. The State is affected in two ways. Firstly, even if it be supposed that the enhancement at the end of 50 years would be greater than it would be at the end of 30, the State would suffer the loss for 20 years of the increment that might be demanded at the end of 30. Secondly, while the theoretical basis of assessment is one-half the net rental, the tendency at settlement to pay much more regard to the percentage of enhancement and its effect on the individual revenue-payer than to the attainment of the half net asset standard, and the probability is that at the end of 50 years the percentage taken would be little more than at the end of 30. Perhaps that is what the Hon'ble Member is aiming at. If so, the proposal is peculiarly inappropriate at the end of such a cycle of 20 years as we have just passed through, which has witnessed a rise of as much as 40 per cent. in the prices of the principal agricultural staples of my province, wheat and cotton. With that percentage as the rise in prices, and a more than proportional rise in cash rents, we find that, concerned as we are to temper the enhancement to the revenue-payer, we are taking, even in fully developed districts, not one-half of the net rental, but only one-third, or one-fifth, or even less. We may be content to suffer for 30 years the loss involved by so lenient an assessment in order to avoid harassment to the revenue-payers by frequent settlements, but to maintain such leniency for 220 years more would be most unjust both to the State and to tax-payers other than land-owners.

"I now come to the effect on the individual revenue-payer of a revision of settlement at the end of 50 years. That means that he and his father before him, and probably his grandfather also, have been paying a certain sum of money as their land revenue throughout that time. The rent they have received has risen steadily: the amount they have paid to the State has remained the same: the balance available for expenditure on luxuries has grown, and a taste for luxuries has been created. The present revenue-payer has become accustomed to these luxuries. Suddenly at re-assessment the revenue is raised to something approaching the equivalent of half his rental. Most of his luxuries must go. Must he not feel this much more than his father would have felt the more moderate enhancement which would have been taken had the re-assessment been made in his life-time, within 30 years of the previous settlement, before he and his children had become accustomed to a changed mode of life? That is what would most commonly happen. But occasionally there would be holdings or estates or portions of estates that instead of gaining in productiveness would lose. Where decrease in fertility is marked or widespread our revenue system is sufficiently elastic to allow of relief being given by reduction of assessment even during the currency of a settlement. But if that is to go on for 50 years without any corresponding increase of revenue for increased fertility, it will be a case of 'Heads you win, tails we lose.' What is more often experienced, however, is a change in relative fertility between holding and holding, or between estate and estate, not so marked as to necessitate a reduction of assessment anywhere, but sufficiently so to make one landowner feel that he is paying a full demand while another, his neighbour, is getting off very lightly. In a country of small holdings like the Punjab it is the custom for men to make such comparisons. When, for instance, the new demand is announced at a settlement Villages are quick to institute comparisons between their respective rates of assessment, and it is a very common ground of appeal in assessment cases that the appellants' village has been rated higher than another which they allege to be of equal or greater fertility.

"Similarly the people of the various tahsils into which a district is divided criticise freely the treatment meted out to each at re-assessment, and do not hesitate to complain if they think the relative treatment unfair. Under our present system the inequalities between holding and holding and between estate and estate, which are gradually produced by slow physical changes, are redressed and levelled up at intervals of 30 years, and I cannot help thinking that there would be considerable discontent if the redress were postponed for 20 years more.

"The 30 years' term has been adopted, I believe, because it is the equivalent of a generation. So long as re-settlement occurs once in a generation and no oftener it involves little upsetting and little harassing. If we are to adopt a longer period it can only be when prices as well as cultivation and irrigation have reached a state of absolutely stable equilibrium, and that time is not yet in sight."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I also give my cordial support to the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh. The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution and its supporter have dealt with the subject so exhaustively that it is not necessary for me to reiterate them. But instead of giving a silent support I beg to offer a few remarks regarding one very important aspect of the question.

"Revision of Government demand at short intervals creates a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the owners of land. The thought that within a short period the assessment will be revised and Government demand on his estate will be raised acts as a deterrent in many cases, and improvements are not made to the extent as they would otherwise be made.

"Many landholders apprehend that they will not have sufficient opportunity to get an adequate return for the sums spent by them in providing new and improving the existing means of irrigation, in getting waste land reclaimed and brought under cultivation and in getting new tenants in their estates. These and other measures which

increase the productive power of land and increase the assets of an estate require an outlay of capital which many landholders are not ready to do, because they think that the assessment will be revised within a comparatively short period. Extension of the term of settlement would give the owners of land greater inducement to improve their estates than is done at present. The gain to the State by adopting a longer period will be greater than it is now."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Rajbir Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, I should like to associate myself with the recommendation made by my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushal Pal Singh. Though I come from a province where there is permanent settlement, still I have got some experience of temporarily settled land. They are called the Government *Khas* lands in Bengal, and we find the tenants of these temporarily settled estates are not as happy as those living on permanently settled estates. After every ten years the Government of Bengal formerly used to resettle those lands. But they are now being settled for 20 years. It is desirable that the period of settlement should be made longer, not only because frequent settlements cost the Government much expense but also because they cause harassment to the people. Sir, those who live in parts where there is no permanent settlement have dealt with the subject at considerable length and I do not think it is necessary for me to go over the ground again. With these few observations I beg to support the Resolution which has been moved by my friend Raja Kushal Pal Singh."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I only intervene in this debate because it so happens that during my service I have been for many years face to face with settlement problems. The assessment of every district in the Central Provinces has at one stage or another passed through my hands, and I have therefore been very familiar with the local circumstances there and hope that perhaps my experience may be of some assistance to the Hon'ble Members of this Council in making up their minds on this subject. I confess that I do not expect to be able to convert our landlord members, but I have hopes that among those who are not landlords there may be some who are still open to conviction.

There are two things that have always to be remembered in connection with the land settlement question. One is that no rule can be applicable all over India at once and that for every province the subject of the term of settlement must be a separate problem for it to decide on its merits. There are many circumstances that bear on the subject. There is the history of land tenures, there is the state of the tenancy law, and there is the state of development of the land. That is one important thing that one always has to remember in these controversies. The other one is that this is not a case of concessions to the tax-payer. It is a case of nice distribution of varying interests. The land is primarily the property of the people of the country, and the State is Trustee on behalf of the whole people. Ordinarily speaking, it would be open to the State as the Trustee of the people to cultivate and manage all the land of the country, but for obvious reasons it is impossible for the State to undertake so great a task. Its next business therefore is to find cultivators for that land and to arrange with them that the interests of the whole people, i.e., the whole proprietary body of the land are properly safeguarded by receiving some payment or share of the produce from the people to whom the right to cultivate it is conceded by the State. In some provinces there are only two parties primarily to the transaction—the State as Trustee of the people, and the tiller of the soil. In others there has sprung up an intermediate party, namely, the landlord. Now the landlord's duty was primarily to manage the property and to collect the State's share of the produce from the tiller of the soil. In recompense for their services they were allowed to keep some of it, and the rest they handed over to the State. That was the origin of the relations of the three parties to this transaction, and if any Government makes any arrangement which causes any one of those three parties to gain at the expense of the others, it has not done its duty properly. Well, Sir, the origin of landlords is a big subject. I do not want to pursue it in great detail, but coming to the Central Provinces the circumstances incline much more to the theory that I have explained of the direct relations between the State as Trustee of the people's land and the actual tiller of the soil.

"In those provinces under the Mahratta Government, the lands were given out annually, and the middleman was the patel or the principal ryot, who was allowed to farm the village for the annual sum at which the Pargana officer chose to give it. The Pargana officer had pressure from above, viz., that of the Raja, to extract as much as he could, and he in turn applied pressure to the patel, and let out villages by auction from year to year to the highest bidder. When the British Government succeeded to the government of the Mahrattas, the idea of landlords which Englishmen generally brought over from England was put forward more prominently, and many of those who had farmed the villages from time to time were constituted proprietors. There were many villages in which proprietors could not be found readily, and they had to be searched for. There were others in which there were strong rival claims made to a village, and the settlement officer had to make an award as well as he could. Well, on that basis the proprietors were allowed to keep pretty well the whole of what they were then getting as patels which was a small percentage, and the rents minus that percentage were paid to the State. Settlement was made then for 30 years, because it was thought that the land would develop and they would be given time for the new order of things to

settle down. As a matter of fact, however, the result of the 30 years' settlement was not as satisfactory as could have been wished. Landlords in some places raised these rents very largely, so that when the 30 years' settlement came to be revised, their revenue had to be raised very considerably; or else the Government would have had to hand over to these landlords a much larger share of the produce than the interests of the State warranted. Both the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mover have spoken about this longer duration of settlements as if it would be a special concession to tenants. But we have to look in these cases to the actual tenancy law; and dealing specially with the Central Provinces (and I will confine my remarks to that province only) there are in that province, broadly speaking, three classes of tenants. Absolute occupancy tenants, whose rents remain fixed for the term of the settlement, occupancy tenants whose rent can be enhanced every 10 years, and the ordinary tenants whose rents can be enhanced every 7 years. Now, if we were to increase the terms of settlement to 50 years as proposed, I do not understand clearly whether the landlord desires to abandon all claims to these increases of rent during the currency of a settlement. If he does not wish to abandon them, then what he is asking this Council to do is to vote him a large subsidy of the people's share of the profits from rent. If he does wish to abandon them, then I do not believe that the landlords would support this proposal with the enthusiasm which they seem to display here, because in that case, they would have to deny themselves the hope of increasing rents on their lands for 50 years at a time. Just to show you what the amount of that concession would be, I will give you a concrete example from the revenues of the Central Provinces. That, roughly, is now 1 crore of rupees. Supposing at the next settlement we should raise it by 25 per cent., that is to say, we should add 25 lakhs a year; and then after another 25 years, that is 40 years hence, we should raise the revenue by 20 per cent. more, that would mean another 25 lakhs a year. Consequently if we were to give up this right to recover our share of the produce, then it would mean that the State, which is, after all, the people, would lose 25 lakhs a year for 20 years, or 5 crores, and 50 lakhs for 10 years more or another 5 crores, that is to say, 10 crores. That money would go to the landlord unless it was accompanied by a law that no rents should be raised in the interval, in which case of course it would go to the tenant, and the landlord would not benefit at all. I do not conceive that the business men here and the non-agricultural members of the Council are specially desirous of handing over these crores of rupees, which is really as I have said the people's money, to the landlord alone. However much the affection which the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, for instance, may feel for the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, I hope that it will not lead him to vote a large subsidy to the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. It may be said that if the landlord foregoes all this, and if the whole money (and I must explain, that these 10 crores that the landlord would pay to the Government means 20 crores paid by the tenants) were to remain absolutely with the tiller of the soil, then there might be something to say for it. But, as a matter of fact, what invariably happens is that when the rent that the ryot pays is entirely out of proportion to the value of a fair share of the produce of his land there springs up a class of middlemen. Whatever we may say for the ryot, however much we may want him to prosper, the middlemen between the landlord and the ryot is absolutely useless to society. There he sits; the tiller of the soil has now gone down one place; the tiller of the soil is no longer protected, he is not protected from ejectment, and he is not protected from enhancement; and the tenant who originally tilled the soil has now become a parasite; there is no advantage to the State from the existence of this class; and it has been our invariable experience that wherever any rise in prices or improvement in communications and so on took place and increased the value of the produce, then the tendency is for the tenant to say 'I am not going to cultivate any further; I do not wish to work hard every day; I will sub-let my land to another man.' That man is not protected by the law. He does nothing to improve the land and the only result is that you get in the end a state of things in which there are layers upon layers of tenure-holders and intermediaries between the landlord and the tenant and between the tenant and the tiller of the soil and the people's share of the profits which is the land revenue, neither reaches them, nor does it go to the tillers of the soil. It is frittered away among a number of intermediate tenure-holders of various kinds who do not improve the land and who do not add to the wealth of the country, but who simply desire annuities from the land to the detriment of the people.

"I wish to draw the attention of the Council to another point; and that is that these intermediate tenure-holders spend money in obtaining these tenures, when they might have spent it more usefully in developing industries, and in improving the manufacture of the produce of the land instead of merely using their means to obtain these annuities out of the share which ought ordinarily to be divided between the tiller of the land, the landlord and the State. So that, from whatever point of view you look at it, neither the tenants nor the landlords would reap the full benefit of the concessions which the State is asked to forego; and when the State is asked to forego these sums, which as I said, amount in the aggregate to a great deal. I do not think that the people realise what they are really recommending. Now, I dare say, certain Hon'ble Members will say 'It is all very well to talk about raising the revenue by 25 lakhs, and so forth; what guarantee is there that the land will increase in value?' The answer is that when the original revenue of the Central Provinces was fixed, the price

of wheat was Rs. 5 a candy. When I made my settlement in the Nagpur district some 20 years ago, it was about Rs. 10 a candy. It is now Rs. 15 a candy and very often Rs. 20. The price of cotton in those days just before the 30 years' settlement was about Rs. 20 a candy. It was about Rs. 40 when I made the settlement, and it is very often from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 now. Have the revenues anywhere kept pace in the least degree with these increases? Land, which when I settled it at Rs. 2 an acre was sub-let at Rs. 5 an acre, is now sub-let at Rs. 10 an acre or Rs. 20 an acre. We have kept pace so little with this progress that there are 20 million acres in occupation in the Central Provinces and the revenue is only one crore of rupees, that is only 8 annas an acre; then if I raise it by the 25 per cent. I speak about, it will be raised from 8 annas to 10 annas, and if it is raised by another 20 per cent. in another 20 years, it will only rise to 12 annas an acre. No one can possibly contend that, with the progress that is going on, the large sums of money that are expended on roads, railways, irrigation works; and last, but not least, the sums spent by the Agricultural Department in introducing new methods tending to increase the produce of agriculture, no one can contend that in that state of things, this small increase that I have mentioned can possibly be a severe tax on the country. On the contrary, if we were to carry out the proposals of the Hon'ble Mover, I think that we should be making a very great sacrifice, not as I have said of the State alone but of the people's interests for whom the State is the Trustee; and we should be helping either to swell the profits of the landlord leaving the tenants as they are: or in the other case to swell the profits of the tenants, but with the natural result that large numbers of intermediaries will spring up, and the profits of agriculture instead of remaining among the three classes abovementioned will be distributed among a number of useless middlemen."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, the objections which have been urged to the Resolution before the Council may be divided into two heads, one is on the ground that the measure will not benefit either the zamindars or the cultivators and the other is that it will involve a surrender of a very large part of revenue which ought to come to the State, that is, the people. Among other objections urged against the Resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Rice has laid stress on the fact that in other countries the terms of settlement are not so long as they are in this country. But as the Hon'ble Member himself observed such comparisons ought to be made with a great deal of reservation. He has instanced the case of other countries, but has he taken into consideration the proportion of revenue which has to be paid by the land of these different countries. On comparing the proportion of revenue paid by these countries Mr. Rice will probably find that the objections he has raised will lose much force. I do not know if there is any country in the world where the land revenue demand is as heavy it is in this country; if it is, I should like to be instructed about it. Then, Sir, another objection that has been taken was that urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Buck on the ground that the Punjab certainly was not prepared for a measure such as has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mover. In his Resolution the Hon'ble Mover has been careful to say that the measure which he recommends to the Council shall apply to such parts of the country as are ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 1862. That will protect the Punjab. I am sure the Hon'ble Member does not support the idea that the same settlement should be extended to all parts of the country; no one has suggested it. We entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member that different parts of the country require different methods of treatment. The Resolution has taken note of it and asks that a longer period should be extended to such parts of the country as are more developed, that is, as are ripe, in accordance with the Despatch of 1862. So far then as these objections are concerned, they are not fatal to the Resolution. The most formidable attack that has been made has come from the Hon'ble the Home Member; he has traversed the whole ground and I wish just to invite attention to a few facts. I take it that the Hon'ble the Home Member would not view adversely a proposal for extending the term of settlement to 50 years if he could be sure that the benefits accruing from it would be secured to the tenant. The Hon'ble Member is right in saying that there would be very little justification for a measure like this or for a measure of permanent settlements if it would benefit the zamindar only. But I submit, Sir, that if the Legislature recognise the value of a permanent settlement, if the Government is satisfied that a permanent settlement or the proposal before the Council, which I submit is merely an apology for what it should be, should be accepted, then the Government will take care to lay down provisions by which the benefit of the measure would be secured to the tenant. The one important fact to be remembered, in this connection is, as I have said before, that land is very heavily taxed in this country. Sir Reginald Craddock has said that in one Province alone, it might be that 20 crores of rupees will be lost by Government, that is to say, the people, and that it would be secured not to the tenants but to intermediaries. Now Sir, it has been pointed out that 71 per cent. or more of the population in this country are agriculturists and depend in some form or other for their subsistance upon the soil. If therefore the measure is calculated to benefit such a large proportion of the population it may be, not unreasonable to assume what it will benefit the people as a whole. There is no person in this country who deserves more assistance, more real sympathy, not merely lip sympathy, but whole-hearted sympathy, than the tenant, the tiller of the soil; he toils and moils, he contributes large revenues to the State and has

been so contributing throughout ages. We all gratefully acknowledge that his condition has been improved in the country, but owing to the sacrifices he makes many persons have from time to time advocated that a larger measure of the fruits of his industry should be secured to the tiller of the soil than is secured under the existing arrangement. The Hon'ble the Home Member has spoken from the results of his experience in land revenue settlements. I respect his views as one must because of his experience and because of his wisdom. But I would invite the attention of the Council to the remarks of another servant of the Crown, the Director General of Statistics for India, Mr. O'Conor. Speaking with an experience of 40 years spent on a study of the economic condition of the people, Mr. O'Conor pointed out that the condition of all classes of persons who depend directly upon land calls for much improvement, and pleaded earnestly for a change in the present agrarian policy of the Government. 'It is no complete defence of that policy,' he observed, 'to compare the assessments on the land to-day with the assessments in the days of our predecessors. It does not follow that we are very moderate in our demands on the land, because we do not take so much as was squeezed from the cultivators by rulers and Governors who were highly esteemed if they did a man the favour of allowing him to live. We ought to arrange to let him live and thrive, not taking from him the competition rent of a private landlord.' The practical remedy which Mr. O'Conor suggested was that there should be a reduction of the land revenue demand by 25 per cent. That would sound rather astonishing to some people and it might strike horror in the heart of the Finance Member if he were here. But this officer of the Crown after 40 years' experience laid it down clearly that in his opinion no measure that could be adopted would improve the condition of the masses as the measure which he proposed. He said: 'It is doubtful whether the efforts now being made to take the cultivator out of the hands of the money lender will have much effect, or, even if they have the fullest effect, that they will materially improve the cultivator's position, until a larger share of the produce of the soil is left in his hands, and he is protected against enhanced assessment by Government officials and against enhanced rents by private landlords. This, as I have said, is much the most important of Indian industries, more important than all the rest put together, and it should receive from the State more discerning attention than, I am afraid, has as yet been given to it. We must appreciate to the full all that the State is doing, or proposing to do, in the provision of irrigation, in the provision of advances for improvements, in lessons on reformed methods of cultivation, in the introduction of new plants and improved implements; but important as these are, specially the development of irrigation, I have little doubt that the reduction of land revenue by 25 or 30 per cent., if the reduction is secured to the profit of the cultivator, would be of far more value to the improvement of the class who constitute the bulk of the population and who contribute most largely to the finances of the state.'

"Now, Sir, the objection which the Hon'ble the Home Member has urged was taken note of by Mr. O'Conor. The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution in making his very able speech did say that the landlords would be sure to give a security of tenure to the tenants if there was a long term settlement such as he proposed accepted by the Government. I would go further—the real measure which is wanted for the improvement of the agriculturists is a measure of permanent settlement.

"I personally do not view with favour the idea that a fifty years' settlement merely should be substituted for a thirty years' settlement, but I would say this, Sir, that if the Government recognise that either the one or the other measure should be adopted, it can always take care to secure that, so far as fixing the rents is concerned, the profits shall be entirely secured to the cultivator.

"In the various proposals which have come forward regarding permanent settlement, this aspect of the question as also the aspect of the loss of revenue to the State has been considered. I have never been an advocate of the Bengal system of permanent settlement. With all due respect to my Hon'ble friends from Bengal it may be good enough for Bengal; but for other parts of India, I have never advocated a permanent settlement such as obtains in Bengal, but I have always, Sir, from the time that I began to study this question, felt that the recommendation of Lord Ripon's Government on this question was entirely acceptable. In 1882, Lord Ripon sent out a Despatch to the Secretary of State recognising the evils of periodical settlements, and, with a view to minimising them and securing to the agriculturist some of the advantages of permanent settlement, has also laid down in this despatch the principle that in districts which had once been surveyed and assessed by the settlement department, assessment should undergo no further revision except on the sole ground of the rise in prices. This proposal had an advantage for the Government in that it left the door open for an increase of land revenue on the ground of the rise in prices. In this proposal it was not a surrender of the revenues for all time to come. The Hon'ble the Home Member has said prices have been rising. True prices have been rising by leaps and bounds, but in the proposal put forward by Lord Ripon's Government, this rise of prices would be the circumstance which would always enable Government at such periods as it thought fit, to raise the rent that was fixed and thus to secure a larger revenue than it would otherwise receive. Therefore, Sir, if the proposal of Lord Ripon's Government were accepted, it would secure to the cultivator of the soil, occupancy rights in the land. In the result the tenant would be greatly benefited and the State would not entirely lose the revenue

if conditions justifying an increase of its revenue arose, and people would be more prosperous than they are now. It is strange and regrettable that in this matter the Government have not adhered to the policy which they advocated in 1862. Members of Council will remember that on 9th July 1863, Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, expressed his entire approval of the proposal of a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India. I will not take up the time of the Council by reading long extracts, but I would just invite attention to one passage in which he says: 'Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in all districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are, or may hereafter be, fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India and to ensure in the highest degree the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country.'

"It is unfortunate, Sir, that a later Secretary of State for India has put aside that decision. But I am never very much depressed by adverse decisions. The Government of India has been advancing in the right direction all along in spite of its previous decisions which stood in the way of reform, and I do hope that the day is not very distant when the Government of India will recognise the necessity of leaving a little more to the tiller of the soil. The only measure which will ensure it in its full effect will be a measure of permanent settlement such as was advocated and decided upon by the Secretary of State in 1862. The proposal put forward by my friend is, as I have said, a very feeble move in the right direction and, therefore, I support it for what it is worth; but I really feel that the right measure to adopt is a measure of permanent settlement for all districts which have attained a reasonable development."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, I am out here to expatiate on the virtues of permanent settlements, and if I say a word or two about it, it is only to show the benefit that has accrued from the permanent settlement and the proportionate benefit that would flow from a long-term settlement. There is no blessing so lasting, so far-reaching, so comprehensive in its effects and so prolific of good as the blessing of permanent settlement which has placed the zamindars of Bengal and Bihar, and all others who participate in the benefit of such settlement under a heavy and lasting load of obligation to the British Government, and which has contributed materially to the present prosperity of Bengal, far combined with favourable climatic conditions, it is the sense of security one feels in his lands which stimulates a man to spend money and labour for its improvement.

"But with the diminishing opium revenue and its ultimate disappearance at no distant date, it would be asking too much to ask that the principle of permanent settlement should be gradually extended to these provinces, but short of permanent settlement, nothing would be more desirable, more beneficial, than the extension of periods of settlement from 20 or 30 to 50 years. I have no hesitation in saying that the short-term settlement has its demoralising effects. With the commencement of settlement operations a number of rapacious amins are let loose on the locality, who do everything in their power, to set up the ryots against the zamindars and the result is that it gives rise to a series of litigation, and in consequence it goes to create, it would be too mild to say unpleasantness, I would rather say bad blood and bitterness of feelings, between zamindars and ryots. And what is a more regrettable feature of the short-term settlement is that with every settlement there is an automatic increase in the rents which a landlord has to pay to his landlord a corresponding increase in the rents which a tenant has to pay to his landlord. Nowhere are the rents so high as they are in temporarily settled estates, and it is to the payment of heavy rents that the chronic indebtedness of the ryots is due, and where is a peasantry so prosperous and happy as in Eastern Bengal, which again is in a considerable manner due to the extremely low rents they pay to their landlords. From all this it would be evident that a long term settlement is highly advantageous to both zamindars and tenants and the ferment and excitement which take place at the end of every 20 or 30 years are avoided. With these few words I beg to support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for having put the question in a manner which has brought out prominently the real issues of the case. The Government, according to the Hon'ble the Home Member's exposition is a trustee for the people, and it is the duty of Government to see a proper, just and equitable distribution of the increase that the land yields after a certain period. In making his remarks on the case, the Hon'ble the Home Member pointed out that, if the terms of the settlement were increased, if they were made longer, the result would be that the benefit would go to the zamindar who is no way bearing the burden of the toil which brings about better productiveness of the soil. We know there are estates, which are called *khas mahal* estates, where the zamindar is the Government and the tenant is the tiller of the soil. Reference in connection with this discussion has been made to countries in Europe and to the rules that have been applied there in revising settlements, but the one question that suggests itself is is the condition of the ryot, the tiller of the soil

in India, anything like what it is in Europe? Is there any tiller who may properly be called a person who invests his capital, who is interested in improvement of the soil, who actually is the person who reaps the benefit of a better state of agriculture? We know very well that the ryot is always in a chronic, impoverished position; he is in a chronic state of debt, and to his chronic state of debt it does not matter much how high the price of the product of the soil rises.

"In comparing the price of the produce of the soil with the rent and the enhancement of revenue at successive settlements, the Hon'ble the Home Member said the increase in the settlement of revenue was nothing like the increase in the price of the produce of the soil. Though the produce of the soil increases, a very small part of the rise in the produce goes to the actual tiller. The tiller is always indebted. Before the produce goes to the market and fetches the market value, it passes through a number of hands and these are money-lenders, people who have commercial motives, and the real tiller of the soil gets a very little of the increased value of his agricultural produce

"In *khas mahal* estates where there is no zamindar, can it be said that the condition of the ryot has improved in proportion to the rise in price of the produce of the soil within the last 20 years? There is no zamindar there who runs away with by far the larger portion of the produce; it is a matter in which the economic situation is adjusted between the Government and the tiller of the soil."

"In the discussion of this resolution the last speaker, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray drew attention to the fact that every settlement means, not only an increase of rent, but it means a good deal of harassment to the people and loss to the tenant, loss of time, loss of money. I have had no experience of the settlement in the Central Provinces, but my experience of settlement in Orissa is that settlement is a thing which unsettles everybody and everything for a number of years. First of all there is the settlement; then there comes the revision of settlement, because what the Settlement Officers did was not correct, then follows in its wake for a number of years maintenance of records. So there is a perennial source of trouble to the ryot. Whatever settlement may mean in the abstract, settlement as it is known to the ryot means, not the visit, but the visitation of certain ill-paid Government officials, *amins*, to the villages, who are not inspired by high patriotic or philanthropic motives. These are the men who inflict that visitation every year, and actual instances have been known where a single *amin* from a single village carried away, for instance, six or seven hundred rupees—"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE:—"Sir, may I rise to a point of order? Is the Hon'ble Member entitled to discuss the question of the maintenance of records on a resolution dealing with the extension of the terms of land revenue settlements?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Except in so far as it concerns the preservation of the original record, it is entirely out of order. The Hon'ble Member must confine himself to the question before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"All that the resolution has asked for is that the several Local Governments be asked to give their opinion as to whether a longer term of settlement is not desirable in certain cases. It has been brought out during the discussion that different terms of settlement are in existence in different parts of India. Consequently all that is required now is to find out by reference to the Local Government whether it would not be desirable to make 50 years the minimum period. At any rate this is certain, that the condition of the ryot ought to be improved and that cannot be done unless the ryot is sure that he is going to reap the benefit of his labours for a certain number of years. Certainly I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya that, in case a settlement of this kind is made, every care should be taken that the greatest share of the benefit which would arise from such an arrangement should go to the tiller of the soil and certainly not to the zamindar

"As the Government has taken upon itself the duty and the position of a trustee for the people, I hope they will realise the duties of a trustee; they will see that settlement does not become a system by which the people should suffer, and that the funds in the hands of the Government, if they come from settlement operations, are trust funds. Such trust funds should not be derived by inflicting anything which may be called a suffering on the people whose interests the trustees represent—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I would call the Hon'ble Member's attention to the fact that he has got two minutes more."

The Hon'ble SRIJUT GHANASYAM BARUA:—"Sir, I want to say only just a few words in support of the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, on the principal point which has formed the basis of the discussion, as to whether the extension of the revision of settlements to a period of 50 years is desirable for the improvement of the condition of the ryot and not for anything else. If the Resolution aimed at anything else, I would certainly not be at all in favour of it. But I think much margin should be left for the ryot to improve his condition as much as possible, specially in view of the fact that India is practically an agricultural country and the whole backbone of the Indian population is the agricultural population.

"With regard to the relation between the recognised landlord of the Government and the ryot, I think a perfect adjustment can always be made by Government. A landlord cannot be put in a position of undue advantage over the ryot if his share of the rents or of his power to augment the rents is restricted by Government, and, therefore, I think

on that ground the extension of the period of settlements will not in any way prejudice the benefits of such extensions going directly to the tiller of the soil.

"With regard to intermediaries, I beg to submit that these unfortunately do always exist and will continue to exist, whether the settlements are extended or not, and the nature and greedy habits of this class of people also cannot by any means be checked unless perhaps some legislation is undertaken to prevent extortions by them. But I should like to point out that even these intermediaries are affected by the constant revision of settlements. Their tendency to take the utmost out of the ryot will never cease, and as soon as settlement is revised, they will go on similarly enhancing their rents, whereas if a settlement is not revised, I think that temptation would be much less. And the only way of avoiding these intermediaries is, I beg to submit, to improve the condition of the agriculturists themselves. If a sufficient period is allowed to the tiller of the soil not only to reconcile himself to the enhancements that are brought about by a fresh settlement but also to improve his holding as well as his material condition in other respects so as to be less and less dependent on either the intermediaries or the money-lenders, then the possibility of these intermediaries interfering in the gain of the State or in the gain of the tiller of the soil would be more and more reduced. So, for all these reasons, I think the enhancement of the periods of these settlements will always tend to benefit the tiller of the soil, and although India as a whole is passing through a period of transition and development, I think in many parts of it a condition has been reached where further frequent enhancement in the rates of revenue would not be very desirable if we wish to see the agricultural classes bettering their condition more thoroughly than they can do now.

"With these remarks I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE:—"Sir, it is now 12 years since the Government of India published their well-known Resolution on Land Revenue Policy. As the Resolution points out: 'The well-being of the agricultural community in India, constituting as it does so overwhelming a proportion of the entire population of the Indian continent, and contributing so large a quota to the Indian Revenue, cannot fail to be to the Government a matter of the most intimate concern.'

"I welcome this opportunity of reaffirming their desire 'that assessments should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence, and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil, as the case may be, that margin of profit that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune.'

"This was no mere pious expression of opinon. The Resolution pointed out various directions in which improvements were possible, and much has been done since then. In several provinces the term of settlements has been increased; great efforts have been made to simplify and cheapen the proceedings connected with settlements; the imposition of large enhancements is now progressive and graduated, and there is far greater elasticity in the revenue collection; suspensions and remissions of revenue being given on a scale hitherto unknown.

"We welcome all these indications of progressive liberality. A golden rule in settling land revenue is moderation. Whatever the basis of the settlement—whether the net assets or rental or general considerations—the most careful attention should be given to the well-being of the revenue-payer in applying the local settlement rules whatever they may be. While however the keynote of our policy is moderation, we are not prepared to take any steps towards a change from temporary to permanent settlements of land revenue. The foundation of our present land revenue system is the immemorial custom of the country under which the ruling power is entitled to a certain share of the produce of the land. Our system of land revenue settlements tends to disguise this fact. Except in the comparatively rare cases of fluctuating settlements, we no longer vary our demand from year to year with the outturn of the crops, and in making our assessments we look as a rule less to the gross produce than to the net produce or profits. The basis of the whole system however is the right to a share of the gross produce, and every departure from the strict application of this principle is based on the desire of Government to reduce as far as possible the burden on the people and to avoid any unnecessary expenditure on settlements.

"Before dealing with the Resolution I would like to deal with one or two points. But I may mention that though I was in the department during the greater part of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty I know of no authority for the statement that any suggestion was made by the Secretary of State in the direction of permanency of settlement. I would also add my entire dissent from the statement made by one Hon'ble Member that the condition of Government tenants in temporarily settled tracts in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa is worse than in permanently settled tracts. I speak from knowledge as I served for 27 years in those provinces. One more remark is in answer to an Hon'ble Member who asked if any country could be found in the world where the land tax is as heavy as in India. I believe there is one case where the land tax is considrably heavier and that is Japan.

"If I accepted the Resolution in the form in which it has been put forward by the Hon'ble Member, I should be consenting to two assumptions: firstly, the assumption that there are parts of the country which have become ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 1862, and secondly, the assumption that if there are such parts of the country, a 50 years' settlement of land revenue would be more appropriate than one of 20 or 30 years. I am not prepared to agree with either of these assumptions.

"As regards the first point, namely, the determination of those parts of the country which are ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State in 1862, I may briefly describe the conditions then laid down by Sir Charles Wood as three in number. Firstly, the tracts selected were to have already a full, fair and equitable assessment; secondly, the assessment was to be equitably apportioned to the satisfaction of the Government of India; and thirdly, no considerable increase was to be expected in the land revenue.

I am not concerned at present with discussing whether these conditions were good conditions or not. I may note that by a full and fair assessment was understood in those days something far more onerous than the full and fair assessment as now practised, and I may also note that the apportionment of land revenue which might be satisfactory at any given time, could not be guaranteed as likely to be satisfactory even thirty years later on. In any case, the conditions I have referred to were obviously somewhat uncertain of their application, and the Government would have to use its discretion in deciding in each case whether a tract was suited for permanent settlement or not. If it had decided that a tract was not so suited, there were many arguments which could be brought to bear against this conclusion, and in every case the Government would have been in the unenviable position of trying to defend itself against a charge of breach of faith. I do not, however, wish to refer further to the adequacy or otherwise of these first two conditions, but I would invite a special reference to the third condition which was that no considerable increase was to be expected in the land revenue.

"The fact is that since 1862 the prices of produce and the value of land have risen enormously. This is a matter which is within the knowledge of everybody at the present day, but it was not contemplated by the authorities in 1862. In this very despatch to which the Hon'ble Member has referred us, the Secretary of State wrote as follows:—

'The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, though deserving consideration, does not seem to His Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.'

"In speaking therefore of the selection of tracts in which there was no likelihood of a considerable rise of land revenue, the Secretary of State had his eye almost entirely on possible increases of cultivation, and almost entirely neglected any consideration of a possible rise in prices. It was, however, on an actual rise in the value of land caused by a rise in the prices of produce that the Secretary of State's scheme actually struck and foundered. He himself was not altogether satisfied with his neglect of what now appears to us to be a most essential factor of the case. In the Despatch to which allusion has already been made, he specially emphasises his wish that the system of permanent settlement should be introduced by very gradual degrees, and he said that one of the main recommendations in favour of a cautious advance was that if a rise occurred in the value of land or a depreciation in that of the precious metals, any loss from these sources could be avoided in subsequent settlements. In other words, that if there was to be a considerable rise in prices, the introduction of a permanent settlement should be postponed, and as I have said, a large rise in prices did take place, and permanent settlement was consequently postponed. If therefore we were now called upon to say what districts were ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Despatch of 1862, we should have to say frankly that there were no such districts and that there was no prospect of any district complying with these conditions.

"The Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution prophesied that prices have reached their limit. I am entirely unable to agree. No one can tell for certain what may happen in the next 20 or 30 years; but, on the whole, some rise in prices seems probable.

"The Resolution of the Hon'ble Member stands condemned so far as the Secretary of State's despatch is concerned. I do not however wish to shirk the point really at issue, namely, the question of the merits or demerits of a settlement for a term of 60 years as compared with settlements for terms of 20 or 30 years, and I will proceed to discuss this question on its merits. I would premise as I have said before that the Government of India are not prepared to make any movement in the direction of converting temporary into permanent settlements and I look on this Resolution as a move in that direction and indeed the Hon'ble Mover admitted he would greatly prefer a permanent settlement. In this connection I may add with reference to the remarks that fell from one Hon'ble Member that I would not for a moment admit that more loyalty is to be found among those whose land has been permanently settled than among those with whom land has been temporarily settled.

"The Hon'ble Member has on a previous occasion urged that our land revenue is a land tax pure and simple. I do not agree with him, but assuming he is right, how can he ask Government to pledge itself for a very long period, he would no doubt prefer for ever, to make no change in a very important tax. Should Government be unwise enough to give such a pledge would it be possible to prevent some future Finance Member from seeking to lay by some other tax the profits from land? Do the Members of this Council believe it would have been possible to refrain from doing so had the permanent settlement been extended as has at various times been proposed to the whole of India? The objection applies almost as strongly to a 60 years as to a permanent settlement, and 30 years appears to be the utmost prudent limit to an engagement not to alter a tax. This period has become a kind of tradition in the administration of this country and it has the advantage of giving a

new assessment only once in a generation. On the other hand great economic changes are possible in so long a period and assessments may become very unequal. It is a longer term than we find in most other countries, and the disadvantages as compared with the benefits would increase very rapidly with any lengthening of the term.

"What does the Hon'ble Member think he is going to gain by prescribing a longer term of settlement? No doubt when prices are rising a longer term would generally result in leaving in the landholder a larger portion of the wealth to be got from the land. The Hon'ble Member has argued that the longer the term of settlement, the better pleased will the landholder be. But is this altogether correct? If we have an assessment for 60 years, the people to be assessed have forgotten the circumstances and almost the actual fact of the previous assessment, and they look on the new assessment as a grievance. We have been referred to the old story of the harassment and expense of settlements. The expenses connected with settlements have now very materially decreased. A settlement must involve a certain amount of trouble, and I admit that an inquiry into the value of land cannot be made by officers of Government without some co-operation on the part of the landholders; but there is far less harassment and vexation than in old times. While in former times a settlement entailed inquiries into the rights of the various landholders and a careful measurement of the fields, speaking for India generally, at present a record of rights as ordinarily kept from year to year independently of the settlements, and it is becoming less and less the custom to undertake a remeasurement of the fields. A settlement which used to last for 6 or 7 years or even longer, is now ordinarily completed in 2 to 4 years, and the work is done almost entirely by the ordinary staff of the district without the assistance of those temporary outside establishments whose exactions were often so oppressive in former years.

"The Hon'ble Member refers to the unsettlement and the raising of class differences. I would point out, on the other side, that a settlement affords an otherwise unequalled opportunity for redressing grievances.

"Reference has also been made to the alleged practice of letting land go out of cultivation before a settlement in order to avoid an increase of assessment. The practice in question was no doubt in vogue in former days, but it has now almost, if not entirely, ceased. The revenue records now contain accurate data regarding the amount of land under cultivation in each year, and it is only a very foolish landholder who thinks that he can gain anything by letting his land go out of cultivation before settlement.

"I gather too that the Hon'ble Member has referred again to the question of improvements. The term of exemption for improvements is independent or can easily be made independent of the term of settlement, and an extension of the term of settlement would not necessarily imply an extension of the term of exemption. Improvements can be equally well exempted and equally efficiently protected. They can even be permanently exempted under 30 years' settlement as well as under one for 60 years.

"One Hon'ble Member has apparently urged that settlements should be extended to make up for the deterioration of the soil. I have gone into the question very carefully, and believe that there is information for the belief that the soil is deteriorating. A recent issue of the Agricultural Journal of India gives information on this subject which the Hon'ble Member does not seem to have seen. It gives a very different complexion to the question than that adopted by the Hon'ble Member.

"I fail to see that there is any substantial gain to be obtained by increasing the period of settlement. On the other hand, there are several disadvantages which we must certainly bear in mind. The Government of India could not on financial grounds accept the resolution. During the last 50 years our income from land revenue has increased at the rate of almost 20 lakhs a year. We could not forego this increased income for 20 years. Should prices continue to rise, the normal Government expenditure is bound to increase with them; and over and above all this, we will have to meet pressing demands for further large expenditure in various directions; I need only mention education and sanitation. However much our revenues may increase from other sources, such as railways and forests, there is no reason to believe we will be able to forego all additional contributions from the growing profits of the owners and cultivators of land.

"While a rise in prices would hit Government if the term of settlements were greatly increased, a serious and prolonged fall in prices would, as I have already pointed out, spell disaster to the revenue-payers. We know how the Madras land revenue system was disorganized during the first 50 years of last century by a continuous fall in prices, and the same disorganization would occur on a larger scale if there were a serious fall in prices during the course of settlements for very long periods.

"Another serious objection to such settlements is that in the course of time the standard of living changes, and if at the end of the period Government were to take its full share of the profits *from* land, the revenue-payers would be hard hit by the enhancement. If the Hon'ble Member answers that his object is to force Government to moderate its demands on the revenue-payer and that the standard of living must be left untouched, my reply would be that this object could be attained much more directly by reducing the share of the assets taken by Government.

"While it is impossible in practice to assess land revenue, or for the matter of that any tax, so as to be perfectly equal in its incidence, equality of assessment is the ideal and every effort should be made to come as near it as possible. This is specially important in the case of small proprietors, but the longer the term of settlement, the more difficult it is to redress any inequalities that may have sprung up during its course.

"Should my Hon'ble friend get his long term settlements, what does he propose to do as regards the large and increasing class of tenants and sub-tenants in his province? Will landlords welcome the extension to the actual cultivators of longer terms of unchanged rental or does he propose to confine the benefit to the proprietors? In the latter case does he think that Government would agree to the extra profits being monopolized by one class?

"As the Hon'ble Member has himself pointed out, it is not impossible for the Government even under present arrangements to extend a settlement wherever this may be required for a period exceeding the ordinary 30 years' limit. In Orissa we had a settlement which was extended to a term of 60 years, while in the Hon'ble Member's own district of Agra settlement is now running towards the end of a period of 45 years; and in the neighbouring districts of Muttra, Fatehpur and Allahabad the term for which the settlement has been allowed to run, has, for special reasons, been extended considerably beyond the original 30 years. The rule in fact is and Local Governments are bound to observe it, that if at the conclusion of the period of a settlement there is no chance of a rise in revenue sufficient to make the operations financially advisable, and if there is an adequate administrative reason, such as inequality of assessment, to render a re-settlement necessary, no re-settlement is undertaken; that is to say, that practically speaking, if the conditions mentioned by the Secretary of State in 1902 exist at the end of the period of a settlement, the settlement is prolonged. It is impossible at the beginning of a settlement to say whether these conditions will be present at the end of the term. We are none of us reliable prophets and least of all in matters connected with a rise in prices. It is in my opinion far more reasonable to wait till the end of the term of a settlement when the facts are known and are before our eyes. If the proper conditions are then found to exist, we can extend our settlement for as long as may be necessary, and we obtain thereby the object desired by the Hon'ble Member without incurring the risks which the system he proposes would entail.

"On every ground I must oppose this Resolution. Government could not agree to forego its share in the profits from land, and very long terms of settlement would entail many disadvantages even to the landholder. The Resolution is apparently a modest request for a reference to Local Governments to ascertain their views. As a matter of fact, any such inquiry would probably lead to a long and minute inquiry into our whole settlement policy. The despatch on which this Resolution is based forms part of a correspondence which went on for 27 years. I am not prepared to embark Government on another discussion on revenue matters which is likely to be very protracted and almost certain to be entirely infructuous.

"The proportion borne by land revenue to the total revenue of the country has largely decreased in the last 50 years. I for one would gladly see the time when our finances would admit of an actual—and not merely a proportionate—decrease in our land revenue. But the time is not now, if indeed, it will ever come; and I venture to predict that if the time ever does come, a lengthening of the term of settlement beyond 30 years will not form part of our revenue system.

"I regret I must oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice has given certain figures to show that in various western countries, taxes, especially land taxes, are increased after very short intervals. My friends, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon'ble Mr. Das have already replied to his criticisms. This relieves me of the necessity of replying at length to it. I beg to point out that English landed proprietors enjoy the benefits of a permanent settlement in England under Pitt's Act of 1798. In western countries landlords pay land tax and other taxes. In India too, they are not exempt from paying other taxes, though they do not pay any tax in respect of the profits which are derived from agriculture. But in India landlords and agriculturists pay cesses, which are also in the nature of taxes. The conditions prevailing in western countries are quite different from those prevailing in India. The western countries are trading and manufacturing countries where trades and manufactures are developing with amazing rapidity. But India is an agricultural country; 72 per cent. of its total population are engaged in agriculture. The main and premier industry of India is agriculture, which is the source of living of four-fifths of its population. Sudden changes which are possible in the case of development of manufacture and trade are not, as a rule, possible in respect of the development of agriculture. There is, therefore, no analogy between the conditions which obtain in other countries and those which prevail in India. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon'ble Mr. Das have pointed out that the incidence of land revenue is much higher in India than in other western countries. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department has pointed out that in Japan the incidence of land-revenue is higher; but the case of Japan is quite different. Japan is the wealthiest country in the East. In India the condition of agriculturists is deplorably bad. The majority of them are in a state of chronic poverty. The Hon'ble the official Member for the province of the Punjab said that, if the extending of the period of settlement from 20 or 30 to 50 years would give rise to inequalities owing to physical conditions and changes, some holdings will be in a more advantageous position than others; therefore the person who does not enjoy the advantage will consider it a grievance that his neighbour should enjoy it. I respectfully submit that envy cannot be a valid ground for

withholding the concession prayed for in the resolution. All right-minded persons should rejoice if their neighbours are prosperous. In my humble opinion, the Government should give no encouragement to those envious and jealous persons who cannot see their neighbours happy. The same Hon'ble gentleman has pointed out that if the period of settlement is raised from 30 to 50 years, and that if after the elapse of 50 years an enhancement of revenue takes place, it will cause hardship; because it will entail great reduction in the domestic expenditure of the person whose revenue has been enhanced. I wish to mention that the Hon'ble Member has overlooked one very important fact. I quote from paragraph 54 of the Resolution issued by the Government of India on the 16th January 1902:—

'To meet such cases the Government of India desire to lay much stress upon the principle of gradual and progressive enforcement of sudden increases of other than moderate dimensions.

'The mitigation of large enhancements by spreading its imposition over a term of years has been a recognised feature in the settlement procedure of Upper India for a long time past; but has not till recently been brought systematically into practice. In 1895, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, drew general attention to the advisability of making larger use of progressive enhancements.'

"I respectfully submit that the remedy which at present exists will continue; and if allowed to continue will be sufficient to meet the cases of hardship referred to by the Hon'ble Member. With regard to the remarks made by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I beg to point out that my Resolution will not affect the Central Provinces. In the Central Provinces there is hardly a district where four-fifths of the culturable area has been brought under tillage. From the figures given in the Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1904-05 to 1908-09, Volume I, it appears that, with the exception of the single district of Kandala, there is no other district in the Central Provinces where four-fifths of the cultivable area has been brought under cultivation. I am not acquainted either with the history of the land-revenue settlements in the Central Provinces or with the origin of the landlords there. But with regard to the landlords of the United Provinces I can say that even under Muhammadan Kings, especially during the Mogul rule, ancestors of many of the present landlords were not only landlords in the English sense of the word but were also *de facto* rulers within their own estates. The Hon'ble the Home Member has pointed out that if the period of settlement is extended from 30 to 50 years, there will be a continuous loss of revenue which he has calculated at the rate of 25 lakhs of rupees. I beg to submit that after a short time all the districts of the Central Provinces will be fully developed and the increase thereafter will not be as large as is calculated. The Hon'ble the Home Member has pointed out that prices have risen by leaps and bounds, but I beg to submit that of recent years the rise has not been so marked as before. A reference to the statements under the heading 'Prices Current' given in the Statistical Abstract relating to British India for 1901-02 to 1910-11 would bear out my statement. Several Hon'ble Members have asked whether the benefit derived by landlords will be secured to tenants or not. I beg to draw their attention to the following remark made in the speech just delivered."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"If the Hon'ble Member is referring to a speech delivered this morning, I think it will be sufficient to make a reference to it."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"I stated in my speech that the benefit would be secured to the tenant. I beg to thank the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department for his re-affirmation of the policy underlying the well-known Resolution of the 16th January 1902. He says that the procedure of settlement operations has been very considerably simplified, but I beg to point out that in spite of simplification, even now the cost of settlement work is about 2 lakhs and 50 thousand rupees and the time taken varies from 4 to 5 years. Even now settlement operations cause harassment to the people and have a disturbing effect on agriculture. The same Hon'ble Member has said that prices have risen enormously since the year 1862; but I think that in recent years prices show a tendency to become more or less stationary.

"A reference to the statements under the heading 'Prices current—'"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is repeating what he has already said. He referred us to the statistical aspect of the question."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH.—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department has stated that the extension of the term of settlement will entail a serious loss of revenue to the State, when money is urgently required to meet the growing needs of administration, especially in respect of education and sanitation. My submission is that the Government is meeting these needs in order that people might become happy and prosperous. According to the view taken by the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Government is the trustee of the people. The ultimate object aimed at being thus the happiness and prosperity of the people. How can the people be happy and prosperous, if the settlements are allowed to recur after every 20 or 30 years with the not infrequent result that the accumulation of wealth from the soil is interfered with and the gains and incomes of our agriculturists are intercepted? In my humble opinion the sacrificing of a small amount of revenue to the improvement of the material prosperity of the people will be a better way of dealing with the public money than the spending of it in improving the administrative machinery of Government or in providing more educational or medical facilities. The

incentives which Government supplies to agricultural improvements and the prosperity which those improvements bring to the people should be a matter of as much concern to the Government as the amount of revenue which is brought into the exchequer of the State. I have shown in my speech that short term settlements cut away all incentives to improvements, while more extended ones give some assurance and encouragement to the people and promote enterprise in the landed classes—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member has only half a minute in which to continue his speech."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"In regard to inequalities in holdings, I have already replied in the remarks which I made in answering the criticisms of the Hon'ble the official Member for the Province of the Punjab."

The Resolution was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes.—18.

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
The Hon'ble C. V. R. Achariar.
The Hon'ble R. R. Venkataranga.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.
The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi.
The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.
The Hon'ble Mr. Q. Huda.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Pandit.
The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. G. Barua.

Noes—35.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle
The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.
The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood.
The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan.
The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood.
The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch.
The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur.
The Hon'ble Major Brooke Blakeway.
The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
The Hon'ble Mr. Black.
The Hon'ble Mr. Laurie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Mr. Rice.
The Hon'ble Maung Mya.

The Resolution was accordingly rejected.

RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED PROVINCES SETTLEMENT.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I have the honour to move the Resolution which stands against my name and is as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the annual amount allowed at present by the Imperial Government to the Government of the United Provinces out of the shared heads of revenue raised by the said provinces, for provincial expenditure, be increased by a sum equivalent to one-eighth of their land revenue, either by raising the provincial share of land revenue from three-eighths to the full extent of one-half or by increasing that share only partially and making up the rest by raising their share in such other shared heads of revenue as the Government may consider proper.'

"Sir, the inadequacy of the amounts allotted to the United Provinces for local expenditure has a history of its own. As is well known the system of giving to each province separate sums for provincial expenditure was for the first time introduced by Lord Mayo by his famous Decentralization Scheme of 1870. At that time the Provinces of Agra and Oudh formed two separate administrations and in the financial adjustments of 1870 they were dealt with separately. In 1877 the Provinces of Agra and Oudh were amalgamated and were placed under one provincial ruler. Sir George Couper was the first Lieutenant-Governor, and after him came Sir Alfred Lyall

and Sir Auckland Colvin. The policy followed by the provincial rulers of the eighties and in the earlier portion of the last decade of the last century, stands at the root of the inadequacy of provincial allotments made in subsequent years by the Imperial Government. That policy was to keep the provincial expenditure as low as possible. Instead of spending the money in improving the administrative machinery, in giving the people more extended educational facilities and a better organized judicial service, and in providing measures for improving material prosperity of the people, the Government effected large savings which were used in constructing lines of railway. Between the years 1878 and 1888 the large sum of nearly one and a quarter crores of rupees was spent from provincial revenues on the development of railways within the United Provinces, and the Cawnpore-Achnera, the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur and the Bareilly-Pilibhit lines were constructed from those revenues. This was done with the hope that the receipts from those railways would go to increase the provincial income. But when completed, those lines were taken over by the Imperial Government, and the ultimate gain to the province was *nil*. The result of the economies practised by the rulers of the time was that it created the impression that the requirements of the United Provinces were not on the same scale as those of the other advanced provinces in India. The amount of the then existing expenditure was taken as the standard for future provincial settlements. The sums allotted in the subsequent settlements for local expenditure were barely sufficient for the existing expenses of the administration and for removing the immediate needs, but they left no margin for the future wants of a province, which even in those days was progressing, though not at such a rapid pace as it is doing now. The treatment accorded to the United Provinces in those days in respect of their finances was anything but liberal and just.

"The fact of the inadequacy of the sums allotted to the provincial Government for expenditure came to the notice of Sir Antony (now Lord) Macdonnell soon after the assumption by him of the administration of the United Provinces. He found that those allotments were not sufficient for carrying out the administration with due regard to efficiency, nor for meeting the existing and growing needs of the provinces which had then begun to move rapidly in every direction towards progress and advancement. He represented the matter very strongly to the Imperial Government and obtained an improvement in the terms of the provincial settlement.

"Both the official and non-official representatives of the United Provinces in this Council—and I had the honour to be among them—made repeated representations on the subject and drew the earnest attention of the Government of India, in Lord Curzon's as well as in Lord Minto's time, towards it. Sir Edward Law and Sir Edward Baker, seeing the justice of the provincial demands, raised the amount of the allotments. The people of the United Provinces are thankful to the Government of India for the favourable response they received to those appeals. They are also thankful for the recurring and non-recurring grants given from time to time, and specially for those given in March last, for the advancement of education in all its branches and for the improvement of sanitation of the larger cities.

"The last provincial settlement was arrived at in the time of Sir John Hewett, and it must be admitted that it was a great improvement upon those which had preceded it. Instead of making recurring annual grants in the shape of doles, the provincial share was raised in the divisible heads of revenue; in Land Revenue it was raised from one-fourth to three-eighths; in Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest from one-fourth to half; in Registration from one-fourth to the whole; but in Stamps it remained the same, *i.e.*, a moiety. A guarantee was also given as regards the minimum sum to be obtained from Irrigation receipts. There can be no doubt that this settlement is much more advantageous to the provinces than its predecessors.

"In order to provide for the future growth of provincial expenditure it was assumed, at the time of making this settlement, that, as time goes on, the receipts from shared heads of revenue would give a progressive increase and supply the provinces with the means to meet the growth of expenditure on their needs in education, sanitation and in improvements in the general administration.

"Regarding the prospects of progressive increase in the different heads of revenue, Mr. Gillan, then Financial Secretary of the United Provinces Government, made very pertinent observations in the Financial Statement of March, 1910. He said that:—

'Under the settlement recently effected the province was in theory given a largely increased share in expanding revenues, and it was hoped that in this way a margin would be made available to meet the growth of expenditure. It is impossible, however, under present conditions, to say that this will be the result . . . . . .

'To take for instance the case of land revenue. This accounts for a very large portion of the whole provincial income, and it has shown in recent years a very large increase; the cause of that increase, however, has been the series of settlements which has recently been brought to a close, and apart from regular revisions of settlements, the growth of land revenue is found to be a mere Rs. 13,000 a year to which may be added the increments due to regular settlements, averaging Rs. 30,000 a year, which will be gained during the next five years, making a total of Rs. 43,000, of which the provincial share is, say, Rs. 15,000.'

"I give below a statement showing the amount of shares received during the quinquennium 1908-1909 to 1912-1913, by the United Provinces Government in the

shared heads of revenue, viz., Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Forest, and also in Irrigation as well as in Registration, which has now become wholly provincial.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13
Land Revenue	3,42,10,182	3,50,03,710	3,10 61 614	3,43 82 622	3,41,43,761
Stamps	49 90,193	58,20,881	60 28,135	58,95 110	57,45,043
Excise	42,81,171	43,38,106	51,29,681	62,18 810	64,40,521
Assessed Taxes	11,09,896	11,09,129	11 61 541	12 06,981	12,09,243
Forest	10 87,708	11,69,781	11,83 278	12 06,981	12,09,243
Registration	4 66,595	4,24,209	5,90,397	5,44 8 8	6,31,809
Irrigation { Major works	94,71,901	88,54,519	83,31,178	82,60,134	78,37,265
Irrigation { Minor works	1,02,7.6	1 59,195	1,50,030	1,49,841	1,79,912

"These figures are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. A study of these figures cannot lead to any encouraging assurance that the progressive rise in future in the receipts from the several heads will be commensurate with the money required for the increasing expenditure of the Provinces.

"On the subject of the inadequacy of the provincial allotments no higher authority can be cited than that of Sir John Hewett, who administered the United Provinces for six years. In closing the debate on the Provincial Budget of 1912-13, just a few months before his retirement, he observed as follows:—

'Both within this Council and throughout the province generally there is an overwhelming body of opinion that the permanent settlement made with us is unfavourable. That opinion I entirely share.

'There are many reforms involving recurring expenditure which appear to me to be urgently required and which cannot possibly be carried out under the terms of the present financial contract.

We have hitherto failed to induce the Government of India to give what we regard as adequate consideration to the fact that our expenditure on land revenue, general administration, courts of law, education, jails, police, medical and civil works comes in no instance up to the average expenditure per head of the population in the other six large provinces in India in some instances (I may cite general administration, education and courts of law) we come last, while in no single instance do we occupy a higher place than fourth. I do not despair of the Government of India recognizing the validity of the claim that I have made to better treatment.'

"These are the words of a Governor who made an estimate of the requirements of the province after an experience of six years, and in whose time the Local Government administered its finances conscientiously and economically. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan's report on the accounts of the Government of India for 1910-11, Sir John Hewett said that it was 'very satisfactory that the Comptroller General has not found any item to criticise as objectionable in the provincial accounts.'

"No doubt our present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Sir James Meston, when Financial Secretary to the Government of India, in the course of his remarks on the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, expressed his views to the contrary. But these were his views in 1912, and we hope that as time goes on His Honour's experience of the administration of the province will bring home to him the necessity of larger sums for expenditure on the growing needs of the provinces than the present provincial settlement can give.

"The United Provinces occupy the first place as regards the numerical strength of their population, which is a little less than four and three-quarter millions, while Bengal, standing second in this respect, has a population of little over four and a half millions. The United Provinces have the largest number of towns as compared with all other provinces in India, their number being 418, while Madras, which stands second in this respect, possesses only 279 towns. Bengal occupies a much lower place in the scale, having only 119. A very considerable sum is required for the sanitation of these towns.

"Within the United Provinces there is a large number of sacred places which are resorted to by very considerable numbers of the followers of the Hindu religion from every nook and corner of India. The sanitation of these places of pilgrimage is a matter of the highest importance, not only to the United Provinces but to the whole of India. Because, unless the sanitation of these places is kept in a satisfactory condition, there is the great danger—and it actually happens very often—of epidemic diseases being carried over to the other parts of the country by the pilgrims who assemble there in enormous numbers on certain occasions. A very considerable outlay is required for improving the water supply of these places, for widening their existing roads and constructing new ones, for increasing the staff necessary to keep these places clean and for carrying out other urgent measures of sanitary reform. The expenditure to be incurred on these places will not be for local benefit only, but for the benefit of the whole of India. What amount will be required for these purposes I am not in a position to say—but we shall soon know it when the report of the Hon'ble Major Robertson's Committee is out.

"On the sanction of the Pike scheme for the revision of district establishments, an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. six lakhs a year will be required. Then there

is the necessity for raising the pay of *Patwaris* and their assistants—a class of Government officials whose work has now become heavy. Their salaries at present range from Rs. six to Rs. twelve per mensem. Their number in the United Provinces is 29,419. If an increase of Re. 1 per month be given to each of them the additional expenditure will amount in round numbers to more than three and half lakhs a year.

"To remove educational needs very considerable sums are required both on the recurring and non-recurring sides. We require roughly speaking Rs. 1,25,000 for Colleges, two lakhs for raising the pay of teachers of Secondary Schools, Rs. 80,000 for Girls' Schools, another Rs. 80,000 for European Schools and Rs. 50,000 for Technical and Special schools.

"In addition to the above there is the all-important question of raising the pay of Vernacular School teachers for which twelve lakhs at least a year are necessary to make any impression. Not only should existing teachers be given something more than a subsistence allowance, but the number of teachers should be also greatly increased.

"Then comes the item of rural sanitation. Under this head we require roughly calculated about five lakhs a year for the staff and establishment, and other necessary expenses for making a beginning in this important branch of sanitation.

"The above are some of the heads under which a larger additional recurring expenditure is required for supplying the administrative and educational needs of the province and for introducing measures of sanitary reform in rural areas.

"The United Provinces contribute the largest amount of land revenue to the Imperial Exchequer. All other provinces get, for their expenditure, a larger share out of the land revenue raised by them. Not one of those provinces, I am speaking subject to correction, gets less than half and some get more than half. Justice requires that the United Provinces should not be allowed to remain in a worse position than the other provinces and their share for local expenditure in the receipts from land revenue should be raised to a moiety. By increasing the share in land revenue from three-eighths to half, the provincial receipts will increase by about 80 lakhs a year, which sum will suffice for the present to remove their existing wants, and those coming in the near future. But in case the Government does not think it advisable to raise the share in land revenue alone, an equivalent sum may be given by increasing the share in land revenue only partially, and making up the rest by raising the shares in such other shared heads of revenue as the Government may consider proper.

"With these remarks, I beg to move the Resolution."

The Council adjourned here for lunch.

The Hon'ble RAI KRISHAN PAL SINGH:—"In 1867 Sir Richard Strachey (to whom the credit of the remedial measures undertaken is largely due) wrote:—

'The distribution of the public income degenerated into something like a scramble, in which the most violent had the advantage, with very little attention to reason; as local economy brought no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste was reduced to a minimum, and as no local growth of the income led to local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues was also brought down to the lowest level.'

"Although this state of things was remedied to some extent by the system of financial decentralization inaugurated by Lord Mayo, still the evil referred to above has not been entirely removed. In moving the resolution on provincial grants on the 7th March, 1912, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said:

'Sir, an unfortunate feature of the present policy, which needs special mention, is that a great deal of scramble goes on among the different provincial Governments as to how to secure the largest share for themselves. In fact, one almost feels that the days prior to 1870, when the decentralization of our provincial finance first began, are again returning in some respects. It is not the Province that has the greatest need that gets the most, but it is the Province that makes the most clamour, that manages somehow to be heard most, that gets most.'

"In the matter of the standards of expenditure fixed we are undoubtedly suffering now from the niggardly allotments for Provincial expenditure in the somewhat distant past. The policy then followed has prevented the standard of expenditure under various heads from ever reaching the figure demanded in the interests of the provinces.

"In the speech delivered in the Provincial Legislative Council on the 31st March, 1897, Lord MacDonnell said:

'Last autumn in anticipation of the discussion of the revision of the contract, I made it my business, with Mr. Miller's invaluable help, to examine the past financial history—and the actual financial position of these provinces. Without troubling you with the details of that examination, I may say that two conclusions emerged very clearly from it. The first was that in the period of the earlier contracts the material development of these provinces had been preferred to their administrative advancement; the second conclusion was that from the very commencement the administration of the provinces had been conducted on a most economical scale.

'With reference to the first conclusion I would observe that during the earlier contracts this Government had accumulated a balance of about a crore of rupees. That balance it could dispose of in two ways. It could have spent the money in improving the administrative machinery of the province, in giving it more extended educational facilities, a better police, a more liberally organised judicial service, and so forth. Or it could have spent the money in improving the material prosperity of the people by the construction of railways and other communication. The Government of the day

chose the latter alternative course relying doubtless on the hope that in the profits of its railways it would find an assured income for promoting the administrative improvements to which I have just referred. Accordingly the large accumulations which this Government had made were spent to the great material advantage of the country, in building railways. From these railways at the present time a substantial income is derived. But since they were built, they have passed out of our possession, the Government of India has thought fit to take them over, and the income instead of coming into the Local Exchequer, is appropriated by the predominant partner.

'Now I must not be understood by the Council as for a moment questioning the policy or the propriety of the action of the Government of India in thus taking over the investments of this Government in pursuance of an Imperial railway policy. Doubtless their action has been for the good of the country on the whole. But what I wish to point out is the restrictive and injurious effect which that action has had on the administrative development of these provinces. The Government of these provinces, while engaged in saving money wherewith to make railways, spent less on the provincial services than it would otherwise have spent. The appropriation by the Government of India of the interest on our investment disabled my predecessors from making up lee way in administrative reform and expansion; *and as each successive contract takes its character from the parsimony of the preceding one, we have come in the United Provinces to stereotype a low scale of provincial expenditure and a defective administration equipment.*'

"In introducing the Financial Statement in 1909, the Hon'ble Mr Gillan said:—

'It is not, I think, out of place to observe, it is indeed sufficiently well-known that this Province has undoubtedly suffered from the application of the principles on which previous settlements were conducted. We think it can be shown that in the early days for one reason or another the finances of these provinces were administered much more strictly and economically than was the case in most other provinces. But so long as the system of short-term settlements endured, the policy deliberately announced and consistently applied was to base each revision on the recent actuals of expenditure. To compare great things with small, the result is the same as if in fixing the contract grants of district officers the Government were to pay attention only to the actuals of recorded expenditure. In that case the Collector who spent the most would get the most, while it would be judged that a district where the expenditure was small had small requirements. Similarly this Province, because it began with little, has continued to receive little.'

"We are the premier province in the Indian Empire in respect of population, and we pay the largest amount of land revenue to the Imperial Government. In the following passages our late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, points out in eloquent language the needs of our provinces:

'I am satisfied that it is absolutely necessary, if the people of these provinces are to be treated as they deserve to be treated and as the people of other provinces are treated, for the Local Government to be given a larger share of the revenue which accrues within the United Provinces. I am convinced that this will be necessary in order to meet the clamant and unanswerable demand for expenditure on such matters as education, particularly on primary, female and industrial education, on sanitation and medical relief, on the improvement of judicial arrangements, and on the revision of the terms of service of ministerial establishments.'

"In summing up the debate on the budget for the year 1912-13, Sir John Hewett said:—

'Both within this Council and throughout the Province generally there is an overwhelming body of opinion that the permanent settlement made with us is unfavourable. That opinion I entirely share. Each financial settlement, whether temporary or permanent, is based on the standard of expenditure in force when it is brought into effect. Now, for practically the whole of my service in India, this province has been suffering because of the policy which the Local Government adopted, with the full approval of the Government of India, of investing all its available balances in productive public works. Between the years 1878 and 1889 a sum of 123 lakhs of rupees was spent from provincial revenues on the development of railways within the Province. The Cawnpore-Achnera, the Dildarnagar-Ghazipore, and the Bareilly-Pilibhit lines were constructed from provincial revenues. After these railways had been constructed the Government of India decided that the Provincial Government ought not to be permitted to own railway systems and these three railways were then taken over by the Supreme Government. It is obvious that the money invested on these lines could only have been obtained by postponing expenditure on administrative needs, and that the construction of railways meant that the standards of expenditure were kept lower than they ought to have been. The form of compensation given to the Provincial Government by the Government of India was an assignment of Rs. 2,80,000 a year. It is easy to see that this grant could not be in any sense equivalent to the loss suffered by the provincial revenues owing to the expenditure of a crore and a quarter of rupees on railways, and in time, as successive settlements came into effect, even this miserable compensation became merged in the general assignments. Can we wonder that the result has been that the standard of expenditure under different heads is far below what it ought to be, and below what it is in other parts of India? We have hitherto failed to induce the Government of India to give what we regard as adequate consideration to the fact that our expenditure on land revenue, general administration, courts of

law, education, jails, police, medical and civil works comes in no instance up to the average expenditure per head of the population in the other six large provinces in India: in some instances (I may cite general administration, education, and courts of law) we come last, while in no single instance do we occupy a higher place than fourth.'

"In the last speech made in the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 1st August 1912, Sir John Hewett expressed his dissatisfaction with the financial arrangements now in force in the following words, 'At the last meeting of the Council I mentioned that a representation had been made to the Government of India regarding the financial settlement. A reply has since come, in which the Government of India, while acknowledging the completeness with which the case was put before them, declined to re-open the question. There the matter must rest, so far as I am concerned; but my opinion that the financial arrangements now in force are not fair to the province remains unshaken. Recently I learnt that one Local Government had been able to give some 28 lakhs to its municipalities for sanitary improvements and that the normal expenditure of another Government falls short of the normal income by 34 lakhs while that income increases by 15 lakhs annually. We have also all read of the large initial balances given to the three provinces reconstituted in accordance with the announcement made at the Durbar at Delhi. It is disheartening to reflect that, after a desperate fight with the famine on large scale, which exhausted all our resources, we were three years ago given as a balance to start afresh with the minimum permissible, viz., 20 lakhs, and that an examination made in order to test the elasticity of our finances under the contract now made permanent satisfied a Financial Secretary to this Government, who now occupies a much more exalted position, that we must anticipate that our normal income would increase by 2 lakhs a year, while our normal expenditure increased by 3 lakhs. Is any argument needed to show that in such conditions the distribution of land revenue in the proportion of three-eighths to the United Provinces and five-eighths to the Government of India, while in all other provinces the Government of India and the Local Government share it equally, is not justifiable? I sincerely trust that the Province will be successful in getting this altered before long.'

"The speeches made every year by the non-official members of the United Provinces Legislative Council, as well as by those of this Council who represent the United Provinces, clearly show that in the United Provinces there is a general complaint as to the inadequacy of the provincial allotment.

"The Hon'ble Mover has made out a strong case for the prayer contained in the Resolution before the Hon'ble Council and has shown with wealth of detail that the claim of the United Provinces for generous treatment is unanswerable.

"It is with great pleasure that I beg to support the Resolution which has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur."

The HON'BLE RAJA SAIYID ABU JAFAR OF PIRPUR:—"Sir, there is no question about which the inhabitants of the United Provinces are more unanimous than on the question of the provincial settlement. Indeed it has become an axiomatic truth. I find that for many years the non-official members of the Provincial Council have been urging this in the United Provinces Council, and even the Local Government till recently was in its favour. Last year on the occasion of the Budget debate at Lucknow, the Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal very aptly said that with all the members of the Council, past, present and future, it is an article of faith and it rests on the solid rocks of justice. In October, 1913, the United Provinces Political Conference at Fyzabad unanimously passed a resolution and brought this question to the notice of the Local and the Imperial Governments. On the 1st December 1913, the Hon'ble Khawja Ghulamus Saqlain, a member of the Provincial Council, asked with reference to the Resolution No. 4 of the Provincial Conference at Fyzabad that the Government of the United Provinces might move the Imperial Government in this matter, but the reply was unfavourable.

"I submit that on every consideration, theoretical and practical, the demand for an equal and equitable distribution of the Provincial revenue is simply unanswerable. I hope and I trust the Imperial Government would be pleased to take this question seriously in hand.

"The United Provinces in every way deserve the sympathy of the Government. They are peopled by a very quiet race, which has seldom given any trouble to the Government. The density of population there is very high and the people require special sanitary and medical protection. The people, both the Hindus and the Musulmans, have a great history in the past. These provinces had further the highest Oriental civilization, both in the Hindu and the Moslem periods. Greatest rulers, reformers, poets, and authors were born and flourished there; yet the education is comparatively very backward. It is not that the people of the United Provinces love ignorance more than that of any other major province, but because the money spent on education is not sufficient. Of the school-going population of the United Provinces 15·1 per cent. only go to school, while the number in Madras is 30·8, in Bombay 31·6, in Bengal 33·1, even in Burma it is 20·9 and in the backward and sparsely populated districts of Berar and Central Provinces, it is about fifty per cent. more than in the United Provinces. What is even more remarkable, the new Frontier Province has nearly the same percentage as the United Provinces, as it has 13·1 of its school-going age population in schools.

"We will have further the new Hindu and Moslem Universities at Benares and Aligarh, which require to be liberally helped and more money would be needed. Poor villages and even many small towns have practically no medical relief. They require

to be helped to get doctors, *tabibs* or *vaids*, but the medical department cannot supply them. The sanitation of the towns and villages is also a question of money. But unfortunately the United Provinces cannot spend much upon these most necessary improvements in the country. No country with a population of forty millions can possibly develop with such small amount spent on sanitation and medical relief. The district boards have to be helped to improve the roads, the lighting, education, sanitation, and the general welfare of the schools. They have always to postpone most of their reforms for want of funds. If these Provinces were treated as liberally as the others are done the condition of things would not have been so bad. The vast amounts which the Agra and Oudh Provinces have been made to pay in excess of their due, if added together, would startle any economist.

"It is sometimes said that the evil is of long standing, hence it should not be so keenly felt. But it is in the nature of such questions that with the advance of education they are more and more keenly felt. I trust that in the benign regime of *His Excellency* at least a beginning shall be made and a scheme sanctioned by which a gradual if not an immediate advance should be made, so that in a few years the United Provinces might enjoy the benefits of its normal minimum. The difference between 37,5 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the vast revenues of the United Provinces is not a thing of small moment.

"I feel, Sir, that the question cannot be long ignored. I have laid such stress upon this important resolution of my Hon'ble friend because it is a proposal by which the inhabitants of my provinces could be helped more effectively than by any other proposals, and by means of this reform their educational, sanitary, economic and industrial, moral and material condition can be improved. Then after all it is a question of pure justice.

"With these remarks, I support the Resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mover."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, this is by no means the first time that this Resolution has been brought forward in one shape or another. It was moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1911. It was effectively answered by the distinguished official, who is now Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir James Meston. The resolution was defeated. The Hon'ble Pandit took the field once more in 1912. This time the Finance Member himself came out to meet him; and again the Hon'ble Pandit was defeated.

"A resolution which immediately preceded the present one brought into play the land-revenue settlements and agricultural conditions, and to use an agricultural analogy my non-official friends in the United Provinces, seeing that this particular plot of ground did not bear good crops, evidently thought they would leave it fallow for a time; for in 1913, wonderful to say, no resolution was moved. However, 1914 has come, and with it the evergreen has sprouted once more. I may turn now to another analogy from the cricket field. It often happens that when the fielding side think that their fortunes may be improved by so doing, they change the bowling; on this occasion my Hon'ble friend, the Pandit has retired, and has put in, if I may say so, a veteran assiduous bowler, the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram—"

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I hope he succeeds better than I."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"There is also a new and untried batsman. However, with the examples of my predecessors before me, I trust I shall on this occasion successfully defend the financial wickets. My Hon'ble friend the Mover started, on this occasion, with ancient history. He referred to remote Lieutenant-Governors who were guilty of, what appears to be a great crime in his eyes, economy; and, by so doing, injured the prospects of the province. However, events move fast in India, and that is a matter of the remote past. The Hon'ble Mover himself admitted that the settlements that have since been made have been of a progressively liberal character. I will not go again over the ground that I had to take two days ago, when I think I convinced the Council that the Government of India, in making the Provincial Settlements, have gone on with greater and greater liberality, and the United Provinces are no exception to this rule. The last settlements in particular were practically framed by Sir James Meston. Sir James has played a great part of late years in the history of the Finance Department here; and he was not only a very able, but a most loyal and conscientious officer. Is it likely that Sir James Meston, of all people, would have been guilty of injustice to the province of which he was so proud?

"In fact all this talk of injustice is due to a misapprehension. The Hon'ble Mover and his friends say that it is an injustice to the United Provinces that it should get three-eighths of the land revenue while other provinces get a half. I explained on Wednesday that the real principle that the Government of India have gone on was to start the provinces with a liberal standard of expenditure and to finance them as far as possible by allotments of growing revenue. The United Provinces got their share of Excise raised from a half to three-eighths and the major irrigation works were entirely provincialised. The province was exceedingly well treated and I shall show by concrete example later on how well treated. There was moreover a valid reason for having taken the land revenue share at three-eighths. This proportion was deliberately devised by Sir Edward Baker. I will read to the Council his reason for doing so. He wrote:

'The reason is that the United Provinces land revenue is quite exceptionally large amounting to over 60 per cent. of the whole revenue, *Imperial plus* Provincial,

and it is also exposed to climatic vicissitudes in an exceptional degree. In order therefore to protect the Local Governments from violent fluctuations in its revenues (which are destructive of the objects of a permanent settlement) we should (1) reduce the provincial share to three-eighths and (2) guarantee a relatively high minimum.'

"That was what was done. Let us see how the arrangement has answered. The United Provinces are now unfortunately in a period of scarcity What has been the result of the present arrangement? It has guaranteed to them a minimum revenue of 240 lakhs under land revenue. The result of this is that in the present year all but 5 lakhs of the loss under land revenue which inevitably follows from a famine is transferred to Imperial, whose share is reduced by some 19 lakhs. 'If the Local Government had had a half share with no guarantee, in place of three-eighths with a guarantee, instead of losing 5 lakhs they would have lost 32.' The United Provinces may well claim to be saved from their friends who advocate a change of this sort. Sir Edward Baker followed the Scriptural maxim of doing good by stealth Alas! I fear his good acts have not provoked the gratitude which they ought to have inspired. I wish also to remind the Hon'ble Mover and his friends that although the United Provinces have three-eighths only of their land revenue, with the material safeguard of the guarantee of which I have spoken, they have also got 40 lakhs of the fixed assignments. The Hon'ble Mover has entirely ignored this and says 'give us half the land revenue, that is, increase the provincial resources by 80 lakhs.' This is the sort of argument that any Province in India might make. The Hon'ble Pandit in his previous speeches used to compare the United Provinces with Madras, and he said that these were the two provinces out of which the Government of India got most in proportion to the total revenue. If I were speaking as a Madras officer instead of in my present position I should say 'very well You claim the same treatment as Madras, will you kindly give up your additional proportion of excise, will you kindly content yourself with half your major irrigation works receipts as Madras does?' My Hon'ble friends cannot have it every way. They cannot take the plume out of any particular settlement and leave the drawbacks alone. What would happen if that went on? It would be a case of the most favoured province treatment all round Every province would require to be levelled up to the standard in the share of a divided head which had been given to provinces most favoured in this respect. The result would be not a mere question of 80 lakhs as now, but of crores. The Hon'ble Pandit, I think, in Wednesday's debate, spoke of crores being poured into the provincial exchequers. I do not know whether people suppose that I am a conjurer, able to produce money from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hailey's hat, or in some other mysterious method. If crores are given to the Provinces they must be found somewhere—"

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"I should like to correct the Hon'ble the Finance Member. I said that if my proposal had been accepted the Government of India would have had to disgorge crores upon crores. That referred to the past, not to the future."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Even in the past the process would have been embarrassing, but I accept the Hon'ble Member's correction; and I say that if this principle were applied all round, and it must be applied all round if it is to be applied with justice, it means additional allotments of crores to the provinces hereafter. This can only come in two ways, in real fact, only in one way. I think Hon'ble members are aware that the Government of India are not in a position in which they can hand over crores to the provinces. Even if they were in such a position this would mean suspending beneficient reforms and starving the development of important heads which the Government of India have to reserve as Imperial—so what the policy would practically mean is an increase of taxation. Would the members of this Council welcome an increase in taxation? I do not think so.

"Now, stress has been laid on speeches by Sir John Hewett. I may observe here that Sir John Hewett, in 1907, writing to the Finance Department, described the then settlement with the United Provinces as a liberal settlement. As for Sir John Hewett's valedictory speech, with all deference to a great provincial administrator, I confess that I am not particularly moved by it. It was an *ex parte* utterance with no representative of the Government of India there to gainsay him; and any departing Governor or Lieutenant-Governor could, if he chose, before relinquishing his *gadi* say that his province required so much more money, and that it was very hard lines indeed if it did ~~not~~ get it. I say that not only have we been most liberal in the present settlement with the United Provinces; but that we have gone further of late years and have made provision at the expense of Imperial revenues for remission of the *patwari* and famine cesses, a measure which was of special benefit to the people of those provinces. Again the District Boards there have for the first time been put on a sound financial footing. The Local Government used to take a good deal of money to which the Board were really entitled. 'The Government of India stepped in and said 'Give the Local Boards the full land cess and we will compensate you.' The Government of India have indeed been regarded as so generous to the Government of the United Provinces that we have had a remonstrance from another Local Government, who said that we were giving the United Provinces too much and their province too little. Then comes an appeal *in forma pauperis*. 'The province is wretchedly poor, there are many claims which it has to discharge; the Government of India must be kind and give it some money.'

"Well, Sir, in the speeches that have been made on this subject, there is one word which I have entirely missed—the word economy. People are ready enough to denounce the Government of India—and not merely the Government of India, but all Governments in India—for extravagance when it suits their purpose, but when it comes to a case like this, there is to be no question of a Provincial Government economising, of its trying to cut its coat according to its cloth—'Oh no; more money for this, more money for that, more money for the others—but not to be found by us, to be found (apparently) by somebody else.' And in this connection I think my friend the Hon'ble Mover was a bit inconsistent, because in the resolution preceding this he supported a proposal which would have materially diminished the future receipts from land revenue. Is it logical to say that a province does not get enough land revenue and then to take that course? Surely he ought to begin by husbanding what he has.

"Well, now, I promised a little demonstration of what the actual condition in the United Provinces is. I have already mentioned how the provincial land revenue has been saved owing to the duration of the guarantee. As regards other ordinary heads, famine conditions have not, in the current year, prevented a very fair growth of revenue, they have actually led to a considerable increase of income under irrigation. In the next year some setback must be expected. To a province with a large balance in a secure position as regards its guaranteed land revenue, this setback is not crippling in its effects. In the current year there has been no demand for curtailment of expenditure, and a very large outlay will be incurred—from special grants formerly given by the Government of India in particular. Also the Imperial Government makes itself responsible for practically the whole of the actual famine expenditure; that is this year. In the coming year the Local Government will have to take its share of famine relief expenditure, both direct and indirect, but its resources are nevertheless sufficient to provide again for certain important administrative schemes, for example the provincialisation of village police in Oudh, what is known as the Pike Committee's scheme for the revision of ministerial establishments and so on—matters which we used to be told in former years the province could not possibly finance on its present resources, and which it is now doing in a time of famine.

"As to expenditure next year, I should also like to read a particular paragraph from the Lieutenant-Governor's budget letter. He says:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly trusts that no material reduction in the figure of budget expenditure (that is, the figure he proposed), will be enforced. It is true that the provincial balance is considerably reduced; but the balance has been built up in the past as a result of careful administration in order to meet the very purpose for which it is now being utilised, one of the too frequently recurring scarcities to which those provinces are unhappily liable.'

"Here is the Government of this so-called poor province specially asking us not to restrict expenditure. Its closing balance at the end of next year is expected to amount to the very large sum of 112 lakhs, of which some 85 lakhs are independent of the Government of India's special grants. The minimum provincial balance prescribed is 20 lakhs, so that, outside the special grants, they will still have about four times as much. No one would seek to deny, Sir, the hardship and loss which famine must entail under the best and most liberal arrangements, but those who are familiar with the state of provincial finance not so many years ago in times of famine, will realise the extraordinary degree in which it is mitigated under our present policy. Then a reference was made to certain remarks by Mr. Gillan as Financial Secretary in the United Provinces. One remark was really rather interesting, because I gather that Mr. Gillan complained that too large a share of the United Provinces resources was obtained from land revenue, which he argued to be relatively stationary; and it is this relatively stationary head which my hon'ble friend wants to get a greater share of. Then again Mr. Gillan estimated most cautiously that the growing revenues assigned to the province would develop very slowly. As a matter of fact they have developed twice as fast as the Government of India anticipated when framing the last settlement. Against an anticipated development at the time of the settlement of 18 lakhs over a particular period, the actual development has been 36 lakhs.

"Now, Sir, to sum up. I have tried to show that there is no injustice involved to the United Provinces. This idea of injustice, because they do not get a particular share of a particular head of land revenue, is a mere catchword. In essentials they are treated at least as well as anybody else. The actual policy proposed must involve one of two things proposed by the Hon'ble Mover; either, as I have said, it must logically be applied all round, with the results that I have indicated, or the Hon'ble Mover will say 'I demand preferential treatment for the United Provinces and I don't care a blow what happens to anybody else.' Well, let us take it on that ground. He asks the Government of India to give the United Provinces 80 lakhs more a year. My predecessor said on the last occasion—and I endorse it—that the Government of India are unable to make such a grant from Imperial revenues without bringing to a standstill those beneficent activities with which you, Sir (to the Vice President) have been so prominently associated, and without bringing to a standstill also its work and duties in other respects. There are only two remaining possible courses in order to carry out my Hon'ble friend's wish. The first is taxation. I, for one, am not going to propose in this Council a special tax for the development of the United Provinces. The second is to tear up the present provincial settlements all round and to take the 80 lakhs a year from other provinces.

As to that, I wonder how many of the other non-official members of this Council, coming from these other provinces, will support a proposal to make the rest of India tributary to the United Provinces.

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I have had to resist this motion, because I think it is based on misconception, while in so far as it would have any real effect, it would be, as I have said, by giving unjust and preferential treatment to one province of India over the rest. I have travelled a good deal in the United Provinces: some of my best friends have come from there. I recognise that they are in many respects the premier province of India. Through their officers they have been most closely connected with the Finance Department. Taking recent years, I need only again mention Sir James Meston and Mr Gillan, and now, my most able Secretary Mr Brunyate. All come from the United Provinces. I of all men would be the last to speak disparagingly of this great province; all I do say is that its non-official representatives must not ask that they shall receive treatment which would be unjust to the rest of India."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Member has kept his wickets with as much obduracy as he could and he can well congratulate himself upon doing so. Now, Sir, this resolution is brought forward not with a desire to take up the time of this Council over a mere theoretical discussion of what would be right for the United Provinces in comparison with the other provinces. The resolution is based upon a living sense of injustice which is keenly felt in regard to the present arrangements, not merely by non-official members of the United Provinces in this Council, but by a number of officials of the Government connected with the administration of the United Provinces. My friend has tried to dispose somewhat lightly of the last protest addressed by Sir John Hewett on the eve of his administration. I was sorry to find my friend similarly lightly treat the remarks of Sir Charles Trevelyan on another occasion regarding Provincial and Imperial arrangements. My friend is welcome to do so, but, Sir, the objection taken by him was that Sir John Hewett addressed those remarks *ex parte* (I do not know what *ex parte* means there because he was addressing the whole Council and through the Council the Government and the country). Then my friend's objection was that they were remarks addressed at the time of a valedictory address. Now, Sir, I will not take up the time of the Council, but I invite my friend to read the protests which run through the Financial Statements and budget debates year after year for the last three or four years, before Sir John Hewett laid down the reins of his office, and I submit Sir John Hewett acted only as many officials act. At the time he went to the Government of the United Provinces, he expected that the claims of the United Provinces would be considered fairly and reasonably by the Government of India. I made a suggestion, I think it was in the year 1909, that the Local Government, the Government of Sir John Hewett, should address a representation to this Government in order to get this inequality remedied. Sir John Hewett was almost angry at the suggestion that I made that he should then address the Government of India. He thought that, by not making a representation, he had proved to the Government of India that he had very great confidence in them and that he would thereby secure fair treatment, but he was disillusioned. The settlement that was made was examined by him and by his Secretaries and by the Council and it was found to be more illusory than real.

"My friend the mover of the resolution has already acknowledged, and I repeat the acknowledgment that the Government of India have in past years made many assignments to the Government of the United Provinces which have improved the financial position of the Province. But, Sir, my friend should remember what he said the other day, that when the Provincial Settlements were started, the great desire, the one predominant desire of the Government of India, was to gain as much of the finances of the country to themselves as they could, and to give as little to the provinces as they could. I will not repeat what I said two years ago in this Council on this question but I will just draw attention to what is stated in the resolution of the Government issued in May 1912 on this subject. In that resolution the Government have clearly recognised that 'the second important principle of the system was that the distribution of revenues between the Provincial and Central Governments was made, except on occasions of great emergency, with practical reference, not to the needs of the Central Government, but to the outlay which each province might be called upon to incur upon the services which it administered.'

"Further on in the same resolution the Government of India recognised the inequality of the present arrangements in the following words. 'It is perfectly clear that, at the time of concluding the last contracts, some of the Provinces were more backward than others. It is known that some of the previous settlements had been framed on generous and others upon less liberal lines, and that the standards of expenditure were in consequence unequal, and that certain provinces have thus been placed at a definite disadvantage for all time.' In this way the older Provinces and those most insistent in their demands now find themselves in comfortable circumstances, while the more backward and less demonstrative administrations have to face permanent financial stringency.

"In the reply which Sir James Meston gave to my resolution in 1911 he also pointed out that we had suffered in the past for our virtue. Well, I submit, Sir, that we should not be made to suffer for our virtue. In opposing my resolution Sir James Meston said among other things:—'If in old days they (the United Provinces) suffered for their

virtue, in later days they have certainly been making up lost ground.' But they have not made up the full ground. What I submit is this, in the beginning of these settlements it is admitted on all hands that there was no principle underlying these settlements; later on the Government of India have laid down certain principles. One of those is that a uniform share of revenue, so far as possible the same share of the chief sources of revenue, shall be given to each Province to insure a reasonable equality of treatment. Now we say the same share should be given to us of the land revenue which is given to other provinces. At one time the share of the land revenue was only one-fourth. The Government have now raised it to one-half in the case of every other province, except my own. In the case of Burma it has been raised to five-eighths. What I contend is that our share should be raised. The Hon'ble Finance Member says Sir Edward Baker pointed out the reason why three-eighths was given to us, and the reason was that we contributed a very much larger sum than other provinces.—"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"The reason was that you had a very large share of land revenue and that it was particularly liable to visitation and therefore three-eighths with a guarantee was better than a half without it. That was the reason."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I am not sure, Sir, that the minimum guarantee was started in the time of Sir Edward Baker. I thought it came later on. One of the reasons why only three-eighths was given to the United Provinces was that we had a very large share of the land revenue. Now, Sir, I submit that the fact that we have to contribute a larger share of land revenue ought not to be made a direct or indirect ground for refusing to us half the share of revenue granted to other provinces. But my friend says 'you have no reason to complain, the real thing you have to see is that you get compensation under other heads; you get more under Excise than some other provinces do, and you get more under Irrigation.' And my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has invited us to accept an arrangement practically by which we shall give up what we get under these heads and get our half share of the land revenue.

"Now, Sir, in the resolution to which I have referred, the Government of India recognised the extreme difficulty of answering these criticisms, and my friend has said that the answer is to be found in the fact that we get something more under other heads. I am quite willing, Sir, that we should, in the first instance, be put on a level with other provinces so far as the land revenue is concerned, and that other adjustments which may be necessary should be made. That we have contributed in the past very much larger sums than other provinces. We certainly are entitled to more consideration than we have received.

"My friend has repeatedly reminded the Council of what the Government of India have given to the United Provinces in the last few years, but he has forgotten or he did not care to mention what the United Provinces have been contributing to the Government of India for these many decades. A glance at the tables of land revenue will show that the United Provinces have contributed more than any other province singly under the head of land revenue. I therefore submit that, so far as the justice of the claim is concerned, it is not met by pointing out that under certain other heads we are receiving more. If we are receiving more than we deserve under certain heads the matter may be considered. The reason why we ask for this increase in the land revenue is because our land revenue is the largest item in the receipts and because if we get one-eighth of that share it comes to 80 lakhs yearly. My friend says that will upset the finances of the Imperial Government. I do not think, Sir, it would. When the Government of India raised the standard from one-fourth to one-half in the case of other provinces, their finances were not upset. When the Government of India gave five-eighths to Burma the finances of the Government of India were not upset. As it was done in the past so it would be done in the future. If we have to make practical suggestions as to how it could be done, I am quite willing that we who submit the resolution should sit down with the Hon'ble Member and discuss it at any time, but here all that we ask for is that the principle should be recognised, and if it is not possible to accede to our demands, our utmost demand at once and this year, it should be recognised that it is to be met and it may be met either this year or next year, or at the earliest favourable opportunity;

"Our object is not to embarrass the finances of the Government. Our object is not to take away from other provinces what is their due. Our whole object is to receive the same share in the shape of land revenue which is allowed to every other province in the Empire. My Hon'ble friend towards the conclusion of his speech stated that we made an appeal in *formâ pauperis*. I submit, Sir, that it is adding an insult to the injury that we have received to suggest that we make an appeal in *formâ pauperis*. We are asking the Finance Department simply to act justly towards the United Provinces. If our contributions did not justify this demand I would not be here to press it. But we say we have been contributing such large sums and the Finance Department has been withholding what is our due. We do not ask the Finance Department to take away anything from any other province; we do not ask for it as a matter of charity or as a matter of grace; we ask only that the principles which the Government of India laid down of equality of treatment for the provinces should be applied to the United Provinces. We are willing that there should be adjustment, but my friend has not suggested any single reason why the demand of the United Provinces for this larger share should not be accepted, except that the Government of India have not at this moment money enough in their hands and that we are

receiving something more under certain other heads. I submit, Sir, the claims of the United Provinces in the many matters which have been pointed out by my friends are insistent. If the demands of education require that the Government of India should have large funds, well those funds should be made available after what is properly due to every province has been secured to that province. I expect there will be large enough funds in the hands of the Government of India to meet those demands. If we get our share of the land-revenue, then our share can be considered in making any grants which he may make to other provinces and to us. Those are things which can be adjusted. But the broad fact remains that we are not getting what every other province is getting. There is only one other point and that relates to the irrigation rates and the excise rules. From figures for which I was indebted to my Hon'ble friend's department, I showed two years ago that we were getting only about 52½ per cent. of the provincial revenues for provincial expenditure, while other provinces were getting something like 71 and 69 per cent. of theirs—"

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MEYER:—"What about Madras?"

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"My Hon'ble friend refers to Madras. The Hon'ble Sir James Meston, while he tried to defeat my Resolution and did defeat it, was conscious all along that there were certain provinces who were badly treated, and he said Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces were so treated. On page 328 of the Proceedings of this Council for the year 1911 this is what Sir James Meston said:—

'The United Provinces have got this, and what they now have to do is so to regulate the development of their expenditure that it does not exceed the pace of the growth in their revenue. Their progress, I must admit, will not be so rapid as some of us would like to see. But certain provinces have, and must always have, relatively smaller spending powers than certain others. I must admit that Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces are unquestionably the three which have in the past been forced to exercise the greatest economies. Inequality there has been and inequality I am afraid there must always be to some extent; but it is not nearly so bad as the Hon'ble Pandit would have us believe.'

"There is a clear admission that inequality there has been in the past and that Madras the Punjab and the United Provinces have suffered. I only ask that so far as my province is concerned, the inequality should be remedied. With these few words I strongly commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council. I hope, Sir, that if my Hon'ble friend is not willing at the present moment to concede this demand, the demand will be conceded in a few years."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I did not want to trouble the Council again, but the Hon'ble Pandit's speech requires some reply. I find that in the former debates in which I referred Sir James Meston described the Hon'ble Pandit's speech as a 'dying swan song.' I really do not know why he called it that; nor has the metaphor proved very apt. If I had to use one, I should compare the Hon'ble Pandit to that immortal bird, the phœnix, for here he is more alive and singing more lustily than ever.

"In the first place I must take exception to the way in which the Hon'ble Pandit read from a Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department on the subject of Provincial Settlements—as regards alleged irregularities the passage he read summarised the objections which the Government of India said were urged by 'certain critics,' but if I had not risen to make this correction, it might have been assumed by the Council that they were the objections of the Government of India themselves. I will read what the Government of India said as their reply—".

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"May I explain? In the remarks I made about the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, I intended them to apply to them both, because Sir James Meston pointed out that these were conclusions which the Government of India did not admit, though they stated the case for the opposite side very fully."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"The Hon'ble Pandit did not make it clear that the passage he read was not the case admitted by the Government of India, but the case of 'certain critics.' Now I will read what the Government of India went on to say—that is what *was* the case of the Government of India:—

'The Government of India were prepared to admit the extreme difficulty of giving a conclusive reply to these arguments. It is impossible to devise a satisfactory test of equality of treatment which could be applied with safety to the results of the various settlements. They were not, however, ready to concede the justice of the criticisms. The supposed inequality of treatment, if it exist at all, is historical and inevitable rather than the outcome of administrative partiality; while its very existence is extremely doubtful. Each province has had periodical re-settlement since 1882. During the intervening years, there has been a steady advance in the equipment of every Local Government. The pressure has been constant, both from within and from above, in the direction of greater efficiency and increased administrative comfort; while the supervision and control of the Central Government have had the same tendency. All these influences have re-acted on each successive revision of the permanent settlements, and have inevitably worked towards an equalization of the scale of expenditure in the different provinces. At every periodical review the poorer Local Governments have pressed their grievances; and the haggling of a quarter of a century has established a rough equality which could not now be replaced by theoretical

calculations. One province may be behind another in its jails, or a third in its roads, and its subordinate officials may be worse paid than a fourth; but it probably spends more than its neighbours on police or on education. Taking the administrative equipment as a whole, the Government of India found it impossible to believe that inequality in the settlements had gone far enough to starve one province of its necessities in order to load another with luxuries, and they considered it entirely unnecessary in seeking a basis for permanency, to make any radical alterations in the existing settlements which have been evolved by the slow process of years."

"On that, Sir, I take my stand. The settlements did grow up in a haphazard fashion. But as was very clearly shown in this Resolution, which was brought out in the time of my predecessor and signed by Mr. Gillan, the provinces had gradually attained to what was a rough equality, and it was under these conditions that the last provincial settlements were framed.

"Perhaps my Hon'ble friend thinks I am a person of leisure. I can assure him I am not. I find the day hardly long enough to get through the day's work, and I am certainly not going to embark, having only lately assumed office, on the task of pulling up the provincial settlements effected in 1911 by the roots in order to see if there are still some theoritical inequalities which may have to be redressed.

"Then, my Hon'ble friend talks persistently of injustice and says his province demands 'just treatment,' some inalienable right apparently to get a specific share of the land revenue receipts. In past times one heard a good deal of the divine right of kings, or of the divine right of bishops; then of the divine right of Parliaments, and now, I think, we have got to the divine right of labour. But here is a quite new cry, the divine right of Provincial Governments"—

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Of the people."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Very well, I will take my Hon'ble friend on that point. I accept entirely the proposition that the revenues of India are raised from the people of India to be expended for the benefit of the people of India. But I entirely repudiate the idea that the Provincial Governments are in some way nearer to God, and more closely represent the people as a whole, than the Government of India.

"We have a distribution of functions which has gradually grown up; but the functions of the Government of India touch the people closely enough. The Government of India are responsible for the defence of the people; the Government of India are responsible for irrigation and railway works; the Government of India are responsible for posts and telegraphs; the Government of India are working just as much in the interest of the people as the Provincial Governments are"—

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"The people pay."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, order!"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"The people pay, but why anybody should say that Provincial Governments have for some reason or other a prior claim to the money, I do not know. The Government of India try and make the relative shares as even as they can, but they cannot admit the divine right of Provincial Governments.

"Then my Hon'ble friend comes down to something very materially different from what was said by the Hon'ble Mover. The latter says 'give us 80 lakhs straight away, i.e., increase the land revenue share to one-half, and hang the rest!' I may remark, with reference to something that fell from the Hon'ble Pandit, that no province has ever got 80 lakhs straight off as a pure increase in any one settlement. 'But,' says the Hon'ble Pandit, 'if you won't give me 80 lakhs, I am willing to do a deal with you. Give me 80 lakhs in the shape of land revenue, and see if you cannot take away some thing in another direction.' That is in its way a more modest proposal than the Hon'ble Mover's; but nevertheless I cannot accept it, because it involves tampering with the provincial settlements which I have only lately come into existence. One thing I will say. As I said before, I do not wish to be regarded as in any way harsh to the United Provinces. If I at all seem to be so, it is merely to defend the interests of the other provinces. The United Provinces have already got some 40 lakhs of fixed assignments, and as time goes on, that may increase. As I said two days ago, when the fixed assignments get large enough, I shall be perfectly ready to take up the question of converting those fixed assignments into a share of growing revenue; and if my Hon'ble friend and his Local Government can convince me that the land revenue is the best head to take, why, the land revenue will be taken."

The Hon'ble Rai Sar RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I have been anticipated by my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in many of the replies I intended to make to certain remarks made by my friend the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. There are still, however, some points on which I wish to say a few words.

"One of the points urged by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister was that in the year 1911-12 an identical Resolution was brought forward before this Council and defeated. I humbly submit that past defeats should not be set against us when we are in a position to bring before this Hon'ble Council fresh facts and figures which establish the necessities of raising the share in revenue for our provincial expenditure. Then, it was said that the reason why three-eighths of the land revenue was assigned to the United Provinces was because they raise a very large amount of revenue, and therefore three-eighths was considered to be sufficient. To this reasoning, Sir, I demur. That is the greater reason why

our provinces ought to get half and should be placed on the same footing as other provinces. All other provinces get at least half and some of them more than half. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has put before the Council certain figures relating to this year. Of course this is a bad year, so far as my provinces are concerned. The object of this Resolution is not that an amendment in the existing settlement should be made this year: it may be made in the year which will come after this or even in the year coming after the next. There are the necessities and wants staring us in the face and they must be removed. They cannot be removed without the helping hand of the Imperial Government being extended to us. I placed before this Council some of the pressing wants of my provinces. There is no denying the fact that those wants do exist and that we require additional expenditure to remove them. If the wants do exist and their existence cannot be denied, they must be removed for the welfare of the people and means must be found by the Imperial Government; for in the matter of finance the hands of the Local Government are so much tied that they cannot take the initiative in anything without the sanction of the Central Government.

"As regards the speeches made by Sir John Hewett in the closing months of his Lieutenant-Governorship, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit has said all that can be said on them.

"Then, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has remarked that our appeal for the increase of allotments is in *forma pauperis*. The Legislature has made provisions for hearing appeals in *forma pauperis*, and those appeals are heard by the Courts when there is justice on the side of the man who comes in *forma pauperis*. If that procedure is to be adopted it should be adapted in the case of the United Provinces, because justice is on their side and therefore they earnestly appeal that their case should be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

"It is said that I supported the Resolution which was moved by my friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh on the subject of extension of the term of settlement, and that in supporting that Resolution I was guilty of maintaining, in a way, the position that the revenue should be diminished. I submit that I did not do it with that motive. The extension of the term of settlement would keep the revenue as it is now, and it is out of the existing amount that my provinces claim half. If the revenue is revised after the expiration of some period, then the extension of the share also will be made at that time.

"Then, Sir, a reference was made to Mr. Gillan's remarks made at the time of announcing the financial statement of the United Provinces in the year 1910.

"The passage which I quoted and which is to be found at page 91 of the Local Council Proceedings, shows that what Mr. Gillan meant as regards the expanding revenues of the United Provinces was that they had expanded in the past, because the revision of assessments had come into force, and that land revenues formed the bulk of the income from which the United Provinces get the major portion of their expenditure. He did not refer to the justness of the settlement then made under which the provincial share was raised from one-fourth to three-eighths.

"My Hon'ble friend has referred to the letter of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing the Budget submitted by him and said that it shows a balance of 112 lakhs, although the minimum provincial balance prescribed by the orders of the Financial Department is 29 lakhs only. I have no knowledge of that letter, which forms part of official correspondence between the Financial Department of the Government of India and the United Provinces. I think that perhaps many of those sums which were given by the Government of India for special purposes have not yet been spent, and that is the reason why such a large balance is shown. Take, for instance, the case of primary education. Our Government has not yet finally decided how the money given for it is to be spent. A committee has been sitting to suggest the means and objects on which that money should be spent, and the matter will be decided very shortly. I think that similar remarks can be made with regard to other objects for which these assignments were given"—

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I said that the balance would be 85 lakhs independent of these special assignments from the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Rai SHE RAM BAHADUR:—"My prayer is that I have shown the necessity why the Government of India should come to help my province; the amount which is placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government is not sufficient to meet the coming necessities which cannot be overlooked. They must be supplied either to-day, to-morrow, or the day after. The raising of the provincial share of revenue for expenditure on them is the only means by which they can be supplied."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 2nd March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI,
The 10th March 1914.

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 5.]

A.—Statement showing the value (in rupees) of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and hides and skins, raw, exported to the United Kingdom from the Presidency of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Sind during the years 1910–11 to 1912–13.

Provinces.	Hides and skins, tanned or dressed.			Hides and skins, raw.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	3,79,01,099	3,20,60,145	3,16,79,297	3,40,982	2,36,409	4,59,710
Bombay	95,19,213	83,79,727	79,61,533	3,59,743	3,30,909	12,30,195
Bengal	19,304	9,000	17,771	24,67,673	25,46,818	20,97,759
Sind	3,28,926	6,45,445	4,04,340	6,90,710	7,43,397	10,76,499

B.—Value in (rupees) of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and hides and skins, raw, exported from India to Germany during the years 1911–12, 1912–13, and 9 months April to December 1913.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	9 months April to December 1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	5,66,790	5,26,545	3,67,911
Hides and skins, raw	2,29,60,415	1,79,59,010	1,97,36,809

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 6.]

Statement showing the average per annum of the quantity and value of cotton piece goods imported into India and manufactured in India by power looms during the period specified in the first column.

Decade.	Cotton piece-goods imported into India.		Cotton piece goods manufactured by power looms in India.	
	Quantity in millions of yards.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	Quantity in millions of lb.	Value.
		Rs.		
1861-62 to 1867-71	Not available	1,735	..	
1871-72 to 1880-81	1,237*	1,619	..	
1881-82 to 1890-91	1,859	3,321	..	
1891-92 to 1900-01	1,969	2,909	..	
1901-01 to 1910-11	2,282	3,373	170	

* Certain classes of piece-goods were recorded exclusively in pairs, pieces and dozens between 1871-72 and 1874-75. These denominations have been converted into yards on a conventional basis. Consequently the yardage of figures during the decade 1871-72 to 1880-81 are only approximate.

NOTE 1.—The average per annum of the quantity of cotton piece-goods imported into India during the period 1867–68 to 1870-71 is 1,026 million yards approximately. Figures of quantity prior to 1867-68 are not available.

2.—The average per annum of the quantity of cotton piece-goods manufactured by power looms in India during the period 1896-97 to 1900-01 is 94 million lb. Figures of production for the preceding years are not available.

3.—The value of cotton goods manufactured in India by power loom is not available.

APPENDIX C.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 7.]

Statement showing the quantity of raw and manufactured jute, raw and tanned hides, raw goat and tanned goat and sheep skins, exported from India by sea in the ten years ending 1912.

Year.	The total quantity of raw jute exported from India.	The total quantity of manufactured jute exported from India.			The total quantity of raw hides exported from India	The total quantity of tanned hides exported from India.	The total† quantity of raw goat skins exported from India.	The total quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins exported from India.
		Gunny bags.	Gunny cloth.	Other kinds.				
	Cwt.	No.	Yds.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1903	13,648,688	220,514,672	580,163,304	18,293	668,344	83,740	*	161,002
1904	14,388,985	200,999,649	570,976,291	19,568	630,165	120,168	*	148,128
1905	12,969,853	221,579,231	620,117,783	28,654	548,334	172,811	*	137,603
1906	15,809,347	248,898,532	699,469,812	49,169	732,886	239,753	438,614	158,503
1907	15,099,578	281,623,761	799,185,118	38,451	809,635	148,518	881,430	152,576
1908	17,181,560	305,029,502	768,435,903	58,124	714,687	156,264	369,100	138,887
1909	15,397,352	353,447,442	908,774,488	49,549	783,687	150,709	696,880	130,104
1910	12,079,129	378,926,106	971,191,185	94,120	841,515	152,180	497,789	132,756
1911	14,655,081	299,118,479	862,538,336	61,277	893,114	187,403	631,125	142,438
1912	17,181,723	302,837,501	863,183,927	77,069	1,183,673	228,240	317,518	193,321

* Figures not available. † There is no separate record for sheep skins.

APPENDIX D. *

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 14.]

I.—Statement showing action taken against Presses under the Press Act of 1910.

Province.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		Remarks.
	Number of proceedings taken under the Press Act against presses owned by		Number of proceedings taken under the Press Act against presses owned by		Number of proceedings taken under the Press Act against presses owned by		Number of proceedings taken under the Press Act against presses owned by		
	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	
Madras	..	12	..	10	..	4	.	10	
Bombay	..	20	..	5	..	11	..	13	
Bengal	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	14	
United Provinces ..	..	8	..	2	..	4	1	11	
Punjab	..	4	..	14	..	10	..	* 61	* Excludes 18 presses in the case of which security was waived.
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Burma	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	
Central Provinces ..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	* 1	
North-West Frontier Province.	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Coorg	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	3	..	7	. †	3	..	6	† Excludes 2 presses exempted from furnishing security.
Total ..	..	55	..	51	..	36	1	60	

II.—Statement showing the action taken against editors or printers of newspapers under Chapter VI or Section 153-A, Indian Penal Code.

Province.	Number of Indian-owned newspapers.				Remarks.
	Presented for sedition.		Convicted of sedition.		
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	
	1910.				
Madras	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	..	..	..	
Bengal	1	1	..	1	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces	..	1	..	1	
Punjab	..	..	..	..	
Burma	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	2	..	2	
	1911.				
	Nil.				
	1912.				
	Nil.				
	1913				
	Nil.				

III.—Statement showing the action taken against newspapers under the Press Act of 1910.

Province.	Number of Indian-owned newspapers in respect of which.								Remarks.
	The maximum security has been deposited.		The security originally deposited has been enhanced.		The security originally deposited has been forfeited.		The press at which published has been confiscated.		
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	
	1910.								
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punjab	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1911.								
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	

III.—Statement showing the action taken against newspapers under the Press Act of 1910—cont.

Province.	Number of Indian-owned newspapers in respect of which								Remarks.
	The maximum security has been deposited		The security originally deposited has been enhanced.		The security originally deposited has been forfeited.		The press at which published has been confiscated		
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	
1912.									
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1913.									
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	*1	..	..	..	2	..	..	

* The security was deposited under section 2 (2).

IV.—Statement showing the number of newspapers and periodicals owned or edited by Indians published on the 31st December 1909 and on the 31st December 1922.

Province.	31st December.				Remarks.
	1909.		1922.		
	Published in		Published in		
	English	Vernacular	English.	Vernacular.	
Madras	53	* 242	48	* 301	* Including Anglo-Tamil and Tamil-French.
Bombay	36	310	28	348	
Bengal	64	195	56	106	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2	58	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	3	43	
Assam	..	..	2	† 18	† Including two partly in English.
United Provinces	11	143	18	218	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	24	172	30	174	
Burma	9	14	9	24	
Central Provinces and Berar	..	22	1	19	
Ajmer	..	..	1	..	
Total	200	1,166	193	1,121	

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 2nd March 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.M.I., C.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

DEATH OF LORD MINTO.

His Excellency the VICEROY:—"The sad news reached India last night that the Earl of Minto had passed away and I am sure that I shall be voicing the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all of us when I pay a brief tribute of sorrow to the memory of your late Viceroy and of sympathy with the gracious lady who has been left behind to mourn his loss. And, indeed, no more fitting place could be found for this sorrowful purpose than this Council Chamber, for Lord Minto's name will go down to history indissolubly connected with the expansion of the Legislative Councils that marked such a definite step in the political progress of India. It has long been agreed that it was a wise step, but I think it also must be conceded that it was a brave step for it required wisdom and courage of no mean order to recommend the grant of the extension of political privileges at a moment of unrest and when political outrages of a murderous character had recently begun to blacken the pages of Indian history. Lord Minto, gallant English gentleman that he was, held on his course with a cool head and fearless heart and I think we have much to thank him for in the free spirit and friendly atmosphere of this Council Chamber. So I would ask your permission to send in your name a message of deep and heartfelt sympathy with Lady Minto in the grievous loss which has befallen her."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"My Lord, I beg, on behalf of the non-official members of this Council, to associate myself with all that has fallen from Your Excellency about this sad event. Believe us, My Lord, we have all received the news of Lord Minto's death with profound sorrow, and the sorrow we feel is bound to be shared by the whole Indian community. His great personal kindness and human sympathy endeared him so much to all of us.

"My Lord, Lord Minto's tenure of office forms a brilliant chapter of Indian history. A military officer of high repute, his achievements were, however, the greatest in the field of peaceful and progressive administration. Lord Minto is dead, but his name will for ever be associated, as has well been said by Your Excellency, with those sound reforms which have laid firmly and truly the foundations of a more liberal constitution in India. With a vision clear and unclouded by passion, a fine imagination and a statesmanlike perception of the inner situation, he forged a policy for himself which was justified by the results. His conciliatory but firm policy produced incalculable good, both to Government and the community, and British rule stands to-day broad-based upon the willing allegiance of an appreciative people. My Lord, such a ruler can never die. He will continue to live for all time to come in the memories of a loving nation. God grant Lord Minto's soul may rest in peace.

"We beg also sincerely to associate ourselves with Your Excellency in the message of condolence you are sending on behalf of the country to Lady Minto in this hour of grief and distress."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

1. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles entitled 'Some Revelations of the Postal Department' and which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper dated the 22nd, 26th, 29th and 30th January 1914; if so, do the Government propose making any inquiry into the allegations made in those articles?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the articles referred to.

"The articles are full of inaccuracies and misstatements with which it is unnecessary to deal in detail. I may explain that the comparatively small number of well-paid appointments of Postmasters held by Indians is mainly due to the fact that very few of the Indian clerks who entered the Post Office as probationers have proved qualified for these higher appointments. In recent years, however, arrangements have been made for the recruitment to the Post Office of Indian graduates in order to improve the class of officers available for these appointments, and it is hoped that as these graduates rise in the service a larger number of Postmasterships will be held by Indians.

"As regards the comments in the articles on the subject of the recruitment of outsiders direct to higher appointments in the Calcutta General Post Office, the matter has already been taken up by the Director-General of the Post Office, who prescribed last year rules restricting

recruitment of outsiders to a definite proportion of the recruits. Government are satisfied that there is no ground for the allegations that Anglo-Indians receive unduly favourable treatment as compared with Indians in the postal service, and they do not propose to take any further action in the matter."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state:—

"(a) Whether it is a fact that a considerable quantity of used clothes is imported from Europe into India? If so,

"(b) Whether these clothes are put to any process of disinfection before they are shipped for India or before they are made over to importers here?

"(c) Whether it is the case that these clothes, if not properly disinfected, are likely to carry germs of infectious diseases and thereby endanger the health of the people wearing them?

"(d) If the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, do the Government propose to take adequate measures with a view to ensuring their proper disinfection before delivery to the importers, or, in case such measures be deemed impracticable, to prescribe the importation of used clothes into India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"(a) No separate record of the quantity of the used clothes imported into India from Europe has been kept prior to the year 1912–1913. In that year the total value of such clothes imported amounted to £99,204.

"(b) It is not known whether used clothes are disinfected before shipment to India; probably they are not, as there is no restriction on the importation of such clothes into India. Disinfection of such clothes before they are made over to the importers in India is also not required.

"(c) and (d) It is possible that such imported clothes may contain germs of infectious diseases; but all the diseases likely to be imported in this manner are already prevalent in India. There is a general custom in India whereby the used and unused clothes of any one deceased are given away to be used or sold without disinfection. Compared with the danger from this source, the danger from possibly infected imported clothes is infinitesimal. In view of these considerations, and of the fact that no epidemic has ever been traced in India to imported clothes, the Government of India do not think that there is any real necessity for the adoption of either of the measures suggested."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

3. "Are samples taken by officers appointed by Government in that behalf for testing the quality of coal of a colliery? If so, what is the procedure adopted in taking such samples? Is it a fact that Indian colliery owners have complained against such procedure and, if so, does Government propose to make an inquiry into the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The Mining Engineer, who is in charge of the Coal Department of the Railway Board, takes samples when he is inspecting a colliery. These samples he himself selects and tests.

"The Railway Board have not received any complaint against the manner in which the samples are taken and Government does not, therefore, propose to make an inquiry into the subject."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a complete statement of all the coal tenders and their respective rates received by several railway systems under the control of the Railway Board during the year 1913, as well as a statement of those accepted by each of them during the same period?

"(b) Is there a Coal Department of the Railway Board? If so, what is the cost of maintaining that department, and has any saving been affected in the matter of consumption of coal by the railway systems referred to above since the establishment of this department?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to (a) is that without the permission of the tenderers Government is unable to lay on the table a statement showing the rates at which tenders have been put in, as it is not usual to make such information public. It may be added that the value of coal for use on railways depends on two factors, the price and the quality, and no reliable comparison can be made by considering prices alone.

"With regard to (b) there is a Coal Department under the Railway Board. The pay of the staff amounts to some Rs. 5,300 per mensem against which there are large recoveries of fees from Companies which use the services of the Department. The consumption of coal is affected by so many factors that it is not possible to give precise figures to indicate the effect on consumption resulting from the creation of the Department. I may add that, though primarily constituted to deal with coal used on the State-worked Railways only, the Coal Department now handles the coal required for almost all the Railway Companies in India; the services of the Department having been placed, at their own request, at their disposal. Furthermore, the Ceylon Government and other large coal consumers find it an advantage to make use of it, and are permitted to do so on payment of the prescribed fee.

"I beg to place on the table a copy of a report* of this Department for the year 1913, in which the Hon'ble Member will find full information on the subject."

* Not published with these proceedings.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

5. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what procedure is adopted in supplying wagons for the carriage of coal ?

"(b) Are collieries entitled to definite allotments of wagons according to raisings ? If so, are the wagons, if any, which a colliery gets by the supply of rakes to it counted in making up the allotment to which it is entitled ?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"I beg to refer the Hon'ble Member to the Report of the Railway Coal Traffic Conference *, a copy of which I now lay on the table.

"In this Report the procedure adopted in supplying wagons and rakes for the carriage of coal is fully explained."

The Hon'ble Mr BARUA asked :—

6. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 594 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization ? Will the Government be pleased to state whether the recommendations made therein are, or are in the way of, being carried out, and if so, to what extent ?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The matter was considered by local Governments along with other proposals of the Decentralization Commission, and the general tenour of their replies was to the effect that the practice mentioned did not obtain very extensively, and that where it did, there were good local reasons justifying it. The Government of India refrained from passing any orders of universal application in view of the fact that the conditions of different parts of the country varied considerably and all could not be governed by one uniform rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARUA asked :—

7. "Is it a fact that there have been complaints appearing in the Press from time to time that the pay, prospects and allowances of Assistant Surgeons in Government employ are inadequate ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state if it has taken such complaints into its consideration ?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"In recent years in different provinces the prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons have been appreciably improved. Government have definitely discarded the idea of dealing with the service necessarily on uniform lines throughout India and local grievances are primarily for local consideration. If they require the orders of the Government of India, these will be passed on individual cases, but it is not proposed to initiate any general inquiry on the point."

RETIREMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency the VICEROY :—"Before the Hon'ble Finance Member begins his Financial Statement, I should like to take this opportunity, which I believe will be the last occasion on which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be present in Council in our midst, to express to His Excellency the warm appreciation of myself and of the Government of India of his long and distinguished service in this land. It is now over 47 years since Sir O'Moore Creagh first wore His Majesty's uniform as an Ensign in the 96th Foot. In 1870, he was transferred to the Indian Army in which he successively commanded the Merwara Battalion and the 2nd Baluchis as well as holding several high staff appointments. From 1878 to 1880, we find His Excellency engaged in the Afghan War, where his distinguished services gave him the much-coveted and highly-valued honour of the Victoria Cross while he also received Brevet promotion. In 1890, His Excellency was again on active service in the Zhob Valley, when his services were again recognized in despatches. In 1898, Sir O Moore Creagh was appointed Political Resident and General Officer Commanding at Aden. He proceeded later to a Brigade command in the China Expedition, where his good services won for him the honour of a K.C.B., and subsequently he commanded the whole of the British forces in China. On return from China His Excellency took up the important command of a Division in India and later on was selected by Lord Morley to fill the post of Military Secretary at the India Office. For the last 4½ years His Excellency has exercised the chief command of the Army in India, and in this position he has worked strenuously and has carried out measures for the efficiency and improvement of the Army, which have greatly added to his already high reputation. During the period of his command in India, His Majesty the King-Emperor, to whom His Excellency had been appointed Aide-de-Camp General, visited this country and conferred on the Commander-in-Chief the high distinction of a G.C.S.I.

"It is with sincere regret that I lose the loyal services of this gallant officer, who not only has succeeded in acquiring and maintaining the respect and esteem of all ranks of the British Army in India but also the affection and devotion of the Indian officers and men of the Indian Army. In leaving us after a life devoted to India and the Indian Army, he will carry away with him to his home the good wishes of us all, for his continued health and prosperity during the evening of life, which we trust will be blessed with much happiness as a fitting reward for his long and distinguished service to the Crown and to India. We can assure him that in India his memory will always remain green, and we are confident that with him India will not be forgotten."

* Not published with these proceedings.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—"My Lord, I much appreciate your extremely kind remarks made to me before this Council. After my long service in India of 47½ years, which I have completed to day, you will appreciate my regret on leaving the country and my many friends, who belong to all ranks and classes. Friends who have ever been kind to me and considerate, and whom I greatly value, and the majority of whom, alas, I cannot hope to see again. Particularly do I regret leaving the gallant Army I have been so long associated with and which I have had the honour to command with Your Excellency's approval, and which, thanks to the good spirit of all ranks, British and Indian, and the assistance of a hard-worked staff, is as efficient as we soldiers can make it. I can hand over to my successor with a clear conscience that nothing has been slurred over and nothing has been let slide.

"I am giving over, as Your Excellency has remarked, a short time before my period is up. In my opinion my thus giving over command now at the end of the training season and at the commencement of the administrative one is to the best advantage of the Army and of my successor. It is not to the advantage of either that the Commander-in-Chief should leave at the commencement of the drill season and when the annual budget is being made up. He should have time to consider both before he takes them in hand.

"Your Excellency, I have not the gift of eloquence. Any that I might have had as an original sin has been knocked out of me long ago by a long military career, so I have an inadequate words in which to express my gratitude to you for all you have said and to all my comrades. I can only say I leave India and all my friends in it with the deepest regret. I thank you all for all the consideration and kindness you have ever shown me and I hope that the blessing of God may rest on India, its rulers and its people."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1914–15.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"I rise to present to the Council the Financial Statement for 1914–15. Our procedure will be the same as on previous occasions; that is, there will be no debate to-day, but from the 7th March onwards time will be allotted for the examination and discussion of the budget proposals. The figures in the Financial Statement will then undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 31st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 24th.

"2. In presenting my first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council, I cannot but feel the need for indulgence and consideration. In the most favourable circumstances it would have been no easy task to take over the reins of financial administration from such a competent and popular predecessor as the Right Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson whose recent elevation to His Majesty's Privy Council was received with such general satisfaction. His intimate knowledge of English and Indian finance was reinforced by a practical sagacity and a genuine love of India and her peoples which won confidence and esteem in this Council and in the country generally. It is my most earnest wish to maintain the good relations between the Finance Department and the Legislative Council which my predecessor bequeathed to me.

"3. I hope that in judging my administration it will not be reckoned to my personal demerits, or put down to sins committed in a previous existence, that I have failed to maintain the persistent grasp of good fortune which marked most of Sir Guy's career in India. His last complete year of office closed with an aggregate Imperial and Provincial surplus of over £7½ million; and acting on the principle, to quote his own words which I myself fully accept, that 'the only reasonable rule of conduct is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change,' he was able, after making very generous contributions towards local administration and social advance, to budget in the current year for an Imperial surplus of about £1½ million. Since then, however, conditions and prospects have materially altered through the failure of the rains in September, and the disturbance of commercial conditions owing to the banking crisis which began last autumn. I shall have to deal with these events in some detail presently, and will only say in these preliminary remarks that they are inevitably reflected in the results of the present year and in our estimates for the next. There is no reason for taking a gloomy view, but we have necessarily had to estimate, in these changed conditions, on more cautious lines; and in my present budget dispositions, the Council will, I fear, miss some of those attractive features which have grown customary in recent years.

"4. Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions and I will briefly survey the history of the expiring year from these two standpoints. The winter rainfall of 1913 was somewhat defective, but otherwise the agricultural year opened promisingly enough. Unusual rainfall, however, occurred during the hot weather period, and the prediction of our meteorological advisers that the wet May did not presage an unfavourable monsoon was unfortunately not wholly fulfilled. The monsoon started early and propitiously, but after the middle of July the distribution was irregular, and at the beginning of September the current weakened materially, and ceased to give any rain of importance in the United Provinces, and North-west and Central India. Meanwhile, excessive rain, resulting in serious floods, occurred in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and later in Madras. Winter conditions set in earlier than usual in Northern India, but again failed to give the rainfall which was so urgently needed in the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and famine conditions have thus been established in parts of the localities just mentioned. I shall give fuller particulars on this matter later. These abnormal conditions have of course been reflected in the harvests. The outturn of wheat and of spring oil-seeds was somewhat in defect, and the Northern India rice crops also suffered, either from drought or from floods. More than half the area under

sugarcane in India is in the United Provinces, and the conditions there have seriously affected the outturn. The heavy rain of July and August also resulted in a large decrease in the jute outturn in Bengal. For cotton, on the whole, the season has been more favourable. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the sowing season for wheat was unsatisfactory in the United Provinces and the eastern Punjab, and the unirrigated crop in these tracts has suffered considerably. The oil-seed crop is also considerably below normal in the same areas. Some showers of rain in February improved prospects in the greater part of the Punjab, but have had little effect on the tracts where distress is most acute.

"I turn now to our trade figures. In the first nine months of the year there has been an increase of over Rs. 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton, and of Rs. 8 crores in the value of jute exports, raw and manufactured. The improvement here, however, was mainly one of price; and in the case of raw jute there was an actual decline in quantity. Shipments of tea also show a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 1½ crores. On the other hand, there was a falling off under rice, wheat and barley, amounting altogether to some Rs. 10½ crores, and if allowance be also made for the loss of Rs. 7 crores of opium exports arising from the discontinuance of the trade with China, the total result—a gross export valued at Rs. 1,78 crores—is practically identical with the corresponding figure for 1912-13. On the import side, the progress experienced in the previous year has continued, and there has been a further advance of over Rs. 19 crores in the nine months' term. The increase is distributed over a large number of items, the most important being cotton piece-goods (Rs. 6 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 2·8 crores), machinery (Rs. 2 crores), and metals, especially copper. In the case of piece-goods the imports have outrun all immediate requirements, and the markets on both sides of India are suffering from a congestion of stocks. But a study of the growth of imports under other heads of varying importance and of the most miscellaneous description implies an undeniable growth of purchasing power and an improving standard of comfort.

"If account be also taken of treasure, the net exports show a decline of Rs. 9 crores. We need not, I think, anticipate that this temporary deterioration will prove to be of more than passing significance. The loss of the opium trade, it is true, has permanently removed a large item from the credit side of India's international account, but we may look to this being made good by expansion in other directions. The slight present check in the expansion of other exports is, moreover, a not surprising sequel to the extraordinarily rapid advance made in the two preceding years. There is a close parallelism in this respect between the course of the seaborne trade and the returns of railway revenue where, after remarkable progress in the recent past, the upward movement of receipts has for the moment been temporarily retarded. Finally, though there has undoubtedly been grave disturbance and loss from the banking crisis, it can hardly be said to have produced a substantial effect on the broader currents of trade; and on the whole the year must be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade conditions.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.

"8. These, then, were the main factors determining the estimates which I am about to present; that is to say, our Revised estimate of revenue and expenditure in the current year and our Budget estimate for the financial year 1914-15. But before proceeding to the actual figures, I should like to interpolate a few words of explanation. I wish to emphasize that in these annual Financial Statements we are really bringing before the Council two sets of estimates which, from some points of view, may be regarded as distinct. Honourable Members are all familiar with the material difference between the special activities of the Government of India and those of the Local Governments. The Central Government is exclusively responsible for services such as defence, the working of our railways, the administration of posts and telegraphs, and certain minor departments. It also bears the entire burden of the charges which are finally accounted for in England. The Local Governments, on the other hand, administer and maintain the various branches of ordinary civil administration throughout the country. The above is, of course, a very general statement of the case, and must be qualified, for instance, by the fact that since the circumstances of the minor Administrations, such as Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, do not permit of financial arrangements in respect of them such as have been effected by the present Provincial settlements in the major provinces, their total receipts and expenditure (the latter considerably exceeding the former) are classed as Imperial.

"It would make for perspicuity of finance if conditions admitted of a complete parallelism in the allocation of revenue, but this, as Honourable Members are aware, is not the case. We have our own wholly Imperial heads such as opium, salt and customs, while the Local Governments have as wholly Provincial heads the revenues from forests and registration, and in some provinces excise; but the receipts under the remaining important heads of revenue are divided in certain proportions, fixed by the terms of the Provincial settlements, between those Governments and the Government of India.

"From some points of view this distinction between Provincial and Imperial finance is artificial and must not be unduly pressed. It is obviously desirable, for instance, to review the growth of the main heads of taxation and other revenue, and of large heads of expenditure, as a whole. To consider first the Imperial and then the Provincial share would obscure any adequate picture of Indian finance. For certain purposes, however, the distinction is very significant. An Imperial deficit, for example, may render it necessary to increase taxation. But in present circumstances, a Provincial deficit merely implies that the Local Governments are drawing upon balances which have been abnormally swollen by special grants made by the Government of India for expenditure, as circumstances render it expedient, on special objects, such as education and sanitation. I am anxious to give Honourable Members the clearest presentment of what is actually happening in such matters, and I propose therefore, besides making such explanations as are called for under specific heads of revenue and expenditure, to elucidate the general financial position arrived at under the Imperial and Provincial sections of the Revised estimate and the Budget.

"7. The broad results which emerge from a comparison between the Revised estimate and the current year's Budget are brought out in the following table :—

[*In millions of £.*]

	Budget, 1913-1914.			Revised, 1913-1914.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	65·044	29·280	94·324	64·529	30·343	94·872
Expenditure	63·718	31·193	94·911	62 201	31 364	93 675
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 1·326	— 1·913	—·587	+ 1·328	—·741	+·587

"It will be observed that, comparing the total Budget figures of current revenue and expenditure, the latter exceeded the former by nearly £1,000,000. But there was a surplus of £1,326,000 under Imperial, while the deficit of £1,913,000 under Provincial was to be drawn from the large balances at the disposal of the Local Governments. The actual aggregate revenue, however, is now expected to exceed the aggregate expenditure by £557,000, the Imperial surplus (£1,328,000) being almost identical with the Budget expectation, while the Provincial deficit has been greatly reduced, partly by an improvement in Provincial revenues and partly by underspending.

Revenue.

"8. The aggregate revenue of the year—Imperial and Provincial—was estimated in the Budget at £94½ million: we now expect to obtain a little over £94½ million. In analysing this result I shall ignore the minor increments of normal growth, full information being available in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and deal only with the heads which show material variation. In the statement which follows I have placed these in a different order from that which our accounts usually exhibit, so as to bring together (*a*) heads which are entirely or mainly Imperial, (*b*) those which are divided, and (*c*) those which are almost entirely Provincial.

[*In millions of £.*]

	Budget, 1913-1914.			Revised, 1913-1914.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
REVENUE.						
1. Opium	1·443	..	1·443	1·306	..	1·306
2. Customs	6·863	..	6·863	7·356	..	7·356
3. Mint	·341	..	·341	·496	..	·496
4. Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses, and other items	17·621	·001	17·622	17·518	·001	17·519
5. Land Revenue	8·349	13·023	21·372	7·704	13 393	21·097
6. Irrigation	2·025	2·389	4·414	2·047	2·506	4·553
7. Assessed Taxes	·671	·787	1·458	1·058	·864	1·922
8. Heads classed as Miscellaneous ..	·312	·264	·576	·432	·286	·718
9. Excise	3·407	4 846	8 253	3·118	5·202	8·320
10. Forest	·868	1 962	2 830	·676	2 151	2·827
11. Provincial Rates	·001	·023	·023	..	·170	·170

"9. *Imperial Heads.*—I propose to deal with Opium in a separate section and need not, therefore, at this stage, do more than mention the improvement of £161,000 under this head.

"The large improvement of £492,000 under Customs reflects the prosperous conditions which have prevailed over the greater part of the country. Owing to the banking and commercial crisis, there was a temporary check to silver imports, but stocks were low and have had to be replenished. It is now expected therefore that the cautious figure taken in the budget under this sub-head will be more than realised. Sooner or later, a falling off must be expected under piece-goods, but the set-back continues to be deferred, and meanwhile a large improvement on the budget figure has been secured. Under other tariff heads generally there has been a satisfactory development, the chief contributors being metals other than gold and silver, manufactured articles and sugar.

"The same conditions of busy trade also led to a considerable fresh coinage of rupees, resulting in a credit of £138,000 in respect of mint seigniorage. Our budgets make no provision for this item of receipt, partly because it cannot be adequately forecasted, and also because it would evidently be inexpedient to disclose our anticipations in regard to possible purchases of silver during a coming year. The impending famine relief operations, again, foreshadow an increased demand for small coin, and the total improvement under "Mint" is thus raised to £154,000.

"10. Now that the uncertainties of the opium revenue have been reduced in scale by the extinction of the China trade, the prospects of the railway revenue tend to become the dominating feature of our budgets. In the present year, if conditions had remained completely prosperous, we might well have expected a material increase in the gross railway receipts for which the Budget took credit. There has, however, been a not unnatural check in the development of this revenue, following upon the very large increments attained in the two preceding years and the set-back in economic prosperity during the closing months of 1913, and such improvement on our original expectations as has occurred towards the end of the year has been more than absorbed by the necessity for giving additional grants for working expenses. The provision for special renewals was somewhat restricted in the budget, and the railways have since had to cope with further special repair demands owing to damage from floods

in parts of the country. The net receipts are thus expected to be £104,000 less than the credit taken in the budget.

"11. *Divided Heads*.—The Land Revenue collections shew a total fall of £178,000, the failure fully to realise budget expectations under this head being due to suspensions in the United Provinces, necessitated by the partial failure of the *kharif* crop. If, however, we look at the Imperial share alone, there is a falling off of £656,000. To the extent of £337,000 this is due to the fact that we not only have to bear our normal share of the falling off of receipts in the United Provinces, but have guaranteed the Local Government a minimum income under the Land Revenue head, and this guarantee has come into practical operation in the current year. The loss here would have been greater had it not been to some extent counterbalanced by improved receipts in other provinces.

"The remaining decrease under Imperial (£319,000) is due to certain additional assignments to Provincial Governments, which we are now making by adjustment under this head of revenue. In the first place, we had previously undertaken to defray the initial cost of a central European lunatic asylum which is about to be constructed at Ranchi, and matters have now reached a stage at which we can set aside £67,000 towards this object. Secondly, we propose to make a further grant of £44,000 to the Madras Government in aid of the buildings expenditure under a scheme for the redistribution of districts and sub-divisions which is generally known by my name, as it was based on proposals I submitted to the Madras Government some years ago. The Government of India have financed the recurring expenditure due to that scheme through the Provincial settlement, and have already contributed £123,000 towards the initial outlay on buildings which is now estimated at about £280,000. We have now, on the representation of the Madras Government, granted the further sum above mentioned which brings our total contribution for the building item to £167,000 (Rs. 25 lakhs) in all. Finally, we have had to meet certain unexpected charges, the most important of which are additional grants to Assam and Burma in connection with road-making and other operations on the North-East Frontier.

"The aggregate Provincial share of the land revenue is £380,000 in excess of the budget. This is due to some increase in revenue in the provinces which have enjoyed favourable seasonal conditions, as well as to the assignments already mentioned.

"12. There is a betterment of £140,000 under Irrigation, of which £52,000 goes to Imperial. This is due to an enhanced demand for canal water in the United Provinces consequent on the defective rainfall, and to the revision of rates in certain parts of the Punjab. Under Assessed Taxes (Income-tax) there is also an improvement of £156,000, chiefly due to the large profits realised by banks and industrial concerns in Calcutta and Bombay in the preceding year, and of this Imperial gets half. We have also obtained a substantial increase (£127,000) from Miscellaneous receipts of which Imperial secures £85,000.

"The total improvement under Excise revenue is £454,000, and is due to growth of revenue owing to prosperous conditions in most tracts, and specially in Madras and Bengal. Excise, though still a divided head in most provinces, has been wholly provincialised in Assam, Bengal and Bombay, and the result is that of the total improvement above mentioned the Imperial share is only £103,000.

"13. *Provincial Heads*.—The Local Governments obtain almost the whole benefit of the improvement under Forest (£177,000) resulting from high prices in the timber market, as well as a nominal credit of £150,000 under Provincial Rates. This latter item appertains to the United Provinces, where it was found impracticable to carry through in time the legislation required to give effect to the discontinuance of appropriations from the cesses on land for which the current year's budget provided. For the present year, therefore, these appropriations have been continued, the money so taken from the district boards being returned to them in the form of corresponding contributions which figure on the expenditure side. The intentions of the Government in this matter have thus been given effect to, though as yet by a slightly varied procedure.

"14. *General*.—Taking our revenues as a whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The abnormal receipts obtained in the last few years from the sale of opium to China have now, of course, disappeared. Excluding opium altogether, the aggregate revenues of India in 1913-1914 amounted to £51,738,000. Our revenues in the current year, again excluding opium, have yielded a substantially larger amount (£52,350,000) in spite of the loss of £474,000 by the surrender to district boards of the public works cess in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, and of a deficient rainfall and a commercial crisis, which have brought about a diminution of land revenue payments, and must in some degree, if only for a time, retard the growth of some of our other leading heads of revenue. The fact that, in spite of these drawbacks, the Imperial surplus anticipated in the budget has nevertheless been obtained furnishes material evidence of the inherent soundness of our present financial position.

Expenditure.

"15. The total expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, provided for in the Budget was £83,911,000. In the Revised estimate it is reduced to £83,876,000. This result has been obtained by an increase of £578,000 under Imperial charges, accompanied by a decrease of £809,000 under Provincial. I again append a statement of the heads which account for the chief variations :—

[*In millions of £*]

	Budget, 1913-1914.			Revised, 1913-1914.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
EXPENDITURE.						
1. Military Services	21·003		21·003	21·309		21·309
2. Miscellaneous	·197	·254	·451	·246	·263	·509
3. Education	·114	3·934	4·048	·118	3·879	3·997
4. Medical	·068	1·259	1·327	·141	1·236	1·377
5. Civil Works	1·070	8·603	9·673	1·092	8·964	10·056

"16. The enhancement under Imperial is due almost entirely to the increase of £391,000 under Military Services, and of £155,300 in the Imperial share of the Miscellaneous charges. I shall deal fully with the Military outlay in a separate section of the statement. The higher Miscellaneous expenditure arises from a payment which we find ourselves under an obligation to make in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, that is, the Civil and Military Station there. This is an area within the Mysore State in which jurisdiction has been ceded to the Indian Government; the latter collect the revenues of the tract, and debit it with all charges of administration, any surplus revenue being ultimately repaid to the Mysore Durbar. It has been a question for some time past whether the indirect charges debited to this special account at one time or another were not unduly high, and the Government of India accordingly undertook a complete overhauling of the account from 1881 onwards with a view to setting this question at rest. The careful examination which has been made satisfies them that the true surplus to which Mysore has a legitimate claim has been underestimated in past years, and they have decided to pay the Durbar forthwith a sum of £200,000. The question of the balance which will remain to be paid before these arrears can be regarded as fully discharged is still under consideration. In any case, however, the amount will be small in comparison with the present payment. Apart from these two principal changes and a few ordinary fluctuations, there is nothing of importance to note in connection with Imperial expenditure, beyond the diversion to famine relief of practically the entire grant which in an ordinary year would have been charged off against Imperial as allotted to the reduction or avoidance of debt. This will be noticed again in another section, in which I shall explain the leading facts regarding our anticipated famine relief expenditure.

"17. The underspending of the Provincial Governments falls mainly under Education and Medical, which also, together with the closely connected head of Public Works, may conveniently be reserved for separate consideration. There was likewise a considerable saving under Police, owing to the lapse of the provision for the provincialization of village police in Oudh. On the other hand, as a partial, though very incomplete, set-off to this general short expenditure, there was a rise in jail charges, distributed over all provinces; a noticeable increase under pensions, advantage being very freely taken of the new rules regarding commutation; and some additional expenditure under Political from the Imperial assignments which, as already mentioned, were given during the course of the year to meet unforeseen requirements on the North-East Frontier.

"As above mentioned, provision has been made for the payment of contributions to district boards in the United Provinces to compensate them for the loss of the share of the land cess which was appropriated for provincial purposes during the year.

General results, Imperial and Provincial.

"18. The Imperial revenue which was put down at £53,344,000 in the Budget is now estimated at £53,519,800, a total increase of £175,000, but against this the expenditure has risen, as explained above, from £51,718,000 to £52,291,000. The Imperial surplus which was estimated in the Budget at £1,626,000 thus becomes £1,228,000, that is, it remains practically unchanged. The Council will realize from these figures that it would have been impossible on this occasion to grant any of the large and unexpected bounties to Provincial Governments which my predecessor was able to bestow out of his abundance, though we are glad to have been able, without unduly drawing upon our surplus to make the non-recurring grants which I have already mentioned in dealing with the Land Revenue head, and to arrange for the immediate discharge of the arrears already mentioned as due to Mysore on account of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

"19. The Provincial Governments in the aggregate are now expected to obtain a revenue of £30,643,000 against £29,280,000 taken in the Budget, while their expenditure is reduced from £32,193,000 to £31,384,000. The result is that the net Provincial deficit, met by drawings from balances, which was estimated at £2,913,000 in the Budget, has now fallen to £741,000, with the consequence that the Provincial balances, which were £10,557,000 at the beginning of the year, are expected to stand at £9,816,000 at its close. Of the large closing balance, £4·5 million roughly represents special grants given by the Government of India for expenditure on education and sanitation and other beneficent local purposes, which are still awaiting specific application.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914–15.

"20. I now turn to the estimates for the coming year. The leading data are summarized in the subjoined table:—

[In millions of £.]

	Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914–15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	53·519	30·542	84·058	54·891	30·772	85·663
Expenditure	52·291	31·284	83·575	53·691	33·981	87·672
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+1·228	—·741	+·487	+1·200	—3·209	—1·219

"The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914–15 is £1,200,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us. On the other hand, owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants, we anticipate a Provincial deficit of £3,209,000; that is, the provincial balances will be drawn

upon to this extent. The combined effect of the Imperial surplus and the Provincial overdrafts is, on the whole (account) a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 millions.

Revenue.

"21. We place the aggregate revenue of the coming year at £95,034,000 or about £½ million more than the revenue as declared in the Revised estimate. To indicate the main causes leading to this result, I append a statement showing the principal variations in the yield of our more important sources of revenue, arranging them as before with special reference to the authority, Imperial or Provincial, to which they are credited.

[In millions of £]

	Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue.						
1. Opium	1·678	..	1·678	1·781	..	1·781
2. Customs	7·384	..	7·384	7·237	..	7·237
3. Mint	·405	..	·405	·250	..	·250
4. Post office	2·401	..	2·401	2·562	..	2·562
5. Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses, and other items	17·618	·001	17·619	17·329	·001	17·329
6. Land Revenue	7·704	19·383	27·087	8·227	13·482	21·709
7. Stamps	2·549	2·568	5·117	2·737	2·634	5·371
8. Excise	2·613	6·294	8·907	2·464	6·814	9·278
9. Provincial Rates	..	172	172	..	·030	·030

"22. *Imperial Heads.*—Under Opium, we have taken credit for an improvement of £145,000 to which I shall allude in the separate section on this subject.

"Under Customs, we anticipate a decline of £118,000. In the case of cotton manufactures, a falling off in imports is very generally anticipated, and we have allowed for this by assuming a reduction in the high duty figure obtained in the current year. Under certain other sub-heads also, under which no abnormal increase has occurred this year, we have been obliged to estimate somewhat cautiously.

"The decrease of £156,000 under Mint is, in the main, the result of the practice, which I have already explained, of refraining from taking credit in our budget for any possible coinage of rupees. Under Post Office we expect an improvement of £161,000 from normal growth.

"The net receipts from Railways are put at £190,000 below the figure of the current year. As I have already explained, the estimating under this head is a matter of some anxiety, especially at a time like the present when unfavourable conditions are known to be present, though their effect upon our revenue is hardly, as yet, distinctly traceable. It is not impossible, I hope, that another term of rapid expansion awaits us in the near future; but in present circumstances it would not be sound estimating to rely on this contingency. On the other hand we are entitled to count upon some steady advance, especially in passenger traffic. On the whole, we consider it safe to assume a further growth of £570,000 above the receipts of the current year. The whole of this, however, and something over, is absorbed by an additional provision (£650,000) for working expenses and an increase (£210,000) in the surplus profits due to companies working State lines. As regards working expenses, the grant for 1913-14, as I have already stated, was somewhat restricted, and though this has been partly made good by additional grants in the current year, it is considered that a larger provision for betterment is required if the railway lines are to be continuously maintained in a state of efficiency. We have also of course to provide for the carriage of the larger volume of traffic which our increased estimate of receipts implies. In the case of surplus profits, the increase is due partly to normal expansion, but mainly to the fact that this year's figure does not really represent a full year's payments owing to a change in the statistical basis of railway transactions from the calendar to the financial year.

"23. *Divided Heads.*—Coming now to the divided heads, I will deal first with the improvement which we expect under Land Revenue. The explanations which I have given in connection with the Revised estimate will have reminded Honourable Members that in dealing with this head we have to distinguish between two factors, namely, first, the real improvement which emerges when the aggregate receipts are considered, and secondly, the complicated adjustments which modify the normal distribution of the aggregate receipts between Imperial and Provincial but do not affect the total. Again, the practice of passing on any Imperial subventions to Local Governments by giving them more than their normal share of the land revenue receipts entails the further consequence that any special proposals in connection with a new budget must, if they involve assistance to Local Governments, be presented as transactions under this head. I will try to bring out the main facts clearly.

"In the first place, the real improvement, *i.e.*, the improvement in aggregate receipts, amounts, on the assumption that the coming monsoon will be normal, to £612,000, the bulk of it occurring in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces. The normal distribution of the total improvement between Imperial and Provincial would be £347,000 to the former and £265,000 to the latter.

"As regards the second consideration, however, the conditions which I described in connection with the Revised estimate are now in the main reversed. The Land Revenue receipts in the United Provinces are expected to approximate very closely to the guaranteed minimum, so that the further burden on Imperial on this account will be negligible. Then again, we are of course relieved this year from the non-recurring assignments given to the Local Governments in the Revised, and the new assignments—the most important of which I shall refer to shortly in connection with our budget proposals—are on a smaller scale. The result is that, owing to these differences in adjustments, the actual

Imperial share of the aggregate improvement in Land Revenue will be £623,000, while there will be a decrease of £11,000 in the Provincial share.

"24. I will now state the special measures to which we propose to give effect in connection with our budget for 1914–15. After setting aside the funds required for the adequate maintenance of the various administrative services and the railways, and reserving the revenue surplus of £1,280,000 already referred to, we find ourselves in a position to dispose of some £240,000 not thus allotted. This may seem but a meagre sum after the good fortune of the last few years, but, in the circumstances which now confront us, we ought rather to congratulate ourselves on being able to anticipate a margin of available revenue at all. It is sufficient at any rate to serve certain very useful, if relatively modest, purposes. In the first place, we have had before us a request from the Burma Government to be placed in possession of larger resources for the prosecution of a comprehensive scheme for developing communications in that Province. We have given this request our careful consideration, with reference both to the importance of the object which the Local Government has in view, and to the bearing of the proposal on the permanent provincial settlement which was introduced in 1911–12. A final decision has not yet been reached on the question of a permanent augmentation of provincial resources, but in the meantime we have decided to give the Local Government assistance in 1914–15 by means of a non-recurring grant of £100,000. I may add, however, that in any event there will be no departure from the general principles on which our permanent settlements are based.

"Secondly, we propose to provide £40,000 (recurring) for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to Local Governments as a return for services rendered by the regular provincial establishments, but in regard to which it is held that no recovery need hereafter be made. This is a step which follows a recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, and I may be allowed to express my personal satisfaction at being able, in another capacity, to take a share in making the Commission's recommendation effective and in doing away with a number of troublesome, and in some cases questionable, recoveries which affect a large number of local bodies

"Thirdly, we propose to make recurring grants of £60,000 for Education, and £40,000 for Sanitation. I need not say that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant in aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Honourable Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments.

"The great bulk of these grants, which aggregate £246,000, will be adjusted through the Land Revenue head, and I have therefore thought it convenient to deal with them here. But a portion, namely, the Sanitation grant of £40,000 and £7,000 out of the Education grant, will be held in reserve for the present, and must therefore on technical grounds be treated as no addition to Imperial expenditure

"25. I return, after this digression, to my task of explaining the principal improvements of revenue. The next head requiring mention is Stamps, under which an advance of £134,000 is expected, representing normal growth. Bengal and Madras are the chief contributors to this improvement, of which £68,000 falls to Imperial.

"The Excise revenue of the current year shows the large advance of £629,000 upon that of 1912-13. This is a head which is specially liable to be affected by adverse agricultural conditions, and in the circumstances of the coming year we have taken credit for a more moderate rate of increase, the improvement anticipated being £242,000, of which the Imperial share is £88,000. The bulk of the increase will be obtained in Madras.

"26. *Provincial Heads.*—I need only mention here that under Provincial rates, there is a nominal falling off of £149,700 which represents the disappearance of the credit in the United Provinces to which I referred in dealing with the Revised estimate Instead of levying contributions from local boards and then repaying them by additional grants as in 1913-14, the Local Government will in future neither make the recoveries nor have to refund them.

"27. *General.*—Taking our revenues as a whole, we are budgeting for an aggregate increase of £771,000, of which the Government of India obtain £642,000 and the Provincial Governments, £128,000 It is difficult to summarise without repetition the complicated facts which lie behind this bare general result, but there are one or two circumstances to which I should like to give some prominence. In the first place, it is satisfactory to note that almost every one of the larger heads contributes materially to the net advance. Secondly, the circumstances of the coming year to some extent obscure the real value of our State railways as a revenue producing asset. We have to budget with special caution as regards receipts, and to allow on the present occasion for a material addition to working expenses. Thirdly, much of the large increase under land revenue is indicative merely of recovery from the depression of the current year and does not represent a further advance. But reading the figures as a whole in the light of the facts which they represent, I think it is manifest, as I said in dealing with the Revised estimate, that they point to sound and stable fiscal conditions.

Expenditure.

"28. The aggregate Imperial and Provincial expenditure for which we propose to provide in 1914-15 is £86,982,000, or an increase of £3,287,000 above the expenditure of the current year. The increase under Imperial heads amounts, however, to £,630,000 only, the remainder occurring under Provincial, and being due in the main to drawings on the abnormally large balances at present in the possession of Local Governments. I append a comparative statement as before. I may add that, with the experience of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical They are however sanguine on this point, and as the matter does not affect the Imperial surplus or diminish our balances unduly, we have accepted the estimates as they now stand.

[In millions of £]

	Revised, 1913–14.			Budget, 1914–15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Expenditure.						
1. Opium	1·070	..	1·070	·658	..	·658
2. Military Services	a 21·389	..	21·389	21·686	..	21·686
3. Interest on Public Debt ..	8·447	·876	9·323	8·646	·866	9·512
4. Interest on Capital of Companies	1·973	..	1·973	2·151	..	2·151
5. Subsidised companies : payments in land	·089	·002	·091	·193	·001	·194
6. Miscellaneous	·210	·363	·573	·178	·396	·574
7. Land Revenue	·319	3·869	3·888	·342	3·841	4·183
8. Forest	·081	1·095	1·176	·087	3·261	3·348
9. Police	·243	4·863	5·106	·267	4·835	5·102
10. Education	·116	3·123	3·239	·164	3·835	4·000
11. Medical	·142	1·236	1·378	·161	1·701	1·862
12. Civil Works	1·992	5·654	7·646	1·108	6·317	7·425

" 29 *Heads mainly Imperial.*—The decline of £412,000 under Opium expenditure is dealt with in the separate section on that subject, as also the increase of £467,000 under Military Services.

" The interest on our Public Debt increases every year as new loans are raised, and with the heavy borrowings which we contemplate in 1914–15 we have to provide for an addition of £284,000 for interest on the Public Debt proper, the bulk of which falls on Imperial, as well as for £214,000 more (entirely Imperial) in connection with that portion of the Secretary of State's borrowing transactions which he effects through the agency of companies working State lines. The railway estimates also include an additional provision of £112,000 for the purchase of land for Branch line Companies.

" 30. *Divided Heads.*—Under Miscellaneous there is a decrease of £168,000 under Imperial, mainly accounted for by the non-recurrence of the exceptional payment of £208,000 which we have had to make in the current year in connection with the Bangalore surplus. The increase of the Provincial expenditure under this head includes some allowance for the remission of takavi loans and other indirect famine expenditure; and also provision in respect of the remission of miscellaneous contributions from local bodies to which I have already referred in reciting our new budget proposals, and which, as there stated, is made up for by an Imperial contribution under the Land Revenue head.

" 31. *Heads mainly Provincial.*—Under 3—Land Revenue, there is an increase of £190,000, of which £178,000 is Provincial. This latter increase is distributed among the Provinces generally, the principal single item being a lump grant of £42,000 in the United Provinces for the revision of ministerial establishments.

" The Forest expenditure shows an increase of £172,000, of which a large part is due to a special scheme for the supply of railway sleepers in the United Provinces and is represented by counterbalancing receipts.

" Under Police, there is also a large increase, £337,000. This again is spread over every province, but a large part is due to provision for a number of reforms in Bengal, and for the provincialization of village police in Oudh, which had to be deferred in the current year.

" The increases, aggregating £1,674,000, under Education, Medical and Civil Works will be considered in the special section devoted to these heads.

" The Budget also includes substantial provision for famine relief expenditure, the funds for the Imperial share of this outlay being found, as in the current year, by diverting the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. The figures will be given in the separate section on this subject.

" 32. I now turn to certain heads which require special comment.

A.—Military Services.

" 33. To commence with, I present the usual statement showing the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding.

	Gross.					Net, i.e., Deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works	Special defence.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910–11	16,131,780	445,882	909,437	7,837	20,186,071	19,286,845
1911–12	15,636,546	488,728	909,657	4,706	20,901,637	19,856,240
1912–13	18,674,528	479,628	937,378	5,247	20,952,100	19,566,766
1913–14 (Budget) ..	19,545,200	478,300	942,100	21,500	21,007,300	19,940,300
1913–14 (Revised) ..	19,920,300	498,700	815,300	21,300	21,399,200	20,319,400
1914–15 (Budget) ..	20,262,400	501,900	1,007,100	33,000	21,804,100	20,500,000

" 34. There is thus a net increase of £378,600 in 1913–14 over budget anticipations, the result of a rise of £18,000 in receipts and of £392,000 in gross expenditure. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the fact that when fixing the budget estimate for military food and fodder charges, my predecessor anticipated that, thanks to good seasons, prices would reach a lower level in the current

year than had been attained in 1912–13. This anticipation has unfortunately not been fulfilled, and under this particular item we are £588,000 worse than the budget. There has also been an unforeseen additional expenditure of £43,000 in connection with special services. While the outlay on arms traffic operations has been somewhat smaller than was anticipated, this saving has not sufficed to counterbalance the extra charges incurred in the early return of Indian cavalry from Persia, where their cost was partly met by His Majesty's Government, the despatch of reinforcing troops for Muskat, the prolonged employment of work parties on the North East Frontier and the concentration of troops at Dacca.

"35. The net Military budget for the coming year has been fixed at £294 millions, a sum which represents an advance of £481,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year and of £853,000 above the standard adopted in framing the budget last March. There are two main reasons for this excess above the budget total for 1913–14. In the first place, we are again faced with a high figure for the provisioning of the army, and have to provide an additional £362,000 on this account, as present conditions evidently point to an even higher scale of prices than those of the current year. Secondly, we have increased the grant for special military expenditure by £423,000, or by about £350,000, if we exclude certain special store liabilities carried forward from the current year, to meet which we have reduced our ordinary demands for 1914–15 by making advance purchases this year. The main factor in this large addition is the provision of £117,000 more for the purchase of new rifles, a measure of admitted urgency. We have also to provide £85,000 in all for additions to the pay of British Service officers which will have to follow the concessions recently made in this direction at home and which it is proposed to apply, as there, from the 1st January last. Among other large requirements I may mention the provision of a dredger and station ship for the Royal Indian Marine, towards which we have provided £60,000, and military aviation which absorbs £23,000 more than in the current year. We also include under special military expenditure the cost of the new cantonment at Delhi. The greater part (£73,000) of the grant of £107,000 for this purpose in the current year has been spent on the acquisition of land. In 1914–15 more rapid progress in construction can be expected, and the total grant is being raised to £133,000.

"The balance of the aggregate provision for special military expenditure will be mainly applied to the supply of army stores and equipment, and to the continuance of building works in progress, with special reference to the improvement of the accommodation of Indian troops and followers, a measure for which £87,000 is again being set aside as in previous years.

"The reasons for proposing a higher standard of expenditure are those of a readily definable nature, and to some extent, I hope, special and temporary. Our proposals at any rate imply no setting aside of the Army in India Committee's recommendations. We have not yet been in a position to deal with these fully. We shall have to consider them with great care and subject to the fundamental consideration that we cannot, for the sake of any immediate money gain, do anything which would weaken our military position. We have also to await the opinions of Sir Beauchamp Duff whom, I am sure, we shall all welcome very cordially on his approaching return to India to take up the high office of Commander-in-Chief and Army Member.

"Time does not permit me to go into a detailed study of the past course of military expenditure, though the increased outlay which we are now proposing would have made me glad to do so, for, if we look back a few years, we find that it is not unprecedented: in 1904–05 the net expenditure amounted to an even higher figure (£30,668,000).

E.—OPIUM.

"36. An important feature of the Financial Statements presented by my predecessor was an account of the position as regards opium. Last year, however, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson pronounced the funeral oration of the China trade. We have ceased, it is true, to sell opium for export to that country, but one of the many embarrassing problems raised by our long connection with China in this matter still remains for solution. I refer to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which have accumulated in the China ports. These stocks, which amounted to over 35,000 chests at the beginning of 1913, have now been substantially reduced, but over 12,000 chests, representing a large amount of locked-up capital, still remain. This opium has been imported in pursuance of diplomatic engagements which have been faithfully observed on our side; indeed, as the Council is well aware, we have made concessions that went far beyond our original obligations. In China, on the other hand, cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production. The accumulations of Indian opium are due in fact not to any excess supply, but to impediments which have been placed in the way of their passage into consumption which is legitimate, and provided for by treaty, in areas in which Chinese production still continues.

"37. There still of course remains the much less remunerative trade with other Far Eastern countries such as the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies. Now that the China export trade has ceased, we can hope to put the balance of the export trade on a more settled footing. As explained by my predecessor, the amount of non-China exports fixed for 1913 was reduced from 13,200 chests—the number exported in 1912—to 9,600 chests only. This was done as a purely temporary measure, with special reference to the immediate situation in China—a situation which it does not seem to have affected in any real way. The non-China markets on the other hand have been much disturbed by the drastic curtailment of legitimate supplies, and we have had to turn our attention to that side of the case. In most of these other countries which take our opium the drug is a Government monopoly, its use and sale being governed by regulations and restrictions as in India. The sudden reduction in the supply of uncertified opium naturally put those countries to considerable inconvenience, for they found great difficulty in obtaining sufficient opium to work their monopolies, and were obliged in some cases to make up the deficiency by turning to Persian opium. In deference, therefore, to the strong representations of the Colonial Governments, and to prevent an increasing encroachment on our remaining markets, we decided to revert in 1914 to the number of chests (13,200) which were exported in 1912. This number, so far as our information goes—and the change was not

made without careful consideration based on the most reliable figures available—is not in excess of the legitimate requirements of these countries, and it is indeed actually less than the amount which we were selling to them a few years back.

"We estimated that the 9,000 chests to be sold during the current financial year would realise on an average Rs 1,809 a chest. The disturbance of trade expectations caused by the drastic reduction of the sales caused, however, a large though temporary inflation of prices, and at the sale held in April 1913, Rs. 3,011 per chest was realised. Thereafter the market remained unsettled, and prices, though still high, were extremely fluctuating, but with a general downward trend, until the announcement of our intention to revert to an export of 13,400 chests during 1914, when a heavy further fall occurred. On the whole we anticipate that an average price of Rs 2,056 will be realised during the financial year, and the improvement of £161,000 in 1913–14 to which I have already referred is due to this cause.

"As regards the coming year, prospects are still very uncertain, and in estimating for 1914–15 we have thought it best to follow closely the indications supplied by recent sales. We have therefore assumed that the 13,400 chests will be sold at an average of Rs. 1,800 per chest. This accounts for an improvement of £168,000 over the sale proceeds of 1913–14, which as already mentioned, represents a much smaller number of chests. The actual increase (£145,000) under the head as a whole is, however, somewhat less, owing to this year's revenue having been enhanced by arrear collections.

"38. My predecessor mentioned last year that it had been decided to compensate the Malwa States for the premature closing down of the China trade by purchasing from them the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1913 might fall short of the number of chests which had been assigned to them in our programme for that year. We accordingly purchased some 12,000 chests at an average price of about Rs 638 per chest. Malwa opium is by its constitution suitable for consumption in the non China markets, and we are, therefore, endeavouring to utilise the opium so purchased by blending it with the opium grown in the United Provinces, our issue as excise opium. The necessity for such a purchase does not arise in 1914–15 and our opium expenditure is thereby reduced to the extent of £318,000. On the other hand, the long continued rise in the value of agricultural produce generally has compelled us to enhance the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces for raw opium juice from the rate of Rs. 6 a seer, which has been in force ever since 1894, to Rs. 7–8–0 a seer, and the additional expenditure involved by this higher rate, and also by the better yield which is now anticipated, to some extent counterbalances the saving already mentioned. The net result is therefore a decrease in expenditure of £412,000 as compared with the Revised.

C.—FAMINE RELIEF.

"39. I have already explained how the faulty distribution and premature cessation of the monsoon have led to famine conditions in certain areas. Fortunately, the relatively limited area of drought, good crops in the previous year, and the increased staying power of the people have rendered the calamity much less serious than it would otherwise have been. In the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 56,000 square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions, and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The failure of the monsoon in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than in the famine of 1907–08, but stocks are ample and the people are in a better condition to face misfortune, and actual famine conditions have hitherto been confined to the four districts of Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur and Etawah. Scarcity has been declared in seven other districts of the United Provinces, but test works have attracted fewer persons than was originally expected, and gratuitous relief in these districts is still on a comparatively small scale. The scarcity area also includes several districts of the Bombay Presidency, but distress is likely to be acute in the Sholapur district only. In the Central Provinces the situation was improved by an opportune fall of rain at the beginning of December, and it is not apprehended that direct relief will be necessary except on a small scale in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Test works have also been opened in the Marwara district in Ajmere, and though actual famine has not been declared in the Punjab, railway concessions for fodder have been granted in the eastern portion of that Province, as well as in other scarcity areas.

"40. The occurrence of famine and widespread scarcity affects our finances in several ways directly, and in many indirectly. In the first place, it involves at once the distribution of agricultural advances on a largely increased scale, and the direct outgoings on this account have already amounted to about Rs. 128 lakhs, of which the United Provinces have taken 115 and the Central Provinces 7. Secondly, it entails suspensions, and ultimately considerable remissions, of land revenue. In 1913–14 we are suspending altogether Rs. 85 lakhs, mainly on this account: in 1914–15 the budget provides for further suspensions of Rs 38 lakhs, but against this it is expected that, given a favourable monsoon, Rs. 31 lakhs of the previous suspensions will be recovered. The definite remissions provided for amount to Rs. 90 lakhs in 1913–14, and Rs 54 lakhs in 1914–15. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on famine relief in which, as I may explain incidentally, we also include the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodder, this being now an accepted method of dealing with the scarcity of fodder which accompanies famine conditions. Under the head "38—Famine Relief" an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is anticipated in 1913–14 and Rs 45 lakhs in 1914–15 or in all Rs. 74 lakhs, the greater part of this outlay—some Rs. 70 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 35 lakhs in 1914–15—being incurred in the United Provinces.

"41. Then again, as the occurrence of famine, we have to suspend a part of the half provision which we make in normal years for famine insurance. As Honourable Members are aware, out of the million pounds a year devoted to this purpose, half is spent on protective irrigation works and, where necessary, protective railways. This expenditure goes on unchecked during famine times. The remaining half is actually spent, in good years, wholly on productive capital undertakings, being treated in our accounts as utilised in the reduction or avoidance of debt. In a famine year, however, any expenditure on actual famine relief up to a maximum of about £2½ million (Rs. 37½ lakhs) is accompanied by a corresponding curtailment of the allotment for reduction or avoidance of debt, and only the balance of the half million remains available for productive capital works. It is expected that the Imperial share of famine relief expenditure will amount to some Rs 28½ lakhs in the current year and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914–15, a further balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs being Provincial. Thus, unless

these anticipations are disappointed, the outlay on direct famine relief will not, as itself, involve a deterioration in the Imperial revenue account, as the whole of the funds required will be found by diverting a portion of the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. Some small expenditure (£41,000) on famine relief was in fact provided for, in this way, in the current year's Budget.

"42. The figures also illustrate the working of the system of Provincial famine credits. It is too complicated a system for me to describe in detail here. But, as applied in actual practice at a time like the present, it produces the definite result that while the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, all expect to have a certain amount of famine expenditure to meet in the current year and in 1914–15, the funds will be found in the last three cases entirely from Imperial resources. In the case of the United Provinces, the first Rs. 10 lakhs of famine relief expenditure in the current year will be an Imperial charge. This will exhaust the amount now at credit of the Local Government, and provincial resources will have to find about Rs. 4 lakh in the current year and nearly half the entire expenditure anticipated in the province in 1914–15, *i.e.*, about 15 lakhs out of 35. The Local Governments, though not wholly exempted from responsibility in regard to famine relief expenditure when serious distress occurs, are at any rate relieved of a very large part of the burden which under previous arrangements they were expected to bear unaided.

D.—EXPENDITURE FROM SPECIAL GRANTS (EDUCATION, MEDICAL, ETC.).

"43. The heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works have been reserved for separate consideration for two reasons. In the first place, the bulk of the expenditure of the Local Governments from the special grants given by the Government of India falls under these heads. Secondly, to obtain the true outlay on education and sanitation, it is necessary to take account of the civil works expenditure also, as much of the provision made in successive budgets for the former purposes is eventually transferred, when the expenditure comes to be incurred, to the public works head, and allotted to the construction of schools and other works, or made over to local bodies by direct grants which it is the practice to bring to account as civil works charges. The following table shows the expenditure under these heads from 1910–11 onwards. I have chosen that year as the starting point of the comparison, because it is the last year before these special grants began to be given by the Government of India on a large scale.

[In thousands of £]

	Education.			Medical.			Civil Works.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
1910–11	79	2,273	*2,352*	78	865	*943*	714	3,823	*4,537*
1911–12	58	1,963	*2,021*	97	1,098	*1,255*	834	4,310	*5,144*
1912–13	120	2,190	*2,310*	386	1,142	*1,527*	1,124	4,935	*6,059*
1913–14, Budget ..	141	2,934	*4,075*	153	1,968	*2,121*	1,076	5,506	*6,582*
1913–14, Revised ..	149	3,149	*3,298*	142	1,230	*1,372*	1,092	5,454	*7,546*
1914–15, Budget ..	284	3,936	*4,220*	124	1,781	*1,905*	1,198	6,047	*7,245*

"44. It will be seen that since 1910–11 the scale of the expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled; and that there has also been an increase of 64 per cent under Civil Works. To illustrate the extent to which this additional expenditure is being financed by special grants, I append the further figures below. These apply to Provincial outlay only, as the increase on the Imperial side, which includes the provision for minor administrations, is, speaking generally, supplementary to the expenditure met from special grants, except that, as already explained, the Imperial figures for 1914–15 include such portions of the new grants as are still undistributed.

Expenditure from special Imperial grants included in provincial expenditure.

[In thousands of £]

	Education.	Medical.	Civil Works		
			Education.	Medical.	Other objects.
1911–12	144	136	70	48	142
1912–13	488	108	199	222	280
1913–14, Revised ..	920	185	265	241	317
1914–15, Budget ..	1,603	528	252	253	710

"45. These figures have been specially compiled for the present purpose, and must not be regarded as claiming absolute accuracy. From this point of view, they are not altogether suitable for inclusion in a Financial Statement, which should ordinarily deal with strict accounts figures. But the matter is one of very great interest, and Honourable Members will, I think, feel with me that it is worth attempting to clear it up in some degree.

"Taking the two tables together, and comparing 1914–15 with 1910–11, it will be seen that the direct expenditure on education has increased by £2,154,000. Some further educational expenditure is also included, as already stated, under the Civil Works head, of which £254,000 can be distinguished as it has been incurred from the special grants. Thus, there is a known increase in all, of about £2,400,000. Of this amount £1,315 is Provincial, and is being financed to the extent of £1,850,000 from special grants given by the Central Government.

"Similarly, the Medical expenditure, which of course includes sanitation, has increased by £962,000 directly, or £1,165,000 including again the Civil Works portion of the special grants. Of this increase, £1,659,000 is Provincial, and is being financed to the extent of £789,000 from special grants.

"The same data will serve to elucidate the figures under Civil Works. The total increase under this head since 1910–11 is shown to be £2,818,000, of which £2,594,000 is Provincial. Of the latter sum, about £515,000 is provided, as already stated, from the special grants given for Education and

Sanitation and £710,000 from special grants for miscellaneous purposes. The remainder of the increase represents a general enhancement of the scale of administrative outlay rendered possible by the favourable settlements now in force.

"46. In thus comparing the Budget provision for expenditure on Education and Sanitation which is found possible in 1914–15 with the standard previously existing, I must guard myself against seeming to regard the higher figures of the coming year as necessarily representing a permanently established standard. That of course is not the case, as the provision for 1914–15 is found to a considerable extent from non-recurring grants, which are likely to be rapidly exhausted if the Local Governments succeed in developing their spending capacity to the extent which they anticipate. I should like to show the Council the actual position on this point. For this purpose I append a further set of figures showing the aggregate special grants made to the provinces during the four years ending with 1914–15, and the margin which will still be left from these special resources at the end of that year. Two preliminary explanations, however, are required on minor points. First, those grants which were announced in March 1911 in connection with the Financial Statement of 1911–12, but technically given in the Revised estimate of 1910–11, are treated as belonging to the year 1911–12, *i.e.*, as coming within the period mentioned, any trifling expenditure from such grants at the close of 1910–11 being of course excluded. Secondly, as I have already explained, a portion of the recurring Education grant of 1914–15 and the whole of the recurring grant for Sanitation remain as yet unallotted, and have therefore to be treated for the present as Imperial. The figures for recurring grants given below will thus be somewhat enhanced when this distribution is made.

[In thousands of £]

	Total grants given (1911–12 to 1914–15).		Total Expenditure incurred * (1911–12 to 1914–15).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1915.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1) Education	758	3,145	2,221	925
(2) Sanitation	246	1,087	1,244	443
(3) Medical relief, etc.	*	24	58	..
(4) Agriculture, etc.	*	177	169	8
(5) Grants for other special purposes ..	..	1,548	1,328	220
(6) Grants for general purposes ("Discretionary grants").	*	607	433	174
Total	1,004	7,289	5,513	1,770
Add— savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				108
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1915.				1,878

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are understood to have now been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from these grants before the corresponding expenditure had been fully attained being added at the foot of the statement.

"47. The figures bring out clearly the fact that the Local Governments have already received very material assistance in regard to the recurring outlay which the progressive policy in Education and Sanitation must entail. For the future, they can rely, first, on the recurring grants already given; secondly, for a time at any rate, on the large unspent balances which they have still in hand, and thirdly on the growth of their own revenues—a factor which must not be entirely neglected, I have already indicated that I hope that next year, if circumstances are propitious, I may be in a position to give stronger practical proof of the Government of India's continued sympathy in this matter. Meanwhile, the large donations already made have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of the Local Governments, and it cannot be said that further advance is being prejudiced for want of funds.

"48. Incidentally, the foregoing paragraphs and the figures cited therein forcibly illustrate the position brought out in the opening part of my speech, viz., that it is impossible, in present circumstances, to attempt to discriminate too definitely between Imperial and Provincial figures in the Budget synopsis. If we were to look at the first table in this section by itself, it would *prima facie* appear that there had been an enormous increase in Provincial expenditure under Education, Medical and Civil Works; and that the increase under Imperial, though proportionately much the same, had been in itself, but small. The figures subsequently adduced show, however, that the greater part of the aggregate increase in Provincial expenditure has ultimately come out of grants made from the Imperial exchequer.

E—Financial position of the Provinces.

"49. As stated in connection with the Revised estimate, the aggregate Provincial balances on the 1st April next will amount to £6·8 million, and as the budget provides for overdrawing to the extent of £3·2 million, the closing balance on the 31st March 1915 becomes £3·6 million. For details, I would refer to Statement D (Financial Statement). I also draw the attention of the Council to a statement at the end of the Financial Secretary's memorandum, which gives a bird's-eye view of the financial position of each province, exhibiting receipts and expenditure as well as balances. These statements afford further evidence of what I have more than once drawn attention to, the prosperous condition of the provinces. The only further remark I have to make is that the provinces constituted by the re-distribution arrangements announced at the Delhi Durbar viz., Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam

are at present on temporary financial settlements. These are to be revised and put on a permanent basis from the 1st April 1915, when sufficient time will have passed since the constitution of the provinces in question to enable such a step to be safely undertaken. The necessary investigations will be made during the coming year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—GENERAL REVIEW.

"50. I now turn to a different subject. I have dealt so far with the revenues of the current and the coming years and with the administrative expenditure charged against them. But, as Honourable Members are well aware, there is a large field of Governmental activity outside the revenue account. Every year heavy capital expenditure is incurred on Railways and Irrigation works, to which the construction of new Delhi has now been added. There are also other non-revenue issues as, for instance when we repay temporary debt or grant loans to local bodies or agriculturists, or authorise the Local Governments to draw on the balances which they bank with us. All these undertakings and obligations have to be financed. The subject has sometimes perhaps been regarded as technical or of secondary importance. On this occasion, however, it presents the most critical problem which we have had to face in framing the financial arrangements of the year.

"51. In our revenue budgets we can rely in ordinary years upon inherently progressive revenues from which to meet our ever-growing expenditure. In the case of the capital budget, if I may so call it, we have, again, to provide for expanding expenditure. There is a strong and natural demand for increased outlay on productive railways and irrigation works, and that demand has our fullest support. But it has to be clearly realised that the corresponding assets are not themselves automatically expanding. To a large extent, indeed, they may almost be described as fortuitous, and it is a mistake to expect that our productive capital expenditure can go up by leaps and bounds. We must be well content if we can make some advance from time to time, and meanwhile secure the ground which has been gained.

"52. The circumstances of the coming year illustrate this in a striking way. My predecessor was able to provide in the present year for a railway programme of £12 million, and the announcement made sometime ago that this figure will be repeated in 1914-15 has perhaps been regarded as merely the natural and normal course for us to take. Conditions to-day, however, are totally different, and the question whether we could in fact finance such a programme has been a matter of no little anxiety to the Secretary of State and to ourselves. The change in the situation can be summed up in a sentence. On the 1st April 1913 my predecessor could count on £6½ million more in balances than we can look for on the 1st April next; on the other hand, the capital obligations, apart from railways, which he undertook in 1913-14, were about £1½ million more than those provided for by us in 1914-15. Thus we start at a net disadvantage of no less than £8 million; the actual difference would in fact have been £6½ million were it not that the Secretary of State has anticipated a portion of his borrowing programme for the coming year, by floating a loan of £2 million through the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company in January, more than £1½ million of which will go to swell his closing balance for the current year. I shall explain the permanent significance of this deterioration of our ways and means position later and will merely remark at this point that it is not primarily the outcome of an unfavourable monsoon; it was in fact part of the original budget arrangements to draw on accumulated balances to the extent of £11 million and so work down to a normal figure. Thus the problem which faced us was not an unexpected one. In the case of 1914-15 it meant this: how could we make good the deficit of £6½ million to which I have just referred? More generally, and looking a little beyond the year which is just ahead of us, can we expect to finance a railway programme of £12 million or all except in years when we happen to receive abnormal assistance from balances, i.e., from unexpectedly large surpluses, from heavy lapses, and so forth?

"53. Our present decisions are three-fold. First, as I mentioned above, we have decided to maintain the £12 million railway standard. Secondly, the Secretary of State has agreed to borrow, directly or through Railway Companies, about £8 million in England for the requirements of 1914-15—and, as just stated, has already raised a part of this sum—as against £3 million of sterling borrowing budgeted for in the current year; and we hope to borrow Rs. 5 crores in India as against Rs. 3 crores in 1913-14. Thirdly, we are taking steps to attract increased deposits through the Postal Savings Banks. I should like to say something on each of these points which constitute the principal departures of policy announced in this Financial Statement.

"54. First as regards the railway programme. We are extremely reluctant to go back, even temporarily, on a standard once attained, notwithstanding that that standard was only reached this year, and under totally exceptional conditions. Whether it will be possible to maintain it in subsequent years I do not know and can in no sense guarantee. I can only assure the Council of my earnest wish to do so, if it should be practicable. I must also warn them, however of the difficulties implied. This figure involves a large advance on anything we have really been accustomed to in the past. From 1908-09 to 1912-13 inclusive, the average budget provision for railway capital expenditure was something under £10 million, and there was no observable tendency in this period to any progressive increase. The actual expenditure—and this is an important point—was considerably less. It averaged only about £8½ million, the lapses in one year going to swell the budget provision of the next. The Railway Board have lately given great attention to this question of avoiding lapses. They feel—and I agree with them absolutely—that it is far more important to spend the money they get in the year for which it is allotted than to count on getting some of it again a year later. As a result of this, there was fairly full expenditure in 1912-13, and in the current year we expect that the budget grant will be fully utilised, and indeed somewhat exceeded. Accordingly, when we now budget for a programme of £12 million, we anticipate that it will be spent; and the point which I put forward is that in arranging to finance so high a programme, under conditions which give us little abnormal and fortuitous help, we are really advancing the effective standard of railway capital expenditure in two ways. We are in the first place raising our budget provision to a level attained for the first time this year, and secondly we have made arrangements which debar us from counting on any material lapse in that figure.

"54. Next as regards our borrowing programme. The rupee loan of 6 crores which we propose to issue represents a record demand on the Indian loan market. The highest figure yet reached was 4½ crores in 1906–07, and after that there was a reaction which culminated in a loan of 1½ crores only in 1910–11. Since then there has been some advance, but it is only during the last two years that we have reached as much as 3 crores again. In some quarters it may be thought that existing conditions hardly warrant such a big step forward as that which we propose to take, but to this I would reply that the loss of confidence in banking deposits and investments at alluring rates of interest, which the present crisis has brought about, must tend to increase the demand for—to use a convenient term—gilt-edged securities. Now the only competitors we in India have in this field are the loans issued by the Presidency Municipal Corporations and Port and Improvement Trusts. In England, on the other hand, India sterling stock is subject to the competition of a great variety of issues of like character, and as evidence of the material difference which this circumstance has brought about, I may note the fact that although the Secretary of State has abstained this year from any direct borrowing, the price of our sterling securities at Home has for some time stood materially below the quotations for our rupee paper, whereas formerly the relative position used to be the other way. An increase in rupee borrowing is therefore justified not merely by the general considerations which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debt as possible in the hands of its own people, but by the fact that of late it has been more economical to borrow in India than in London. I may point too to the fact that the marked success of our loan this last year showed that the Government would have been justified in applying to the Indian market for a larger sum. Having regard to these considerations, and after consulting those to whose advice we naturally look in these matters, we have determined to make the important advance that I have indicated, believing that in present circumstances we ought to obtain greater assistance from Indian capital towards our productive outlay even though we may have to pay somewhat more for it in the shape of the price of our loan.

"56. As regards sterling borrowing, the position is, as I have said, materially different at present, and the amount which can be expediently raised in London in any particular year must be left to the judgment of the Secretary of State and his expert advisers. I may say that he, like ourselves, is fully conscious of the desirability of obtaining as much money as possible for productive purposes in the shape of loans, and this is shown by the statement I have already made as regards next year's Home borrowings. I can give no assurance, however, that borrowing on the scale now proposed will be feasible in future years. That must depend on a variety of circumstances which cannot be prognosticated. One consideration, of which the force will be generally recognized, is that the Secretary of State cannot in any one year undertake to issue loans on so large a scale as to create the risk of injuring the market for his loans in subsequent years. For the yearly decisions required each year a great deal of skill, vigilance and experience are necessary, and regard must be paid to the fact that market conditions change sometimes with dramatic suddenness, as was witnessed, for instance, at the beginning of February, when there was a sudden boom in gilt-edged securities which sent our sterling paper up several points. But the general principle, recognized alike by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, is that our borrowing policy must be one of reasonable courage tempered by reasonable caution, and I lay equal stress on both these factors.

"57. I am of course not unmindful of the fact that the Mackay India Office Committee of 1907–08 recommended that the programme of capital expenditure on railways should be fixed at £12½ million per annum, and that this decision was endorsed by the Government of India and accepted by the Secretary of State. I must point out, however, that in calculating the resources which would be required in order to finance a capital expenditure programme of this amount the Mackay Committee postulated that the Secretary of State would be able to raise sums averaging £9 million per annum in England either directly or through Railway Companies. But of late years the circumstances of the market have been such that the Secretary of State has been quite unable to comply with this anticipation. Thus in 1910–11 his net borrowings, including Companies' transactions, amounted to £5 million only.* In 1911–1912 the net borrowing was nil, while in 1912–1913, as against £3½ million raised, £9,500,000 were paid off. Further, among the assets which the Mackay Committee took into account was £1 million per annum from net profit on coinage, to be diverted from the Gold Standard Reserve and devoted to capital outlay. It was subsequently decided, however, for reasons which were fully explained in correspondence laid before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, that the use for this purpose of part of the profits of coinage should be postponed until the Gold Standard Reserve had risen beyond its present level: and we have thus lost another asset on which the £12½ million Railway programme was dependent.

"58. Our third decision relates to the Postal Savings Banks. Until some three years ago, the highest sum which a depositor might place in the Savings Bank in a single year was Rs 200. This was a gross amount, *i.e.*, quite independent of the sums withdrawn in the year. In January 1911 this limit was raised to Rs. 500, and the effect has been very striking. The annual deposits have greatly increased, and it is clear that the concession has added to the practical utility of the Savings Bank system. We propose now to go further in the same direction by raising the limit on annual deposits from Rs 500 *gross* to Rs 750 *net*, and also to raise the total amount a man may hold in ordinary deposit at the Post Office from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000, other consequential changes, which I need not detail, being also made. We are not relying upon immediate help in the coming year from this measure in financing our capital undertakings, and we are not yet in a position to estimate the actual amount of additional deposits which it will bring in. I regard it however as a valuable, though subsidiary, means of fortifying our position in the future; and it is independently justified by the evidence we have that small depositors whose apprehensions have been roused by the recent banking crisis are already seeking the security which the Government Savings Bank system affords.

"59. So much for the coming year. Honourable Members will ask—and I have naturally asked myself—what we are to expect later on. Are the less favourable conditions of the moment likely to prove permanent? This is a question to which I think no categorical answer can be given. But the

* I arrive at 'net borrowing' by deducting from the total sums raised in a year the amounts necessary for the repayment at maturity of India bills, India bonds, and debenture bonds originally issued by Guaranteed Railway Companies whose contracts with the State had been determined by purchase or otherwise.

matter is certainly worth examination. In the first place, we have obtained in the last few years a series of unexpectedly large surpluses, largely from Opium windfalls. These windfalls have now ceased, and to that extent at any rate future prospects are less favourable. Then, again, the whole period of my predecessor's regime was, broadly speaking, one in which the Provincial Governments were building up ever-increasing balances, partly through the unexpectedly rapid growth of their own revenues and partly through Imperial subventions. On the 1st April 1908 these balances stood at £4½ million; by the 1st April 1913 they had risen to £11½ million. These balances are now likely to be rapidly spent. The effect on our ways and means position is precisely parallel to what happens when a depositor in a bank gradually accumulates a large deposit and then begins to draw on it freely. The bank's own operations, if this were done on a sufficiently large scale, would largely expand during the period of accumulation, and would have to be correspondingly curtailed when the period of withdrawal began. This of course must be a temporary phase, for no Local Government can persistently overspend. But the Provincial balances are still very high, and it may be two or three years before we get back to a normal state of things. Thirdly, as I have already explained, when we budget for a big Railway programme, we must now expect that the grant will be very fully spent. All these factors must tend to check the accumulation of balances and the expansion of our capital programmes in the near future.

"60. On the other hand, we are now in a very favourable position as regards the discharge of debt. The payments on this account during the five years ending with the current year have averaged close on £3 million a year. In particular the Secretary of State thanks to the possession for the time being of large balances, was able between the years 1910–11 and 1912–13 to repay, to the extent of £8 million India bills which had been issued in 1907–1908 and 1908–1909 to cope with the special adverse conditions then existing in connection with a large deficit and the exchange crisis. He has also paid off a considerable amount of debentures on certain railway lines which had been purchased by Government. So far therefore we have our hands materially strengthened as regards the future. In the coming year we have to set aside only £694,000 for discharge of debt, and this amount is not likely to be appreciably increased hereafter. Another factor which has gone to swell the surpluses of the last two or three years has been the unexpectedly rapid growth of railway revenue; and as we have to estimate with reasonable caution under this difficult head, the same result may, let us hope, recur. Here, perhaps, we may let the question rest at present. With the prospect of several years of office before me, I do not want to go too far in the direction of prophecy. I think I have said enough to justify the importance which I attach to this portion of the Financial Statement, and the claims which it has upon the attention of the Council; and, having thus dealt with the questions of policy involved, I will now pass on to the more ordinary aspects of the subject.

Revised Estimate, 1913–14.

"61. I compare below the budget programme of capital and other non-revenue issues in 1913–14 with our present estimate of the actual outlay :—

	Budget, 1913–14. £	Revised, 1913–14. £
Capital outlay on—		
(a) Railways	12,000,000	12,187,000
(b) Irrigation	1,467,000	1,330,000
(c) Delhi	1,335,000	505,000
Repayment of railway debentures, India Bonds, etc. ..	1,868,000	1,878,000
Outlay from Provincial balances	2,913,000	741,000
Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial ..	206,000 *	605,000*
Total ..	19,687,000	17,226,000

"I have already touched on the most salient features of this comparison : that is, the full expenditure on railways, the heavy lapses in the provision for Provincial drawings, and the large payment in discharge of debt. The revised estimate under railways shows indeed a slight increase over the budget, due to a decision to segregate to a certain extent the lapses of the preceding year. A heavy lapse also occurred in the provision for new Delhi, the progress there being less rapid than my predecessor had anticipated. The last entry in the above table includes in the Revised the larger net taken advances for famine purposes : their full effect has been partly counterbalanced by smaller issues or larger recoveries in non-famine tracts.

"62. I have also mentioned that this programme was to be financed to the extent of £11 million from the surplus cash balances accumulated in previous years. Apart from this, my predecessor looked forward mainly to the provision (in round figures) of £1½ million from the Imperial surplus of the year; £2 million from the rupee loan, and £3 million from sterling borrowing by companies working State lines; £1½ million from unfunded debt transactions, these, as already stated, being to a large extent receipts of the Post Office Savings Bank; and about £½ million from that portion of the famine insurance grant which can be set aside in prosperous years for the reduction or avoidance of debt. These anticipations have not been exactly fulfilled. Savings Bank deposits have improved by about £½ million more than was anticipated, owing largely to the stimulus given by the loss of confidence in other investments as the result of the banking crisis. The allotment for reduction of debt has been reduced by the necessity for diverting a portion of the funds to actual famine relief expenditure. Also, owing to the heavy lapses in expenditure and improvements in Provincial revenues, our aggregate cash balances were drawn upon to the extent of about £6½ million only—a figure which would have been £8½ million but for the addition obtained from the recent issue of railway debentures. Thus we open the coming year with some surplus cash in hand.

* The figures here represent net outgoings.

Budget Estimate, 1914-15

"63. The following statement indicates our capital programme in the coming year and the funds on which we rely for financing it,—

Outlay.	£ : Million.	*Assets.*	£ : Million.
Capital outlay on (*a*) Railways ..	12·0	From balances†	4·8
(*b*) Irrigation ..	1·2	Imperial surplus of 1914-15 ..	1·3
(*c*) Delhi ..	·7	Rupee loan	2·4
Repayment of India Bonds, etc. ..	·7	Sterling borrowings	6·2
Outlay from Provincial balances..	8·2	Unfunded debt	1·8
Local Loans Account, Imperial and Provincial	·1*	Famine insurance allotment (·2) and minor items	·7
Total ..	17·9	Total ..	17·9

"Our aggregate capital commitments will thus amount to £17,936,000 or practically £18 million. It will be seen that while maintaining the railway programme at this year's figure, we make a reduced provision for productive Irrigation works (£1,200,000) and for the construction of the new capital at Delhi (£867,000). The allotments proposed are, however, in each case, as much as our technical advisers consider that they can spend. I have already referred to the large provision we have again to make for Provincial drawings and to the satisfactory position in regard to the repayment of debt.

"As regards the assets, the only further point which remains for me to notice is the reduced provision from the famine insurance grant, which is mainly due to the continued necessity for applying a portion of the usual allotment to the direct relief of famine.

"I have also to add that the announcements made as to our intended borrowings at Home and in India are subject to the usual reservation that the amounts may be varied later on if circumstances render this advisable.

"64. I now proceed to add some special remarks on the three main heads of capital expenditure.

A.—RAILWAYS.

"65. The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding.—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 (Revised).	1914-15 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open Lines including Rolling Stock	5,003,843	5,018,389	7,121,300	15,000,000	10,833,500
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) Started in previous years	2,055,164	2,403,853	3,653,700	2,906,800	1,350,000
(*b*) Started in current year	387,921	462,140	103,200	162,300	66,500
	7,446,928	7,924,382	8,186,100	17,119,700	12,000,000

"66. I have already dealt fully with the considerations which have governed the fixing of the next year's grant and the financing of it. The greater part of the money included within the railway programme is as usual devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

"The bulk of the amount set aside for the advance of lines already under construction is allotted to the Lower Ganges Bridge (Rs. 47 lakhs), the Burdwan-Howrah Railway (Rs. 36 lakhs), and the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway (Rs. 26 lakhs), while smaller amounts go to the Bhairab Tangi Railway, the Southern Shan States Extension, and the Bombay Harbour Branch extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other schemes. We estimate that, on this basis, we shall have in all 26,404 miles of railway in which the State is directly interested open on the 31st March 1915, against 24,172 miles at the end of the current year, and 21,872 miles 4 years ago. These figures may perhaps seem to indicate unduly slow progress in railway extension. It has to be remembered, however, that the new construction here referred to is that of State-owned lines covered by our railway programme, and the figures take no account of the operations of private companies such as those created under the branch line terms which are now giving such a welcome stimulus to private enterprise. During the current year, the new lines sanctioned under these terms and the new feeder lines financed by District Boards in Madras comprise seven different undertakings, with a total intended mileage of 291; and there is ample reason for anticipating a similar development in 1914-15. The total addition to the railway mileage of the country obtained during the last five years by utilising agencies whose operations are excluded from our railway programme has been 1,131 miles. Of this mileage about three-fourths has been constructed by companies floated on branch line terms, while the payments which the Government have had to make by way of rebate or in pursuance of guarantee have been insignificant. An important condition of this method of extending the Indian railway system is that the branch line companies must be floated in India on a rupee basis: their increasing popularity thus affords a valuable means of supplementing our State railway programme and of relieving our direct demands upon the London money market.

"67. On the whole, I think our critics have no reason to be impatient. A considerable advance is being made as regards direct programme outlay, while the operations under the revised branch line terms may be regarded as practically a new development and already a very promising one. The

* The figure represents net outgoings.

† Including the £1½ million (about) obtained this year for next year's programme through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's debenture issue already referred to.

following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1910–11, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges :—

[*In thousands of £.*]

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Capital outlay to end of each year	306,998	304,941	313 933	331,033	343,033
Net profit from railways during the year after meeting all charges including interest.	2,017	3,755	4,633	4,650	5,321
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	·67	1·23	1·51	1 40	1·14

"The net profit has thus varied from about ⅔ per cent. to 1½ per cent. in the years mentioned. In 1908–10 it amounted to ¼ per cent. only, and in 1903–09 it disappeared and was replaced by a deficit. My predecessor uttered a warning on this subject last year, and I need not repeat what he then said. Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control. In fact, as I have already remarked, now that we are free from the vagaries of opium, the net railway receipts form the portion of our budget which it is most difficult to forecast with exactitude, or rely on with certainty. On the other hand, it is right to remember that the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways and also that the interest charges taken into account in this calculation include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which are really of a capital nature, amounting as they do to the discharge of debt. If calculated on a strictly commercial basis, the percentage of net profit would thus be somewhat higher than these figures indicate.

"68. It is urged by some critics that the railway profits ought to be employed on improving and enlarging our railway estate. The answer is that this is, as a matter of fact, what we have done. If we take recent years, the total amount which we have devoted towards our capital programme from current revenues, and from balances which represent previous revenue surpluses, much exceeds the amount of profit which the railways have given us. On the other side, it may be urged that this policy is an undesirable one, and that in view of the productive character of railways and irrigation works we ought to find fresh capital outlay therefor exclusively, or at any rate more largely, by borrowing. That is a proposition for which theoretically there is much to be said, but as I have endeavoured to show previously, its application as a matter of practical policy in recent years would have very materially curtailed the development of railways which we regard as a primary necessity of the economic development of the country. Admitting too that revenue surpluses ought eventually to be applied to the benefit of the community, it does not follow that benefits of this character should be exclusively confined to reduction of taxation, or expenditure on such matters, important as they are, as education and sanitation. The community is equally benefitted by an extension of railway facilities which expands trade, mitigates the effects of famine and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. It seems to me that in this matter we must avoid doctrinaire considerations on either side, and take the course which existing circumstances indicate as the most expedient.

B.—IRRIGATION.

"69. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds :—

Particulars.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 (Revised).	1914-15 (Budget).
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	30,356	31,929	33,317	34,583	35,907
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation.	3,407	3,552	4,065	4,154	4,183
Total expenses, including interest on debt ..	2,076	2,128	2,263	2,310	2,274
Net profit	1,322	1,424	1,802	1,844	1,908
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	4 35	4 70	5 40	5 27	5 03
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	3,411	3 804	4,000	4,754	5,217
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	59	72	91	108	131
Total expenses, including interest on debt ..	240	166	198	214	240
Net loss	81	94	107	106	108
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·36	2·46	2 59	2·23	2 43
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	220	217	266	261	276
Expenditure	378	310	342	313	370
Net loss	648	699	676	649	694

"70. Taking productive and protective works together, on the 31st March 1913, 50,488 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, which will, it is expected, be increased to 61,582 miles by the end of the current year. They commanded an area of more than 50 million acres of culturable land, of which nearly 24 million acres were irrigated in 1912–1913 and an almost equal

amount during the present financial year. It will be observed that while the percentage of net profit on productive works continues large, it has somewhat diminished of late, owing to recent projects not having yet had time to afford their ultimately expected return and to relatively less remunerative schemes being now undertaken. A similar explanation applies to the increasing net loss under protective works.

"71. In addition to the canals in operation, there are 43 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these 6 are minor works. The major works, of which 13 are productive and 20 protective, are designed to irrigate nearly 10 million acres at a total cost of nearly £36 million.

"72. Although no important projects were sanctioned during the year, satisfactory progress continues to be made with the works under construction. Of the three branches of the Punjab triple canals project, the Lower Bari Doab canal was opened in April 1913. The Upper Jhelum canal is practically complete except for the head-regulator and rock cutting at Mangla, and will, it is hoped, come into operation in the autumn of the present year. The third branch in the link, viz., the Upper Chenab canal, was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1912.

"The Upper Swat River canal in the North-West Frontier Province is nearing completion and will be opened in April next. The great tunnel which conveys the supplies of the main canal of the system through the Malakand hill was finally passed last September. This tunnel is more than two miles long and has taken 4½ years in construction. Good progress has also been made with the various irrigation works which are being undertaken in other parts of India, the principal of which are the Tandula and Mahanadi canals in the Central Provinces, and the Godavari, Pravara and Nira Right Bank systems in the Bombay Deccan. In the Punjab experiments are being made in order to demonstrate the practicability or otherwise of making canal channels waterproof by lining certain reaches where excessive leakage now occurs, and if they are successful, valuable water which is at present lost will be available for an extension of irrigation.

"73. Of the works under consideration, it has been decided not to proceed with the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri canal project as at present designed. The Cauvery Reservoir and the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeders projects are still awaiting the settlement of various points in which the Native States are interested. The Kistna Reservoir project is undergoing further investigation. In the Punjab, surveys are now in active progress with a view to the preparation of a detailed project estimate for the great Sutlej valley scheme, a work which contemplates the utilisation of the waters of the Sutlej and Beas rivers for the improvement of the supplies of the several inundation canals now dependent on the former river, and for an extension of irrigation into the desert tracts lying to the south. Investigations are also being made into the possibility of constructing a large storage dam at Kech, in the Nahan State, to supplement the supplies of the Western Jumna canal.

C.—Delhi Expenditure.

"74. The expenditure chargeable to the capital head "52—Initial Expenditure on the New Capital" during the current year will now, it is anticipated, amount to only Rs. 758 lakhs, as compared with a budget provision of Rs. 2,00 lakhs. I may briefly indicate what this expenditure represents.

"75. The Imperial Delhi Committee was constituted as the executive agency to carry out the work of constructing the new capital with effect from the 1st April 1913. Its first duty was to assemble and organize its own office, as well as a specially selected staff of engineers and subordinates, draughtsmen and clerks. The staff as it assembled was set to work on the extensive survey and levelling operations and other preliminaries essential to the preparation of the estimates for the new city. In May 1913 the Committee framed a preliminary forecast of their expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 89½ lakhs, and were authorised to incur expenditure up to this amount. It was in fact recognized at a very early date that the full budget provision would not prove to be required. The actual expenditure includes some Rs. 43 lakhs for works and Rs. 22 lakhs for land acquisition, the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs representing establishment and miscellaneous charges. The work set in hand comprises the purchase of a considerable quantity of plant and machinery, including a light construction-railway, steam rollers, rock-drilling plant and the like; the laying out of construction roads; the filling of depressions; the preparation of the site of the central buildings; and the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power for machinery and lighting purposes. An arboriculteral nursery has also been established to supply trees for the parks and avenues of the new capital. Considerable attention has been paid to the requirements of the large labour force which has been assembled and will continue to grow; and with a view to preventing any possible outbreak of epidemic disease, a special sanitary staff is employed under the direction of the Chief Engineer. In addition to the foregoing work, the Committee have framed and submitted a project estimate for the new city as a whole, and that estimate is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

"76. Land acquisition operations were already on foot during 1912-13, and a sum of close on Rs. 13 lakhs was expended during that year. The further expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs expected during 1913-14 will nearly complete this branch of the work.

"As already stated, an allotment of Rs. 1 crore is to be made for the continuance of these operations in 1914-15. Apart from further purchases of tools and plant, the Committee hope to make substantial progress in the collection of material for, and in preliminary work on, road-lighting, water-supply, sewage and drainage and irrigation systems, and in the construction of new roads. A considerable sum will probably be expended upon the construction of service roads, the preparation of the site and miscellaneous works. The exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings cannot of course be settled with any precision until the project estimate has been fully considered and eventually sanctioned.

"77. In paragraph 15 of his last Financial Statement, my predecessor referred to the Government of India's undertaking to give a full account of the expenditure in connection with Delhi. This matter has been under careful examination since, and the exact form of the account is now under reference to the Secretary of State. In the meantime, the Financial Secretary's Memorandum embodies figures in much the same shape as those given last year.

CASH BALANCES AND SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL DRAWINGS.

"78. I shall not dwell at any length on the question of cash balances and Council Bills in view of the full examination already made of the factors which go to make up our ways and means position. I must refer, however, to the steady reduction of our balances as a point of interest in itself in view of the public attention which has been directed to this question. We started this year with a balance in India of £19,293,000. This is expected to fall by the 31st March to £14,991,000, and by the end of the coming year to £12,791,000. The minimum balance in India to which, in accordance with past practice, we regard it as expedient to work at the opening of a financial year is £1½ million, so that we shall have no large margin on hand unless the Local Governments are again, as in the present year, unable to use a large portion of the provision for expenditure from special grants. The same process has been taking place with the balance held by the Secretary of State. This amounted at the beginning of the current year to £8,784,000 and will be reduced at its close to £6,433,000. Apart therefore from the advance borrowing of about £1½ million already referred to, it is now approaching its working minimum which is usually taken at about £4,000,000, and the estimated balance on the 31st March 1915 (£4,090,000) is actually at that level. Thus in our aggregate balances which stood at £28,077,000 on the 1st April last, we expect a reduction of over £6½ million in the current year and of £4½ million more in 1914-15.

"These figures do not include sums held in the Home balance on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve. These amounted to about £1 million on the 1st April last, but will be reduced by investment to a negligible figure before the end of the year.

"79. The Secretary of State's Council drawings were estimated in the budget at £21,650,000, this estimate covering only such drawings as were required for treasury purposes. He now expects to sell bills to the extent of £30,250,000, the bulk of the increase being due to additional requirements for the purchase of silver and to the remittance to England of the profit on the corresponding rupee coinage. His drawings during 1914-15, estimating again on the basis of treasury requirements, are put at £20,000,000, but in addition he will as usual sell additional bills on India, so far as our resources may permit, if there is sufficient demand for them. I may repeat that all these announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the usual reservations, full discretion being retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

EXCHANGE, CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

"80. On the subject of exchange I have little to say. The rupee fell slightly below its par value during June and July, but the abnormal jute prices created an exceptionally brisk demand for money from September onwards, and the average rate for the Secretary of State's drawings for the year as a whole is now expected to work out to 16·0666d. the rupee.

"81. The following statement shows the *gross* circulation of our currency notes for the last five years, and I also add 'net' figures which exclude the holdings of our reserve treasuries and of the Presidency Banks at their head offices and thus give a clearer indication of the extent to which currency notes are in active use:—

[In crores of rupees.]

	Gross Circulation.					Net Circulation.				
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14, Ten months.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14, Ten months.
Average	46 65	54 35	57 27	60 62	63 53	39 88	46 62	44 31	47 91	48 65
Maximum	50 41	59 16	61 38	68 98	69 90	42 66	49 27	47 54	52 19	53 72
Minimum	43 85	48 67	54 05	56 34	51 90	38 07	38 69	40 71	44 84	46 08

"82. The rapid growth of the net circulation in the last few years affords a gratifying testimony to the success of the policy, initiated by Sir Edward Law and greatly developed by my predecessor, of giving a universal currency in the more popular denominations of notes, viz., those from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100, though the effect could hardly have been so complete as now appears were it not for an independent and very welcome tendency in some parts of the country to use notes in preference to rupees. As regards gold, the following statement shows the net imports of gold coin during the last five years and the amounts held at the end of each year in our currency reserve:—

[In thousands of £.]

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913 14.
Net imports of sovereigns and half sovereigns	9,213	8,162	26,226	10,239	* 4,836
Amount of gold in Currency Reserve at 31st March. In India	6,202	8,188	15,551	19,683	† 18,006
In England	2,250	6,044	5,709	5,100	5,100

* Up to December 1913.

† On 15th February 1914.

"83. There has been a very heavy fall in the net imports of gold coin as compared with the high figures to which the extraordinary trade activities of the two preceding years have accustomed us. In addition, the Secretary of State has intercepted some of the gold which would otherwise have reached India by selling bills against gold in transit. A certain amount was also exported during the slack season. The tendency has thus been, for the time being, for the steady issue of gold for circulation to go on unbalanced by fresh receipts, with the result that our holding of gold in India has to some extent fallen back from the high level of a year ago. It still amounts, however, to the large figure of £15 million; and this reduction is not therefore a matter of concern.

"There is considerable evidence of an increasing use of gold for currency purposes, especially in the Punjab and Western India as to which I may refer Honourable Members to the interesting comments contained in the last report of the Comptroller-General. I will not enter here into the vexed question whether gold or notes are the better substitute for rupee currency or whether there is not room for both. This, and other matters which may materially affect our future currency and financial transactions, will be considered in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission, in whose proceedings, as I should like to testify, India has been strongly and worthily represented, both as regards the actual personnel of the Commission and by the evidence given by numerous witnesses connected with this country, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians. I will merely say at present that anything which reduces the demand for actual rupees in financing our great crops such as jute, rice and cotton, advantages us by diminishing the inconveniences attendant upon sudden heavy coinage.

"84. As Honourable Members are aware, the demand for rupees, which had for some time been in abeyance, revived during 1912-13, and no less than Rs. 15½ crores of fresh coinage were then added to the silver currency. The abnormal value of jute led to an unprecedented absorption in the autumn months of the current year, and further new coinage amounting to over Rs. 10 crores was undertaken. The coinage transactions of the two years have resulted in a profit of close on £5½ million, and have thus considerably strengthened our Gold Standard Reserve, as will be seen from the following figures showing the closing balances of the reserve at the end of each of the last five years:—

[*In thousands of £*]

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 (up to 31st January).
Closing balance	18,784	19,340	19,788	* 22,607	* 24,378

* From 1912-13 onwards securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve have been valued at the current market price instead of at their purchase price.

"Taking the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves together, we at present have a total holding of £26 million in actual gold and £18½ million in sterling securities, and are thus in a strong position to deal with an exchange crisis, should such a crisis unhappily arise. Here again, however, I touch upon questions—such as the form and magnitude of the gold reserve, the necessity for its silver branch, the question of an Indian Mint, and so forth—which await consideration in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission, and cannot therefore be usefully discussed at present.

BANKING.

"85. I must now refer to certain aspects of the banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India. The main facts of this calamity are well known. The effect of the downfall, in September, of the People's Bank in the Punjab, with its seventy branches and its score and a quarter of deposits, was far-reaching. The new tendency on the part of the Indian people to invest money instead of hoarding it received a rude shock, and wherever the operations of the People's Bank and of its allied institutions extended, there was a weakening, if not a collapse, of confidence in almost every institution bearing the name of bank. This demand in credit not only spread in some cases to depositors in banks which were conducted on honest and generally sound lines, but in some degree affected the ordinary operations of trade, and especially of the smaller traders who had chiefly benefited by the extension of credit facilities, which attended the rapid development of banking institutions during the last decade.

"It was not long before the crisis spread to Western India. The failure of the People's Bank had affected the Bombay Presidency through its branches in Sind, and in Bombay itself there were special conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. The first open sign of trouble there was the failure of the Credit Bank in the first week of October, subsequently followed by that of several other banks, one of which, the Indian Specie Bank, had acquired considerable prestige by the daring and apparently successful operations of its Manager. These events were concomitant with the failure of a number of large traders and brokers, and with the complete dislocation of the share market and a general contraction of credit.

"The underlying causes of the disasters are still in many instances the subject of judicial enquiry, and the future regulation of banking methods in India is also a separate question, which was already under the consideration of my Honourable Colleague the Commerce Member before these events occurred. I have refrained therefore from entering into such matters, and will only say that I trust that the misfortunes which have overtaken the country will bear salutary fruit hereafter in a sounder and more efficient system of local banking, and that, as was said by His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras last November, the failure of badly managed institutions will not lead investors to withdraw their confidence from those that are intrinsically sound.

"I can, however, without objection refer more fully to the attitude of Government throughout this crisis, and to the handling of the situation by the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

"86. I may preface what I have to say by reminding the Council that the Presidency Banks stand in a special relation to the Government of India. They are the only banks in which the Government places portions of its balances, and the sums so lodged with them form an important element in their total deposits. Accordingly we have been in very close touch throughout with the Bengal and Bombay Presidency banks, and the fact that there has been no direct and open intervention by Government during the present crisis does not by any means imply that we have not carefully and anxiously watched the situation and done what we can to alleviate it. As soon as the crisis developed we made arrangements to increase considerably the ordinary interest free balances which we keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions which, though quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors. Before the crisis arose, moreover, we had applied to the Secretary of State for permission to make loans to the Presidency Banks up to three million pounds sterling from our

balances during the busy trade season. We took that step without any reference to the particular events of this autumn, and because we desired to do all we could to relieve the money stringency which is always felt in India during the cold weather months of a prosperous year. But the fact that the Secretary of State had permitted us to lend these sums to the Presidency Banks at a rate of interest below the current bank rate, and that this further assistance was widely known to be in reserve and immediately available has, I am assured materially strengthened their hands in dealing with the crisis. I claim therefore that, as a means of buttressing public confidence, this loan-policy has been a success, even though the conditions of the market have been such as to render actual loans unnecessary.

"87. Here perhaps I may emphasise the fact that, as things are at present, it is impossible for the Government to assist banking institutions otherwise than through the Presidency Banks. Government officers are not banking experts, nor have they the local knowledge which is necessary to enable them to judge whether or not a particular bank is being conducted on sound lines and is therefore a legitimate object of assistance. The Government's resources are, moreover, limited, and if we once began to deal direct with particular private banks, not only would it be impossible to draw a line between those institutions with which we can, and those with which we cannot, safely place our money, but the funds at our disposal would be rapidly dissipated. Our policy therefore has been that a banking institution which desires assistance must apply to the banker's bank, that is to say, to the Presidency Banks, while we, on the other hand, have done all we can to ensure that the latter shall be in a position to give the requisite assistance if it considers it necessary and reasonably safe. Our confidence in the Presidency Banks has not been misplaced, and I am only voicing general commercial opinion when I express our gratitude to the authorities of those banks for the calmness and public spirit with which they have met the situation.

"88. In view of the recent revival of the old question of a State Bank, it will not be without interest to consider how far the existence of such a bank might have affected the situation which I have just described. On the one side it may be argued that, by their present dissociation from any direct concern in or control of banking enterprise, the Government have been saved from some rather embarrassing demands. As I have said, by our present relation with the Presidency Banks, we have been enabled to ensure that assistance is given at the right time and in the right place, and that the resources available for giving that assistance are not dissipated on fruitless endeavours to bolster up unsound concerns; but with an institution known as a "State" Bank, the very name of which would popularly be held to connote State responsibility, it may be urged that Government would have been expected to intervene *ab initio*, and that its assistance, when given, would almost of necessity have been far less discriminating. On the other hand, the advocates of a "State," or, as I should prefer to call it a "Central," Bank will no doubt find much in recent events to justify their views. *Primâ facie*, it may well be urged that, in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing there ought to be a centralized and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied wherever they are most needed at any moment, as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operation is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materially circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law. The question of a Central Bank will have to be considered by the Government of India with reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, and for the present I am bound to keep an absolutely open mind thereon. The observations I have made above must not therefore be taken as implying any bias one way or the other, but merely as indicating that when the question comes up for settlement the learning upon it of our recent experiences cannot be disregarded.

"89. The progress of local co-operative credit associations affords a pleasing contrast to the setback in banking development. The number of co-operative societies during the last year for which statistics are available, has increased by 4,317, or over 50 per cent. and their aggregate capital by nearly two crores. Taking a retrospect of five years we find that there were in 1908–09, 2,003 societies with a capital of 80 lakhs, as against 14,384 societies in 1912–13 with 434 lakhs. The progress in this respect has been most marked in the Punjab, but has also been very remarkable in other provinces. One great advantage of these societies is that in times of distress they provide a very useful assistance in the distribution of *takavi* loans, since these can be disbursed more freely and confidently when the persons taking the loans are the members of such an association. Another very welcome sign of progress in the fact that co-operation seems now on the point of extending beyond the mere facilitation of loans of needful capital to the individual agriculturist, and to be about to take a further advance in the direction of common action in regard to implements necessary for production, and eventually to the direction of concerted disposal of produce.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.

"90. Lastly, there are some interesting questions of financial organization which I should like briefly to notice. In the first place, we have already made an important change in the functions of our Comptroller and Auditor General, and certain further changes are impending. This officer has hitherto been not merely our chief officer of audit and account, but has had to deal with a number of questions of financial administration, as, for example, the requirements of coinage, the management of the paper currency system, the movement of funds from one place to another, and resources and ways and means operations generally. These multifarious duties had developed to a point when they could no longer be adequately performed by a single officer, while an arrangement which imposed executive duties of an entirely extraneous nature upon the principle officer of audit could not be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory from the audit point of view. On the other hand, from the point of view of finance, the Government of India felt it very desirable to have the assistance of an expert in currency and financial questions who would be in close touch with the commercial community and trade movements and could devote his whole time to the study of such matters. It was decided therefore to allot the Comptroller General's miscellaneous duties to a whole-time officer designated Controller of Currency, and this appointment was created on the 1st January last. The exact functions and position of the Auditor General remain to be finally settled, but it has already been decided that his status and pay will be materially raised, that he will be appointed by the Governor General subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that he will not be removable whether by way of promotion or otherwise

except with the Secretary of State's sanction, and that his annual appropriation reports on the expenditure of India will in future be addressed directly to the Secretary of State and considered by him. These are very important changes and will, I trust, broaden as well as strengthen the conception of audit throughout the whole personnel of the Department.

91. A change was also made, on the 1st October last, in the organisation of the Branch of the Finance Department which deals with military finance, with a view to facilitating certain minor adjustments of procedure in army administration, the Joint Secretaryship for Military Finance being converted into a Financial Advisorship on the same status and pay, and corresponding changes being made in the designations of the junior appointments. The change did not materially affect the general arrangements for dealing with financial questions in which the Army is interested, and there has been no loosening of financial control.

Conclusion.

"92. I should like finally to express to the Council my great obligation, both in regard to the preparation of this Budget and in my daily work since I assumed office, to my most zealous, loyal and able co-adjutor, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate. I am also greatly indebted to the officers of the Department as a whole for loyal and efficient co-operation. I wish to make special mention of two of these as they are about to leave their present posts. Mr. Ashmore, the Deputy Financial Adviser in the Military Finance Branch, is going to take a long and well earned leave. His intimate knowledge of army matters, combined with great ability and ceaseless industry, has been of the utmost advantage to the Finance Department in dealing with questions connected with the army; and I may say, too, that he has also been most helpful to the Army Department and the branches of Army Head-quarters. Within a few months, too, Colonel Marlow, the Military Accountant General, will be retiring from the service, after having held that post with the utmost credit for seven years, his useful work having lately been crowned by a scheme of reorganization that will, we hope, materially reduce the expenditure on the Military Accounts establishments, while it will bring these into closer and more effective contact with the executive branches of the army. I am sure that the good wishes of the Council will accompany Colonel Marlow in the leisure he has so well deserved.

"I should like to say also that the recent visit to this country of Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, has been of the utmost assistance in clearing up a variety of railway questions having a financial aspect, and of strictly financial matters, in regard to which we might otherwise have had much correspondence with the India Office. As a member of the Government with whom Mr. Abrahams has necessarily come very much into contact, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of the great utility of his visit.

"93. With these remarks I conclude. My statement has been somewhat longer than has been usual of late years. But the circumstances of this year are peculiar, and I felt it desirable, at the outset of my term of office, to take the Council into full confidence in regard to our capital expenditure and other matters of financial policy outside the Budget proper."

RESOLUTION ON THE HADJ PILGRIMAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, the Resolution I have undertaken to move runs thus:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a mixed Committee of Officials and representative Muhammadans of different centres be appointed to inquire into the whole question of the difficulties of the *Hadj* at the various stages of the pilgrimage and to suggest means of removing these difficulties.

"A thorough investigation of the whole question of the pilgrim difficulty is a necessary step in the interests of over 66 millions of Indian Mussulmans to whom the *Hadj* is a paramount religious duty, and regarding the troubles connected with which they entertain very strong feeling. But there have been important developments since I gave notice of the Resolution which make it undesirable that I should press it. Both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, I am glad to acknowledge have always evinced a keen interest in the subject and a commendable desire to remove or mitigate the evils. Now the difficulties experienced by the *Hadjis* fall into three groups according to the different stages of the journey. First of all, there are the difficulties of securing a passage out, at a moderate cost with reasonable assurances of punctuality in sailing, then the inconveniences of the voyage due to the slowness and unseaworthiness of the vessels employed as also to the shabby treatment the pilgrims receive, and, lastly, the various troubles at Jeddah beginning with the quarantine at Kamaran.

"The Bombay Government are at present engaged in elaborating a scheme which, in their opinion, offers the best promise of an immediate solution of the difficulty of the first two stages. Any criticism of that scheme in ignorance of the details must be obviously premature. The details are not even complete. Enthusiasm in the cause will not make us oblivious of our clear interest not to embarrass Government by insisting now upon a commission of inquiry. The appointment of a commission will necessarily interfere with the Government programme of reforms, and delay for another couple of years, if not indefinitely, the application of an effective remedy. And that is opposed to our interest.

"These considerations have induced me to withdraw the Resolution, and My Lord, I now beg leave to withdraw the Resolution."

Permission was granted to the withdrawal of the Resolution.

The Council adjourned for lunch, and, after lunch, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle presided.

RESOLUTION ON THE OPENING OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA TO MUHAMMADAN PILGRIMS.

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Port of Calcutta be thrown open for the embarkation of Muhammadan Pilgrims proceeding to Mecca on pilgrimage.

"Following the analogy which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister recently applied, I may be permitted to say that this is my second attempt to capture the wicket of the Hon'ble Member for sanitation. Last year when I made the first attempt I thought I had succeeded in getting him hoist behind the wickets, but when an appeal was made to the umpire, who happened to be the Government of Bengal, the Hon'ble Member was given 'not out' I am therefore obliged to return to the attack this year. I do so with the full knowledge that it is next to impossible to capture the Hon'ble Member's wicket, in view of the fact that he has command of powerful eloquence, that he has also the support of a solid official majority, and that there is an obvious bias in the umpire; but I am encouraged to return to the attack in the firm conviction that his admitted sympathy for the pilgrims, which has been proved by many actions which his department has taken, and the force of the facts and arguments of a convincing character which I propose to advance, will make him yield his wicket in spite of the bias of the umpire. Sir, I have said that I rely upon the sympathy of the Hon'ble Member in enabling me to successfully carry my point for many reasons. I will invite this Council's attention to only one fact in this connection, namely the order which the Hon'ble Member passed on the recommendations of the Government of Bombay in which they asked for the sanction of the Government of India to give a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to one steam-ship company and to insist upon compulsory return tickets. We gratefully acknowledge the consideration of the Hon'ble Member when he ordered that the opinions of leading Mussulmans should be taken before any action on the lines recommended would be sanctioned by the Government of India. The result of this reference to Muslim opinion is known and the matter has had in consequence to be hung up pending a new scheme which I understand the Government of Bombay are now preparing. It will be obvious that when I say I am encouraged in the hope of success in capturing the Hon'ble Member's wicket, I am on very good ground, because I hope to be able, by adducing facts and convincing arguments, to show to him that the little measure of relief that I am advocating should be allowed.

"Sir, I do not wish to recapitulate the arguments which I advanced last year and as a result of which the Hon'ble Member accepted my resolution in a modified form. I will however briefly touch upon some of the points which I then made and which appealed to him sufficiently to modify his opposition and accept a modified resolution.

"The first fact that clearly comes out is that before 1896, the year of plague, the Port of Calcutta was open to the pilgrim traffic and that it was not on the ground of the smallness of the traffic which passed through Calcutta that the port was closed. If the port had been closed on the ground that sufficient traffic did not exist, I recognise that my task would be a more difficult one in convincing the Hon'ble Member that circumstances had so largely changed as to necessitate reconsideration. But the Port of Calcutta was closed on the ground that plague had broken out and that the pilgrim traffic had to be centred in one particular spot. The restrictions in regard to plague continued for some years, but when practically normal conditions were restored the prohibition of embarking from Calcutta is continued. My question therefore is why this measure, which was temporarily adopted to meet a special contingency, is still enforced and the demand on our part to return to the *status quo* which existed before plague broke out is resisted. I pointed out last year that the circumstances which prevailed before 1896 had changed. The extent of pilgrim traffic from Bombay has largely increased.

"The passage rates have substantially risen because a heavier strain is put upon the available steamer accommodation in the Bombay waters than existed before. That the contingency which was not only very rare but practically non-existent before 1896, has arisen, namely, that pilgrims, after going to Bombay, have found that they are unable, either in consequence of want of steamer accommodation available, or in consequence of the prevailing high rates of passage money, to proceed on pilgrimage. After having incurred the expense of going to Bombay from long distances and staying there for a considerable time many pilgrims are obliged to return disappointed to their homes. This contingency, I beg to repeat, did not exist before 1896, and therefore some special measures are necessarily called for to prevent a continuance of such a state of things from year to year. Sir, how serious this point is may be judged from certain statements which I obtained in the Bombay Legislative Council, showing the number of pilgrims who left for the *hadj* and returned to Bombay and the passage rates, etc., for the last 25 years since 1888. From 1888 to 1896 the passage rates and the number of pilgrims who were obliged to return from Bombay disappointed in their desire to go to Mecca is stated to be not available. The year 1903-04, in which 16,647 pilgrims left Bombay for Jedda, is the first year from which official statistics are furnished; and I will quote them for the information of this Council. In 1903-04, the first year of the statistics, so many as 1,800 pilgrims were stranded in Bombay and were unable to proceed to Mecca. In the year 1904-05 the total number of pilgrims who left for Jedda was 12,293 and only 140 pilgrims were stranded. For 1905-06 and 1907 no figures are given. In 1908, 250 pilgrims were obliged to return to their homes from Bombay; in 1910 there were none under this head. In 1911, 22,856 pilgrims proceeded to Mecca, and so many as 5,000 pilgrims were obliged to return disappointed from Bombay without being able to proceed on pilgrimage, after having spent

considerable sums of money in reaching Bombay and undergoing many hardships in that city, during their long stay in the hope of being able to depart on their holy mission. I venture to submit that when such a fact exists, and is confirmed by official figures, it calls for immediate consideration and the application of effective remedies. Last year, the year during which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ghuznavi, with great public spirit, essayed to go and perform the pilgrimage and study the question on the spot, there was the risk of about 1,500 pilgrims being stranded after he left. There was only one steamer available and it could not be got ready to depart in time to enable it, at the speed at which it could travel, to reach Jedda in time for the pilgrimage unless the quarantine detention of five days at Kameran was reduced. The pilgrims were so anxious to go, that, in spite of the risk of the time at Kameran not being reduced and their being disappointed in reaching Mecca in time for performing the *hadj*, they still went by this boat. The number who travelled by this steamer was over 1,300. Fortunately, the time of quarantine at Kameran was reduced in that case and they were able to perform the *hadj*, but under ordinary circumstances these people again last year would have been stranded and would have been obliged to return to their homes without being able to proceed on pilgrimage. I venture to submit that the fact that a large number of pilgrims find themselves stranded in Bombay which I adduced last year and which I cannot help repeating this year, is sufficiently strong to show what great necessity there is for an effective remedy to be applied for reducing the number of pilgrims who are compelled to go from Bombay and for diverting a portion of this traffic to the Port of Calcutta.

"Sir, I will now tell you why I think that the Port of Calcutta is essentially one which ought to be chosen for this purpose. In answer to interpellations which I put in Bombay, I obtained figures which are admitted by the Hon'ble Member to be approximately correct showing the proportion of Bengal pilgrims to the total number of pilgrims who went from Bombay during each of the last five years, and they are as follows:—In 1908, 35 per cent., in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1910, 28 per cent., in 1911, 27 per cent., and in 1912, 31 per cent. The actual numbers are quite significant. In 1908, 5,646 pilgrims out of 16,111 went from Bengal. In 1909, the number of Bengal pilgrims was 8,424 out of 21,054. In 1910, 4,239 out of 15,023, in 1911, 6,260 out of 22,856 and in 1912, 4,936 out of 15,464 came from Bengal. Looking to the fact that such a very large proportion of the total number of pilgrims who go to Mecca *viâ* Bombay come from Bengal, it must be obvious that it would conduce to their convenience if a port nearer home was opened for their embarkation. The difficulties which at present exist, in the matter of available steamer accommodation, in the matter of higher rates of passage money, and in the matter of being stranded and being obliged to return to their homes, would be effectively solved if the Port of Calcutta, which is practically at their very doors compared to Bombay, was thrown open for the embarkation of these pilgrims. I venture to submit that there are no valid reasons which justify the continued enforcement of a decision of Government which was arrived at to meet special circumstances of the outbreak of plague, which operate no longer. Sir, there is only one more point which I made last year and to which I should like to refer again, before I deal with the objections that have been advanced by the Government of Bengal against the opening of the port. The question of *musafirkhana* accommodation in Bombay is of utmost importance. When you compel people to go all the way to Bombay for the purpose of embarking from that port only, there ought to be sufficient *musafirkhana* accommodation made available. During recent years a big *musafirkhana* has been built by the philanthrophy of a private gentleman, Mr. Muhammad Bachu Sabu Sadiq, helped by a contribution from the Government of Bombay of a valuable site for the purpose. I have taken some trouble in ascertaining the extent of *musafirkhana* accommodation which is at present available in Bombay. Applying the standard laid down under the City of Bombay Municipal Act for the minimum superficial square area that is considered necessary for the sanitary living of the inhabitants of Bombay, and the extent of the accommodation available in the two *musafirkhanas* of which I have secured the measurements, I find that in the *Cawasjee Jafer Sulaman Musafirkhana* the number of people that can be accommodated, according to the standard I have explained, is 400; in the *Bachu Haji Sabu Siddick Musafirkhana* it is 800; there is a third *musafirkhana*, which is a very small one; and we may take it to accommodate about 200. This means that in Bombay the existing *musafirkhana* accommodation is limited to about 1,400 persons. Those who have taken an interest in the pilgrim traffic there know that the number of pilgrims in Bombay frequently reaches and exceeds 3,000 at a time. The way in which they are accommodated is by overcrowding these *musafirkhanas* in a manner which is opposed to the minimum standard laid down under the municipal law of the city; and all this happens because Bombay is determined to be practically the only port for embarkation for the pilgrims.

"Sir, I do not wish to recapitulate further the arguments which I advanced last year. I will now deal within the limits of the time at my disposal with the arguments which seem to have weighed with the Government of India in declining to sanction the proposal which I made last year. The only new communication which has since appeared is one from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India and in this it is stated that—

In reply I am to say that the Governor in Council has consulted several leading Muhammadan gentlemen of this province on the question and they have expressed themselves as entirely in agreement with the views set forth in my letter No. 93-Sanitary, dated the 9th January 1913. In their opinion the assumption which was made by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the course of the debate in the Imperial Council that a large number of pilgrims

would annually go through the Ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, if these ports were open to pilgrim traffic, would have no justification in actual experience, and that they consider that the opening of these ports would afford no appreciable relief to the traffic at Bombay.'

"There is only one new point in this letter and that is that a certain number of Muhammadan gentlemen were consulted. I asked a question in regard to that point and the answer given to me on the 27th of last month was that the Government of India were not disposed to furnish the information asked for. If Government are not prepared to supply the information to enable the public to judge of the value to be attached to the opinions of these gentlemen who have said ditto to the Government of Bengal, we cannot take those opinions into consideration. We are therefore obliged to fall back upon the reasons which the Government of Bengal advanced in their previous letter which was before the Council, and in spite of the reasons contained therein the Resolution which I moved last year was accepted.

"Now, Sir, I will deal with the reasons which have been advanced in that letter and which have been subsequently supported by the official communication on the subject. The Government of Bengal say that 'While it is unlikely that such traffic as Calcutta had in former times will be likely to return since Bombay is in every way more convenient.' I will deal with that later on. At present I merely wish to say that the latter part of the letter itself completely answers this point. They continue 'that although no statistics are available to show the extent of pilgrim traffic that existed before the Port of Calcutta was closed, it is understood it was very small, and it is extremely doubtful whether the trade will ever return to Calcutta now that it has been steadily diverted to the Bombay Port where the facilities are much greater.' I think I have sufficiently explained, as regards the *musafirkhana* accommodation, as regards the steamer accommodation, and as regards the passage rates, that this contention of larger facilities in Bombay is not based on fact. Then, Sir, the Government of Bengal say that my reasoning was based on assumption. May I, in my turn, ask whether the Government of Bengal themselves have not proceeded to argue on pure assumptions? They have no reliable statistics, they have no data to show what were the facts 18 years ago, they are not in a position to tell us what the circumstances then were and they still base their conclusions on assuming things. I can well claim that my conclusions are in the nature of obvious deductions from the facts which I have been able to adduce. The existing conditions are such that there is every reasonable expectation that people who have had all these disappointments in the past would prefer to choose a port nearer their homes rather than run the risk of going all the way to Bombay and then find themselves stranded there.

"The next point, Sir, is the most curious of all. In their letter the Government of Bengal say:—

'The opening of the Port of Calcutta would entail considerable expenditure on sanitary and medical measures which would be necessary to make the medical examination effective, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the results would not justify such an expenditure.'

"The question of expenditure I will deal with last.

"The third point that they make is: 'and further the measures which would be necessary to safeguard the health of the City and the Port of Calcutta would impose restrictions which would discourage pilgrims from embarking at this port. It is unlikely that the opening of either the Port of Calcutta or Chittagong will have the slightest effect on reducing the pressure in Bombay.'

"Now Sir, what occurs to me is this, that this argument carried to its logical conclusion raises a question of great scientific importance. It is a curious phenomenon, requiring scientific investigation why a resident of Bengal immediately he declares that he is a pilgrim becomes liable to a serious attack by the germs of all sorts of epidemic diseases justifying the most stringent regulations for the protection of the City and the Port of Calcutta. Any resident of Bengal, or for a matter of that any part of India, is free to go and stay in Calcutta without any restrictions at all. Even people who declare themselves to be pilgrims can go and stay in Calcutta without any restrictions, provided they are *en route* to Bombay by rail. But immediately they say that they are pilgrims and want to go to Mecca by the Port of Calcutta, all these germs immediately discover this fact and attack them in such a manner that they become sources of the most serious danger to the health of the Port of Calcutta and to the City of Calcutta. Surely here is a clear case for scientific inquiry. Well, Sir, if we assume this to be a fact may I ask why should Calcutta send in thousands every year these pilgrims full of these germs to infect the City of Bombay? What right have they to do so? It stands to reason, Mr. President, that such arguments are advanced simply with a view to make out a case against the restoration of conditions which prevailed before, and I do not think that this Council ought to accept such reasoning in the consideration of this Resolution.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of cost. I asked interpellations in this Council to ascertain what the cost will be, both non-recurring and recurring, and the answer which I received was that no information was available. I wanted this information to help the Council in the consideration of this Resolution, but it has not been supplied. I am making no grievance about that, but I had hoped that when the question of expenditure is brought forward, such information might well have been made available. Of course, I quite realise that the argument of expenditure is brought forward in a secondary way. Government say that they are quite prepared to incur the expenditure, provided they were satisfied that the port will be availed of. They contend that the expenditure involved is not justifiable because pilgrims will not go from that port.

"Then this argument requires to be considered from another point of view. In the first place, it is necessary to get some idea of the approximate expense involved. Taking the basis of Karachi, the expenditure that was provided in the Budget when that port was opened was Rs. 30,000 non-recurring and Rs. 10,000 recurring. I shall stand corrected if these figures have been increased, I wanted to be sure of these figures by putting interpellations in the Council; but as they have not been furnished, I must assume that these figures are approximately correct. If that is so, we are justified in estimating the recurring expenditure at Rs. 10,000 per annum.

"The question whether the Port of Calcutta will be availed of by the pilgrims or not can only be judged from the facts which are available at present. The Government of Bengal base their conclusions on facts 18 years old, and in regard to which they admit no data and no statistics are available. The facts as regards the present conditions of pilgrim traffic in Bombay I have tried briefly to indicate. The conclusion from these facts is I think inevitable that pilgrims should be allowed to have the option of proceeding from the Port of Calcutta. I cannot understand why Government should deprive the pilgrims of the liberty to choose their own port—at all events out of the two ports of Calcutta and Bombay. I have tried my best to consider the question dispassionately and I have failed to be convinced that there are any reasons why Government should insist under compulsion to send all these pilgrims to Bombay. Assuming, for arguments sake, that the contention of the Government of Bengal is correct, namely, that the expenditure will not be justified by result; in that case, what will be the extent of the loss? Government will have at all events the satisfaction of having provided an alternative port nearer home for those people from Bengal, from which province a large proportion of the total pilgrims go to Bombay; and even if no advantage is taken, the cost for a five years' experiment will not be more than Rs. 10,000 per annum. Is this cost a sufficient justification to continue existing conditions, which admittedly result in great hardships and disappointment? Sir, I think that I have made out a strong case for a reconsideration of the question, and I believe I have sufficiently strengthened my attack to make the Hon'ble Member yield his wicket in spite of the official majority and the obduracy of the umpire by hitting it himself."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZNAVI:—"The *Hadj* question has been very much to the front during recent years, but it was not till last year that the now famous Resolution of the Government of Bombay came up for consideration before the Government of India, and it was not till the publication of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 10th May 1913, that it attracted the attention of the entire Mussulman community of India throughout the length and breadth of this country. From Cape Comorin to the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas, it caused a tremendous stir among the different Mussulman communities in India. It at once proved that the *Hadj* was a most important question affecting the entire body of about 70 millions of His Majesty's subjects, who yield to none in their loyalty to the British Throne, in what they consider as one of their most sacred obligations, namely, their religious welfare. It was thus I conceived it to be my duty, not only to my community and my country, but also to the Government, that before taking any active part in this matter I should personally endeavour to study, in all its aspects, this pilgrim question, and visit not only the greater portion of the *Hedjas* but also all other places in Syria and Palestine, which are considered sacred by Mussulmans, in order to place the results of my inquiries, for whatever they are worth, before this Council and before the Government of India as well as at the same time discharge a religious obligation which is incumbent on every Mussulman who is able to perform it. It was thus, as is known to my friends and colleagues, that I started on my pilgrimage to the *Hedjas* in October last. That the undertaking of a pilgrimage to the *Hedjas* is regarded as arduous may be easily imagined from the fact that even when I reached Bombay, where I had the good fortune of receiving the parting blessings of my Hon'ble friend, the Vice-President of this Council, not only he but many other friends of mine did not think that I was really serious and there was an opinion that I would yet desist from going on board a pilgrimship. But, Sir, I have gone and come back and survive to tell the tale. When I returned to Bombay after performing the *Hadj*, after not only acquiring the full experience of a *Hadji*, but after having endeavoured, to the best of my powers, to study the pilgrim traffic question in almost every port and town in Arabia, Syria, and Palestine, I found that my friends Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy had already anticipated me and given notice of *Hadj* Resolutions, which would shortly be coming up for discussion in the Council. I welcomed this with all my heart, for I would not only like to see every Mussulman Member take up this question, but I would also appeal to all my non-Muslim colleagues to help us in a matter which concerns so vitally our religious welfare. It was thus that, even with a fractured wrist, before visiting my home and hearth, I hurried up to Delhi to be present at to-day's debate. I find, however, that one of my friends has already withdrawn his Resolution but the other friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, is still going on. I wish he too had seen his way not to press this Resolution for the present, because I myself propose first to lay the results of my inquiries before the Government of India and then, if necessary, bring any matter up for discussion in the Council in connection with the *Hadj*. The Mussulmans of this great Empire have unbounded faith in the Government of India and in that illustrious statesman who now presides at the head of that Government, and I therefore feel certain that during His Excellency's regime the *Hadj* question will also receive the utmost sympathetic consideration. But since my friend is proceeding with his Resolution, I am here to give him my hearty support.

"The first point I should like to urge on this Council is this. I should like to know the reason why a man, when he starts on a *Hadj*, is told he should go from a particular port and not from another. When a man wishes to go to Timbuctoo he can go from any port he likes; but as soon as he declares his intention of going to Mecca he is told he can go from this port, not from another. I can quite understand when there is an epidemic raging that there should be regulations about pilgrim traffic; but when that is not the case, why should any Mussulman be debarred from choosing his own port of embarkation? As a matter of fact, before the year 1908, not only Calcutta but other ports as well were open to pilgrim traffic. It was after 1896, when plague broke out that these regulations were introduced and even segregation camps were established in Bombay. But all that is now ancient history. The segregation camps exist no longer, and the only regulations in force now are the medical inspection of pilgrims and the disinfection of their luggage.

"I do not desire to traverse the ground which my friend has already traversed. I merely wish to point out and emphasise certain facts which are considered very important.

"First of all an objection will be raised as to cost; and that objection has already been raised. Sir, I may be permitted to quote the words which fell from the lips of my Hon'ble friend the Vice-President of this Council, when this very resolution came up for discussion last year. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler said in the course of his speech that 'The Government of India contemplate spending a very considerable expenditure on this particular measure.' When we have an assurance like this from such a great authority, I do not think we need be troubled about the question of cost.

"Now, Sir, there is another very important point, and that is that amongst the number of pilgrims that go to Mecca the Mussulmans of Bengal form an undoubted majority. The figures which have been quoted by my Hon'ble friend will show that the percentage of the last five years varies from 27 to 40 per cent. This year I can assure my friends that the percentage will be much higher still. The Mussulmans of Bengal are, unfortunately, not conversant with the dialects that are spoken in Bombay, and their troubles when they get to Bombay are enormous. I have also been told that there is a certain argument which is generally advanced against opening the Port of Calcutta; and that argument is that the Port of Karachi has already been opened, but the pilgrims have not availed themselves of this port to any very great extent. In order to study why that was the case, I myself, before arriving at Bombay, halted for a day at Karachi, and had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of everybody that was concerned in this question. There I discovered that the Port of Karachi was opened since 1912, that is to say for the last 4 years, but only 200 pilgrims have left from that port. The reason is very simple, and it is that there is no special facility for steamer communication. Steamers generally leave from Bombay, and therefore the pilgrims who went there in large numbers in the first year, finding that there was no suitable steamer available, had to go on to Bombay. But that is no argument against keeping an open door. In this connection, I must say that both Calcutta and Karachi are two very important places which should be thrown open to pilgrims. Karachi, on the one hand, is of much shorter distance from Upper India and North-Western India, which supply the bulk of Mussulman pilgrims from these parts. Then again, in Karachi there is an absence of the long monsoon; and finally, Karachi has got very large open spaces, away from the crowded part of the city, which are available for purposes of building pilgrims' sheds. In Calcutta similarly you find that the Mussulman pilgrims of the whole of Bengal *en route* to Bombay assemble there, and since the last few years commodious and well-managed *musafirkhanas* have been built, where they can be much better housed than they could be in Bombay.

"There is another point also which I should like to mention in this connection. My friend has just read out certain extracts from the letter of the Government of Bengal, in which it was stated that Mussulman opinion was consulted. I can merely say that I was in Bengal at the time the reference was made there, and as far as I remember I do not think I was ever consulted in the matter. I can, however, state this as a fact, that if another reference is made now, its result, I am certain, will be different. The gentlemen who were then consulted perhaps did not take the trouble of acquainting themselves with the opinion of the Mussulmans of Bengal through their accredited *Anjumans*, and therefore the opinion that was expressed at that time was somewhat premature.

"I now come, Sir, to the question of steamer fares. It is well known that the steamer fare is increasing every year, and the result is that steamer companies are gradually doubling and even trebling the old rates. When I was in Jeddah, I had special facilities of inquiring what the steamer rates were from Jeddah to Bombay for the last 10 years, as well as ascertaining what the rates were from Bombay to Jeddah during the last 10 years; and this was what I found to be the case. In the year 1913 the average rate from Jeddah was Rs 14; in 1911 it was Rs 33; in 1935 it was Rs. 13; in 1936 it was Rs. 11; in 1907 it was Rs 22. There were two *Hadjs* in that year and therefore I got another figure, viz., Rs. 23 for the same year. In 1908 it was Rs. 24; in 1909 it was Rs. 32; in 1910 it was Rs. 25; and in 1911 also it was Rs. 25. This gives an average of about Rs. 22-8-0. I have given these figures in detail for the obvious reason that it would be difficult to ascertain them from here. Now I am giving the average steamer fares from Bombay for the same period which comes to about Rs. 30. This can be ascertained very easily. Taking the two together, we get Rs 52-8-0 as the average price of a steamer ticket for going there and coming back. This will prove that at the time when Calcutta and other ports were left open steamer fares were generally less; but now since

Bombay is the only port left for pilgrims, naturally the steamer companies have got everything their own way, and the figures are increasing by leaps and bounds. I do not think there is anything further that I need say on this point, and as to various other matters affecting the *Hadj* I wish to make no statement for the present till I have submitted my report to His Excellency the Viceroy. I will only say that on grounds of general principle I do not see any reason why the Port of Calcutta should not be thrown open to the pilgrims, and I have very great pleasure in giving my hearty support to the Resolution brought forward by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN:—"Sir, I, being a representative of the Punjab Mohammedans, cannot remain indifferent towards this Resolution, and this is why I rise to give the Hon'ble Member my whole-hearted support.

"The Council well remembers the support I gave to a similar Resolution put by my Hon'ble friend last year. This time he is more moderate in his request. The Hon'ble Knight only asks for one port instead of many and this naturally reduces the labour and the expenditure incurred in navigating the other ports on the coasts of India. As the request is moderate in its nature and the necessity felt is immense, I hope it will meet with the approval of the Government of India, for which the Mohammedans all over the Indian Empire will feel highly grateful. I am sure that this step will materially affect the Punjab Mohammedans, whether directly or indirectly, by removing the congestion of traffic at one port. As the leading Bombay Mohammedans are the best judges of these troubles, that is why they have represented the matter again. I hope the experiences of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi will prove most useful in this connection, if consulted. I earnestly hope that the request will be granted."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir ASAD ALI KHAN:—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution before the house. My friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who has made a special study of this question, makes a simple request, at once moderate and reasonable. Last year, about this time, the Hon'ble Mover pleaded and pleaded effectively before this Council for the opening or rather the re-opening of the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for the *Hadj* pilgrims. We were then told that 'the matter was occupying the most serious and anxious consideration of the Government of India.' Three things were under consideration: the question of the cost, that of the public demand, and that of sanitation. As regards the first, it is too little to be of much consequence. The Government also assured us that the cost by no means deterred them from carrying out the measure. As for the second, it was said it still believed that there is not a sufficient demand among the pilgrims themselves for throwing open additional ports. Sir, the inarticulate masses can hardly be expected to make a constitutional demand. In years previous to the outbreak of plague in this country, when the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta were thrown open for the embarkation of the *Hadj* pilgrims, was it done, may I respectfully ask, at the instance of the illiterate masses? When once these ports were thrown open, the pilgrims availed themselves of the opportunity and used these ports in sufficiently large numbers until the ports were closed to the pilgrims. It need hardly be said that the pilgrims will continue to use these ports in equally large, if not in larger numbers, if these ports are re-opened for the purpose. As regards sanitation, it has successfully been solved by the Government, though much more yet remains to be done. This year the Hon'ble Mover asks for the opening of the Port of Calcutta. Eastern Bengal, as well as Bengal, contains a large element of Mohammedan population, and Calcutta would therefore prove a suitable port. From my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's point of view the opening of the Port of Calcutta would eventually not only relieve the congestion of the pilgrim traffic at Bombay, but afford the *Hadj* pilgrims greater facilities. Though my Province may not directly be benefited by the proposed measure, I still think it my duty to give my support to this resolution, for we, Mussulmans, are bound to stand united in a common cause. My co-religionists in the South would no doubt prefer Bombay to any other port. But if Madras were thrown open as an additional port, they would certainly welcome it. As a Mussulman I fully sympathise with the legitimate grievances of my community in any part of India. With these words, Sir, I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY:—"Sir, I support the Resolution on two grounds. In the first place, I object to the present system on principle. Not that I have any extravagant hopes about the results of the executive action recommended by the Hon'ble Mover, but it strikes me as something radically wrong that the movements of an Indian out of the country should be restricted only when, from religious enthusiasm, he becomes a pilgrim. It is difficult to find any sound reason for the arrangement which curtails the Mussalman's freedom to select his own route to the *Hedjaz*. It is needless to point out that in these restrictive measures Government has the interests of the pilgrim in view, but when the community chafes under them, it behoves Government to reconsider the position.

"In the next place, I appreciate the desire of my co-religionists to exhaust all the remedies suggested from time to time for particular evils of the pilgrim traffic. To my mind, the futility of attempts at a satisfactory and permanent solution of the difficulty by any tinkering at isolated conditions of the journey, is self-evident. I am conscious we must attack the whole problem with spirit and determination. This recommendation was discussed last year in this Council, and I doubted if the throwing open of additional ports *per se* would effect any material improvement in the *Hadji's* lot. With lapse of time the conviction has gained force that a thorough overhaul of the whole arrangement alone can settle once for all this vexed question of pilgrimage to the *Hedjaz*. Even a cursory examination of the pilgrims' difficulties will convince any one both of the gravity of the situation and of the urgency of comprehensive measures of reform. A comprehensive scheme of reform, I am glad, is in course of preparation,

and it is expected that the Government of Bombay will shortly submit it to the Government of India for sanction. The whole circumstances, I have no doubt, will be on the occasion carefully considered by the Government of India with the assistance of Muslim leaders including my friend the Hon'ble *Hadji* who is going to place his views before the Government and the Public and whose advice will be valuable. But, meanwhile, the executive action the Hon'ble Mover recommends may be taken without prejudice to the project. However undesirable, in the light of the above facts, investigation of the difficulties and remedies by a committee might be, the adoption of the Resolution now before the Council will not, from the nature of the case, jeopardise the success of the scheme. Relief from the present pressure upon Bombay must be welcome to the Provincial Government. Whether there will be in the result a partial diversion of the pilgrim traffic to Calcutta is a question on which doubt may be entertained. On the other hand, the different *Hadj* Committees, after their reorganisation, might in time be able to induce the Bengal and Bihar pilgrims to embark from Calcutta. Should there be this diversion in the end, it will be some gain, but whether unmixed or not is a question. Even than the difficulties of the absence of a regular service to Jeddah will remain to complicate the situation, and whereas a part of the present trouble is about the service between Bombay and Jeddah, there will, in the above contingency, be the additional trouble about the service between Calcutta and Jeddah. But time alone can prove the feasibility and utility or otherwise of the course recommended. And in view of this fact, the experiment is worth a trial. The question of cost does not largely enter into the discussion. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler last year asseverated with just pride 'No one can say that Government is likely to be deterred by any question of cost from doing the right thing.' Now the recurring expenditure incidental to the opening of the Calcutta Port is estimated at Rs. 10,000 a year. The amount is so inconsiderable that no serious objection can be raised on the score of cost. I accordingly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA SAIYID ABU JAFAR of Pirpur :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mover. Last year, he moved almost a similar resolution in this Hon'ble Council for which he not only received the support of his co-religionists in the Council but also that of some non-Mohammedan members. On this occasion he has confined his recommendation to the Port of Calcutta only. The Hon'ble Mover last year, as well as on this occasion, has dealt so exhaustively on the subject that it seems quite superfluous to add anything to what he has said.

"However, I want to make only a few remarks in the matter. The *Hadj* is performed on some particular days of the year and so the *Hadjis* in large numbers start for the *Hedj* in a limited period, say in two or three weeks only; the natural result of which is that their lodging places in Bombay get congested and the accommodation in the steamers becomes very crowded. The Steamer Companies fix exorbitant rates of passage and sometimes it so happens that some persons who take sufficient money as they think with them, for the *Hadj*, after reaching *Hedjaz* run short of funds in a foreign land and get stranded there and become a burden to the Government, which often has to provide for their passage back.

"If the Port of Calcutta be opened the *Hadj* pilgrims, specially those who live in the eastern part of India, will have an opportunity of choosing either of the two ports according to their convenience.

"Sir, considering the difficulties of lodging in the City of Bombay, the inconveniance of accommodation on board the steamers owing to the congestion of passengers and the exorbitant charges for passage, in my opinion, the initial non-recurring expenditure and the recurring annual expenses of throwing open the Port of Calcutta seem to me to be quite insignificant. I would therefore request that the Government be pleased to open it at least on trial for a few years. With these remarks, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUMRUL HUDA :—"Sir, it should be in the recollection of all of us that last year, in this month, an amended Resolution of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola 'that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the question of re-opening the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for the embarkation of pilgrims to the *Hejdaz* be considered—' was adopted by this Council. Having received this encouragement it is quite natural on the part of the Hon'ble Mover to bring the present Resolution before this Council to-day. My Hon'ble friend has rightly omitted the Port of Chittagong in the present Resolution. There appears to be no trustworthy proof of the fact that this port was ever used as a port of embarkation for Mussulman pilgrimage. Of course, the fears of compulsory embarkation from this port should not be taken into account. But this case of Calcutta stands on different footing. When it was not placed under the ban of restriction, pilgrims used to embark from the Port of Calcutta and that not in very small numbers. It is unfortunate that no completely reliable and accurate statistics on this point of those years can be had, still whatever we can find out is sufficient to favour the assumption that it is not unsuited and has been used as a port of embarkation by *Hadjis*. Here I may refer to the telegram the Hon'ble Member for Education had received on the 19th of March last year from the Bengal Government. The message runs thus:—"No statistics available to show extent of pilgrim traffic before Calcutta Port was closed in 1897, but number of arrivals at Calcutta was 1,112 in 1892, 1,141 in 1893, 796 in 1894, 2,746 in 1895, and 920 in 1896." I leave Chittagong as it does not concern us at present. Out of these five years one is much nearer to 3,000, two are above 1,000 and two only below 1,000. It may be said that the numbers given in the telegram are of arrivals only, but

when no statistics of pilgrims that actually embarked from that port are available, one has equal right to presume that if not all, almost all, of these pilgrims did embark from the Port of Calcutta. Taking into consideration the fluctuations in numbers of pilgrims, it does not look justifiable to close the port.

"The argument that because Mussulmans going on pilgrimage have been embarking in greater number from Bombay Port, therefore they will not like to go from Calcutta is rather fallacious. We should first make similar arrangements for their comforts in Calcutta as in Bombay, and we should give them the same facility for embarkation in Calcutta as in Bombay; then we shall be in a position to say whether Calcutta is preferred by the Mussulmans of Bengal and Bihar or not. The Mussulmans of these parts are not unaware of the disappointment which they have to meet in returning home from Bombay sorely disgusted, as they could not proceed further on their sacred journey for want of boats to take them to Jeddah. They would prefer to take this chance in Calcutta than in Bombay

"Let the Port of Calcutta be re-opened as a port of embarkation for Muslim pilgrims to Arabia, the Mussulmans of Bihar and Bengal will surely adopt this port in greater numbers as years will pass on. When the Port of Calcutta is opened to all the world, why should it be closed to the Mussulman pilgrims alone?

"With these few remarks, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT:—"Sir, I beg to give this Resolution my hearty support and hope the Government will see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasimbazar:—"Sir, the principle of uniform tolerance which characterises the policy of Government in all religious matters has enabled all religious communities in India to follow their religious observances without the slightest difficulty of any kind. The principal places of Hindu pilgrimage are almost all in India, with the exception of a few. For our Mohammedan fellow-countrymen however, the chief place of pilgrimage is in Arabia. Pilgrims for the *Hadjes* have at present to congregate in Bombay from all parts of India, Bombay being the only port of embarkation. As may be easily conceived, this causes a good deal of inconvenience, for Bombay is a crowded city and pilgrims for Mecca often find it difficult to get accommodation during their stay in Bombay. My friend the Hon'ble Mover has shown that out of the pilgrims, 33 to 35 per cent go to Mecca ex Bombay from Bengal. Under these circumstances, if another port were thrown open for the embarkation of pilgrims for the *Hadjes* it would help to relieve the congestion and would be welcomed by a large number of pilgrims. I have pleasure in supporting this Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"Sir, the request contained in the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is a very modest one, and I for myself cannot make out why the pilgrims for Mecca are not allowed to go from the Port of Calcutta, whereas they are allowed to go by railway from there and are also allowed to stay in Calcutta for the purpose of going on to Mecca. If there be an objection that an epidemic will break out in Calcutta, that is a different thing altogether, because in that case even the Hindu pilgrims who wish to go to Juggernath might be prevented from going from Calcutta; but under the circumstances I do not see any reason why pilgrims for Mecca are prohibited from using the Port of Calcutta. The request contained in the Resolution is a very reasonable one, and I have much pleasure in supporting the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SRIJUT GHANASHAM BARUA:—"Sir, to me the reasons in favour of the Resolution seem to be much stronger than any which have been urged against it. I have little doubt that the Mussulmans of my Province, Assam, most of them at least, would certainly prefer Calcutta to the Port of Bombay, and I believe the Mohammedans of Bengal and Assam and most parts of Bihar and some parts of the United Provinces would all prefer Calcutta. Compelling people living in the far East of India to pass across the whole continent is, I think, a grievance which they have rightly reason to complain of, and the opening of the Port of Calcutta will be availed of by the people of the Eastern parts of the Empire for two principal reasons. One is that they will not have to travel right across the Indian continent dealing with people speaking various unknown dialects all along the way in passing through to Bombay, and, secondly, they will not have the inconvenience of a long railway journey which will be far more troublesome and uncomfortable than the journey by steamer from Calcutta itself. After they have got on the steamer at Calcutta, they can make themselves quite at home until they get to the port of disembarkation at Arabia. So I think that for all reasons this Resolution ought to deserve the most favourable consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I associate myself with my Mohammedan colleagues in supporting this Resolution which in my humble opinion should be accepted."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, I also beg to accord my whole-hearted support to the Resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER:—"Sir, my Hon'ble friend the Mover of this Resolution opened his remarks with some pleasantry in cricketing terms very appropriate for such an eminent cricketer as he himself is, and following his own metaphor or figure of speech, I can only say that he seems to me to have been bowling wide the whole afternoon. I have listened, and I have listened in vain, for anything new in the course of this debate. It will be in the recollection of this Council that this matter was discussed last year; that on behalf of the Government of India I accepted the Resolution in a modified form, the form being that the matter

should be reconsidered. The whole question was referred back to the Government of Bengal. The Government of Bengal throughout the whole of the correspondence has shown willingness to reopen the Port of Calcutta if any arguments can be adduced which will lead them to think that it will be in any way useful to do so or will serve the convenience of the Mohammedan public. The Government of Bengal consulted several leading Mohammedan gentlemen, and they came unanimously to the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by opening the Port of Calcutta. These papers were published about September. The only new factors in the situation are two. First, that the Government of Bengal have re-affirmed their previous opinion, and secondly, that the opening of the Port of Karachi has completely failed. The Hon'ble Mover I notice, did not refer at all to the opening of the Port of Karachi."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"I had only 30 minutes."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—"I think he had time to do so, but I will have him the advantage of the interruption. The Karachi Port was opened with rather a flourish of trumpets. In 1900, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the opening of the Port of Karachi would greatly help the administration of the pilgrim traffic. Last year, with some further experience, he rather qualified his remarks. But the fact remains that, before experience had been gained, the Hon'ble Member and others in Bombay had great hopes that the opening of the Port of Karachi would relieve the pressure on Bombay. The latest statement of the Government of Bombay in regard to Karachi is that the results are negative. I want to know why they should be more right in connection with Calcutta than they have been in connection with Karachi.

"A good deal has been made of the question, 'why should not a pious Mohammedan go *from* any port in India that he likes to the *Hadj*?' The answer is a very simple one. The *Hadj* is not performed in British territory, and the Turkish Government, a Mohammedan Government, has issued stringent regulations. In order to comply with those regulations, somewhat extensive sanitary arrangements have to be undertaken, and it is clearly impossible that these should be provided in every port in India.

"There seems to be a large number of Members of this Council who ask 'why should not Calcutta be opened as a port; why not, it won't cost much and the Government do not admittedly attach much importance to the question of the cost?' To answer that I must go back a little to what I said last year, though I shall not detain the Council long.

"In the first place, Calcutta never has been a port that has been at all frequented by pilgrims going to the *Hadj*. We have not got very clear figures, but I will read out to the Council an extract from a letter written by the Government of Bengal, dated the 30th October 1895. I have given some figures before; I will give them all now.

"The materials available to Government of the numbers of pilgrims who leave Calcutta are somewhat insufficient. It is certain that steamers leave in very small numbers by sea. The statement below gives the number of pilgrims who have embarked from Calcutta since 1890. These figures are, for what they are worth,—

	Number of pilgrims.
1890 Steamer *Akbar*	238
1891 S.S. *Sultan* and S.S. *Khiva*	1,112
1892 S.S. *Tunjee*	752
1893 S.S. *Sultan*	835
1894 ———	None
1895 S.S. *Sultan*	48

"Therefore, even while it was a pilgrim port, Calcutta had been practically abandoned. The average for these years, on these figures, is 414. But the Bengal Government evidently do not attach much importance to those figures, so I did not give them to the Hon'ble Member when he asked for them the other day, because I did not think they had the imprimatur of anyone. But I refer on this statement of the Bengal Government in 1895 before this question was raised: It is certain that steamers leave in very small numbers."

"Then in the course of the debate this year and in the course of the debate last year we have never heard it suggested that any Bengali Mohammedan has ever asked to go by Calcutta to the *Hadj*. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has supported the Resolution, but he comes from Bengal and he does not inform us, and he has not informed us, that the Bengali Mohammedans feel any grievance at all in not being able to go from Calcutta to the *Hadj*.

"We have the evidence of Chittagong. As soon as the regulation enjoining departure from Chittagong was relaxed all the pilgrims of Chittagong immediately flocked off to Bombay and disappeared from Chittagong.

"The Hon'ble Member says' who are these Mohammedan gentlemen who have advised the Government of Bengal?' I have no official information on the subject at all, and I should certainly not think of asking the Bengal Government to give me the information, because it might appear to be a reflection upon a great Government, a Government which has shown great sympathy with Mohammedans at all times, and especially in this matter of the *Hadj*. But I have been told privately who they are and I can assure him that they are thoroughly representative. But that is not my point. My point is this, has the Hon'ble Member produced any evidence of any sort or kind from any Mohammedans in Bengal to the effect that they would like the Port of Calcutta opened? There are many *anjumans* in Bengal, there are many Mohammedan associations and the Hon'ble Member could very well, if he had them behind him, produce some evidence in this Council; of that I am sure

"It stands to reason I think, human nature being what it is, that no one who can slip across India by train would go all the way round to the coast, with the added discomfort and the added cost of maintenance during a longer period, to get to Mecca. The point I would like particularly to make is this, that, so far as Bengal is concerned, we have not a shred of evidence to show that anybody wants it. All the evidence is the other way, and it comes back to this, that this motion is brought forward really and solely with a view to relieve pressure on Bombay. Well, I admit that the opinions of the Bombay Mohammadans in regard to the *Hadj* are entitled to very great weight. By circumstances the Port of Bombay has become the centre, the starting point of the *Hadj* traffic and Bombay is paying for its attractiveness. I suppose it is proud to be called '*urbs prima in Indis*' and it must take it out in popularity with pilgrims. But the Government of India has got to look at this question not only from the point of view of the Mohammadans of Bombay, but from the point of view of Mohammadans all over India and Afghanistan and surrounding parts, the majority of whom pass through India to Bombay.

"Something has been said about rates. Well, I noted last year that the rush of pilgrims was not the only determinant of the rates. First of all, I pointed out that provision had been made under the Pilgrim Ships' Act for a minimum speed rate of 8 knots an hour for Pilgrim ships, and, secondly, I was informed on good authority that the rates of the passage depend very much on the prevailing freights and the cargoes available at the time that the pilgrimage is made. It is clear that the opening of Karachi has had no effect whatever on the rates, and I think it is perfectly clear that the opening of Calcutta would have none whatever. Rates must always depend to a certain extent on the number of pilgrims who desire to make the *Hadj*. When we debated this question last year we had not got the full figures, and there was an impression that there had been a steadily growing, in fact a great, increase in the pilgrim traffic. I have got all the figures now from the year 1889, onwards, and I find that the years 1889–1896, for which last year my Hon'ble friend said the average was 10,000, actually yielded an average of 14,543, which rose in the year 1911 to 22,000—it has been as high as 27,000 in the year 1908. In 1912, it was 15,404 and in 1913, it was 15,319. So that we are now not more than 700 or 800 in excess of the average of the years 1889–1896.

"Though I cannot accept the Resolution on behalf of Government, I can assure not only the Muhammadans in this Council and the Members of this Council who have supported this Resolution, but I can assure all Mohammedans outside this Council that the Government of India and the Local Governments are laying their heads together at the present time to try and devise some really satisfactory solution of what they consider a very important question. The Government of India and the Local Governments alike have always attached the greatest value and the highest importance to making the pious pilgrimages of the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor as easy as possible. We are taking up now, province by province, the question of pilgrimages in internal India, and in the course of these inquiries, the Local Governments are examining into the question of the *Hadj*. I hope that before many months have passed, we shall have arrived at a solution which may give satisfaction to all concerned and which will remove the inconveniences which at present exist, and facilitate the journeys of pious Mohammedans to the holy places of Islam."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"Sir, I am sorry that my appeal to the sporting spirit of the Hon'ble gentleman has failed. I pointed out to the Council that it is hopeless to expect to take his wicket, even with the straightest of balls, when the umpire was against the bowler, because he could at once call a 'no ball' when the wicket is down. In this case, unfortunately, the umpire is against us, and I therefore appealed to the Hon'ble Member's sporting spirit that he should, when the ball came in play, hit the wicket and so gracefully retire. Well, Sir, my effort has failed, and I am therefore obliged to deal with the reply that the Hon'ble Member has given. In the first place, he said that I had advanced nothing new in my speech. May I ask him whether it is not really the fault of Government? The only new document that has been put before the public is the letter from the Government of Bengal, and that merely reiterates what was said in the previous letter, which was considered by this Council. Therefore, when there is nothing new that is brought forward by Government against a Resolution which they themselves accepted, there can be nothing new that can be urged against it.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member laid a great deal of stress upon the views of the Government of Bengal. But, surely, the Government of India have got to bestow the same consideration on the views of the Government of Bombay as they feel called upon to bestow on those of the Government of Bengal! Both are Local Governments of the most leading provinces in India. I raised the question last year and have repeated it this year on the strength of the support of the Government of Bombay given to me in the Legislative Council, where my Resolution on this subject was accepted. So that when I am knocking at the door of the Government of India I do so with the full support of another very leading Local Government in India. I therefore hold that the Government of India must examine this question judicially as between the Government of Bengal and the Government of Bombay. It must be obvious to this Council that the arguments advanced by the Government of Bengal are far from convincing. The only thing they say is, that there was no real traffic in Calcutta before 1898 when the port was open to the pilgrim traffic. Well, Sir, if that is so, then why do not they produce reliable statistics in support of their contention? It is this want of reliable data which cannot be found which completely disposes of their case. Is it a fact, or is it not a fact that, on an average, about 6,000 pilgrims go to Mecca from Bengal every year, and that they form an

average of over 30 per cent. of the total pilgrims? This fact cannot be disputed, and it therefore stands to reason that they are entitled to choose a port for embarkation most convenient to them.

"The Hon'ble Member contends that I have produced no evidence to show that people in Bengal want the Port of Calcutta opened. In this connection there is one thing which I should like to take the opportunity of saying, i.e., that the case cannot be argued both ways. If there is no agitation if people do not agitate but content themselves by respectfully representing, through their representatives, a desire for securing certain improvements and amendments we are met by the argument that people do not want it, that there is no agitation. If there is agitation, they turn round and say, 'We are not going to submit to agitation.' What should be done under the circumstances? How should we proceed if we want a thing to be done? I wish some Hon'ble Member of the Government of India would enlighten us on the subject. The masses of Mussulmans who form the bulk of the pilgrims have not yet learnt the art of agitation, and I do not think it is wise on the part of Government to use such an argument and thereby to teach these people the lesson that agitation is the only successful method.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member, in giving certain statistics today for what they may be worth stated, that the figure for the year 1895 was 45. Last year his figure was 2,705 for the same year —"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER :—"that was for arrivals, not departures."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"I wish to point out that last year I based my arguments on the figures which the Hon'ble Member had himself given, but as he does not wish to lay any great stress on these figures, I will pass them by and will merely say that as it is admitted that reliable statistics are not available we cannot draw conclusions from them. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the Bengal Government's views are based on experience which is more than eighteen years old, while recent experience has clearly indicated what the needs and requirements of this traffic are at present.

"The Hon'ble Member pointed out that I had quoted the average figure of 10,000 pilgrims for nine years preceding 1896, while the actual average was 14,500. I will only say, in reply, that the figures I quoted were obtained from the official reports of the Commissioner of Police.

"It was my interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council which supplied the Hon'ble Member with the average of 14,500 which he has quoted. As soon as I got those figures, I asked the Secretary to Government why there was this discrepancy between the figures published by the Commissioner of Police in his annual reports, he being in charge of the Pilgrim Department, and the figures which Government had themselves given. The reply I received was that the latter figures had been worked out more carefully. Admitting that we should base our conclusions upon the latter figures which the Government of Bombay has given, the average works out at 14,500 for the nine years ending 1896, while the average for the last ten years is 19,000, which in itself shows an advance of 40 per cent. Is that negligible?

"Then, Sir, much was made of the stringent regulations demanded by the Turkish Government. I suppose the regulations which are in force in Bombay are the same as those that would be required in Calcutta; and that nothing more than the regulations now prevalent in Bombay would be required for the Port of Calcutta. The regulations in Bombay are governed by the orders of the International Board of Health, and not by those of the Turkish Government, as the Hon'ble Member stated. Sir, these restrictions are medical inspection of pilgrims and disinfection of their luggage. Now, medical inspection, as I pointed out last year, is common to all outgoing passengers by sea. therefore there is nothing special in this respect so far as the pilgrims are concerned. All that is needed in addition is provision for the disinfection of their luggage, and, as I said before, the budget provision for Karachi shows a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per annum which is such a small figure of cost that it must not be allowed to weigh in the consideration of such an important question.

"Then, Sir, my Hon'ble friend asked me whether I could produce any evidence from Mussulmans in Bengal. Government do not disclose the names of those gentlemen whom they consulted, but I point to the name of the Mahommadan representative of the Province of Bengal, who has studied the question so thoroughly and who has just returned from performing the *Hadj*. He tells you openly in this Council that this is a measure of relief which is called for. Now, against the support of men whose names are not disclosed, I refer this Council to the name of the accredited representative of the Mussulmans of Bengal. Surely it cannot then be said that I am producing no evidence in support of my Resolution.

"Then, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Hon'ble Member stated that my whole object was to relieve pressure on Bombay. I am sorry for that reference, but I accept the challenge and would point out that even assuming the motive he attributed to me is well founded—though I of course repudiate it—is it anything illegitimate to ask that the pressure on Bombay should be relieved? Such pressure will only be relieved if the anticipations of Government are not realized. If the Port of Calcutta is opened and pilgrims are free to embark from it and do as a matter of fact go in large numbers from that port, the result will certainly be to relieve Bombay; but is there anything wrong in it? If, in contributing towards the relief of intending pilgrims, the secondary effect is the relief of Bombay, surely the Government of India cannot possibly regret it?

"Sir, I have got to deal with these points very briefly because the time allowed under the rules is drawing very near to a close: otherwise I would have spoken at considerable length in meeting effectively all the points made by the Hon'ble Member. As I have got only

about a couple of minutes more, I will deal with the concluding part of the Honourable Member's speech. As I have said repeatedly, I have not brought this Resolution in any spirit of antagonism. I said in my opening remarks that we fully recognize the consideration which the Government of India and the Bombay Government have been bestowing upon this question. At the same time it appears to us necessary that the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to measures which we regard as called for, for the relief of pilgrims. We are therefore making this representation to them. Our object is to bring home to them that the pilgrim traffic needs immediate remedies for the purpose of relieving the hardships that are entailed upon the pilgrims under existing conditions. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ghuznavi will refer to these hardships when he speaks as regards his experiences of the *Hedj*.

"The Hon'ble Member said that the question is now under consideration. Last year the same thing was said, and the result of that consideration was proposals for giving a complete monopoly to one steamship company, and the enforcement of other restrictions. If the Hon'ble Member gives me this assurance that the new proposals that they are going to consider will include the question of opening ports other than Bombay for the pilgrim traffic, and further that, before taking any action, Government will consult leading Musalmans on the subject, I am quite willing not to press this Resolution. But if the Honourable Member says that he is unable to give any assurance of this kind, then I have no alternative but to press the Resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER.—"I regret I am not prepared to give an assurance at this stage. The matter is under discussion with the Local Governments."

On the Resolution being put, the Council divided as follows, 18 voting for and 33 against the resolution :—

AYES—18.	NOES—33.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavacharlar.	The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
" Mr. R. R. Venkataranga.	" Sir Harcourt Butler.
" Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.	" Sir Ali Imam.
" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	" Mr. Clark.
" Sir F. Cowasjee Ebrahim.	" Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.	" Sir William Meyer.
" Maharaja M. C. Nandi.	" Mr. Hailey.
" Raja Abu Jafar of Purpur.	" Sir T. R. Wynne.
" Mr. M. S. Das.	" Mr. Cobb.
" Mr. Huda.	" Mr. Wood.
" Malik Umar Hayat Khan.	" Mr. Brayne.
" Raja Jai Chand.	" Mr. Wheeler.
" Sir G. M. Chitnavis.	" Mr. Enthoven.
" Mr. S. G. Barua.	" Mr. Sharp.
" Mr. Abbott.	" Mr. Porter.
" Mr. Ghuznavi.	" Sir E. D. Maclagan.
" Raja Kushal Pal Singh.	" Major General Birdwood.
" Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.	" Mr. Michael.
	" Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
	" Mr. Russel.
	" Major Robertson.
	" Mr. Kenrick.
	" Mr. Kesteven.
	" Sir William Vincent.
	" Mr. Wynch.
	" Mr. Donald.
	" Mr. Walsh.
	" Mr. Arthur.
	" Major Brooke Blakeway.
	" Mr. Dlak.
	" Mr. Laurie.
	" Mr. Arbuthnot.
	" Mr. Rice.

The Resolution was accordingly rejected.

At this stage the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle vacated the chair, which was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.

RESOLUTION ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE COURT FEES ACT.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur.—"Sir, with your permission I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, and which runs thus :—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that Local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of amending the Court Fees Act so as to provide that a moiety of the Court-fees paid in civil suits be refunded if such suits are decided *ex-parte*."

"Sir, the request contained in my resolution is a very modest one. I do not ask that the Act should be amended at once, or that the relief sought for be at once given. I ask that the Local Governments should be consulted on the subject, and, if necessary, effect should be given to it. I am fully convinced that, if the course suggested in my resolution be accepted, the number of litigations in this country will be considerably decreased, which is, I am sure, the earnest desire of the Government of India. The court-fees is nothing but an indirect taxation which is not levied on the people generally, but only upon the litigants in order to meet the costs of the Court; and if there be a surplus on that account, I think the litigants may fairly claim a concession in that respect to a certain extent. Sir, I must admit that if my resolution be accepted, there will be a loss of revenue to a certain extent; but if the justice of the cause demands it, I am sure the Government of India will not hesitate to give effect to it. The other day I asked a question as to the amount of the receipts and expenditure under that head; but my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister could not supply the figures, as he said it would not be possible to do so within such a short period. But from the statistics which I have been able to collect from the Administration Report of Civil Justice, I find that in Bengal, excluding probate fees, there was a net profit of Rs. 53,01,574; in Bihar, 20,46,528, in Madras, 25,34,864 and in Coorg, 12,318, making a total of 1,08,95,384; whereas the deficit in Bombay was 5,41,325; United Provinces, 2,18,958; Oudh, 3,69,287; Central Provinces, 3,14,843; North-West Frontier Province, 1,79,897; making a total deficit of 16,24,315; now deducting this amount from the previous figures of which I have spoken there was a net profit of 82,71,039. Sir, I am not sure if the figures I have quoted are correct ones because I find there was a Resolution of the Government of India of the 9th January 1890 in which it was ordered that certain items of expenditure should be included in charges under head 'Civil Justice.'

"I am not sure if these items have been included in the figures shown in the Administration Report of Civil Justice. However, I think that there was a profit, if there was such profit which the Government of India could easily find out. I hope that at least some concession in that respect will be given to the litigants. It is said that the Indians are very litigious, but I find from the statistics which I have been able to collect that out of 2,079,334 cases which were instituted in the year 1912, 1,533,792 cases were for money and rents, and these cases show that the people of this country are compelled under pecuniary circumstances to be litigious. Those who have very moderate means cannot make both ends meet. In this country the people have not only to support themselves and their families, but also to maintain their distant relations and dependants; over and above that they have to perform their social and religious ceremonies. As far as Hindus are concerned I may be permitted to say that, if a person of moderate means has a daughter to marry, his whole earnings would go in her wedding, and if he happens to be a father of two or more daughters, it means practically ruin to him. He cannot extricate himself from the debts he incurs in performing these ceremonies. Many of the Hon'ble Members of this Council are aware of the pathetic death of Sushalata in Bengal, who sacrificed her life for the relief of her father from social degradation. So, if one has to go to the money-lender, the result is that if he cannot pay off the debts within the proper time, the money lenders bring in suits in order to save limitation. I find that out of a total number of money suits which were instituted in 1912, namely, 1,533,792, there were 1,500,105 suits whose value did not exceed Rs. 500, so that the practical relief I seek for will be given to persons of very moderate means who cannot pay even Rs. 500. It is of no consequence to the landlords or money lenders whether any portion of the Court-fee is remitted or not, as they will get the full decree of the entire amount of costs. I find that in *ex-parte* cases only half the pleaders' fees are allowed, and the result is that out of the total number of 2,025,446 cases which were disposed of in 1912, 331,704 were decided without trial. So out of the remaining number of cases, namely, 1,701,742, 342,818 were decided on compromise and confession and 655,743 were decreed *ex-parte*. Now the parties in *ex-parte* cases are to pay only half the pleaders' fees, and if a moiety of the Court-fees be remitted I am sure the number of litigations would be considerably decreased, and people would get substantial relief. In that respect there is a precedent also. There was a similar law of the land before and further section 73 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, also provides that 'whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Causes Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.' Sir, I have no objection even if the principle embodied in section 73 be accepted. In my resolution I have not mentioned about the cases which are decided on compromise or confession, as such compromise and consent decrees might be obtained after the cases are practically over and at any time before the judgment is pronounced, and so in such cases there is no relief to the Court. The persons who give trouble to the Court up to the last moment should not be allowed any relief. As to details we need not discuss now for if the policy is accepted, there will be an ample opportunity of discussing them later on. With these observations I beg to commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, on some occasions it has fallen to me to oppose a Resolution moved by an Hon'ble Member, but to give him as much sympathy as I could. On this occasion, in so far as the Resolution merely asks that local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of amending the Court Fees Act so as to provide that a moiety of the court-fees paid in civil suits be refunded if such suits are decided *ex parte*, I am prepared to accept it so far as it goes, but I am not prepared to give that sympathy which I have sometimes been able to give on other occasions when not accepting a Resolution moved by an Hon'ble

Member. Various proposals for the amendment of the Court Fees Act are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and it is probable that a general reference on the subject will be issued before very long. The Government have no objection, therefore, to the inclusion of this particular proposal along with others, provided that the proposal is put before local Governments merely as one which has been brought forward in the Council and without any endorsement of approval from the Government of India itself. That is, in effect, all that the Hon'ble Mover asks us to do, but I should like to point out very briefly that proposals of this kind cannot be considered singly without reference to the whole structure, basis, and principles of the Act. When the Court Fees Act was enacted in 1870, large charges were made in the Act of 1867 which it superseded. That Act had raised court-fees very largely, and when these were again lowered in 1870, the levy of full fees on the suits of the kind mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover was made part and parcel of the revision of the Act. That Act, in respect of the rate of court-fees, proceeded upon the fact, as was explained when the Bill was introduced, that, "Government had decided on conceding a considerable reduction of the existing rates of court-fees leviable on the institution of civil suits. As a set-off against the proposed concessions and the probable loss of revenue resulting therefrom, it was proposed first, to discontinue the grant of any refund of fees levied on the institution of original suits, and secondly, to raise the duty chargeable on the grant of probates and letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act and of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860". The withdrawal of one concession was the counterpart of the grant of another, and the scheme hung together as a whole. The concession asked for should certainly not be regarded as an isolated concession, without touching the rest of the Act and once more going back to the principle on which it was framed. That principle is, generally, that the court-fees should bear proportion to the relief sought and not to the relief actually obtained or to the time taken in obtaining it. It would be, for example, illogical to lower the fee in cases in which the relief was obtained with the least time and trouble to the court, if no corresponding rise were made in the other cases in which the issues involved were many and complicated and the time of the court taken up was long duration. If this principle was once departed from, it would certainly be necessary to examine how far fees remitted in the case of one class of litigants would have to be recovered from the other class of litigants. The litigant approaches the court because he believes that he cannot recover his claim without such recourse. If, after such a step recovery of his claim becomes short and easy, so much the better for him; he is probably saved large sums in costs in comparison with which the actual court-fee paid is generally somewhat insignificant.

"I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Mover in respect to the figures that he gave in order to show that civil litigation is carried on at a profit to Government, and that therefore it is necessary to make a reduction of fees. My Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, explained the other day in answer to a question, that any decision of the exact cost of civil litigation as compared with the amount raised in court-fees opens up a very difficult inquiry. The last time it was attempted was in 1886, and the enquiry took four years to carry out, and even then the results could only be regarded as approximately correct. My Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, then said he was not prepared, on behalf of the Government, to embark on a similar inquiry. It has to be remembered, as was then pointed out, that from the court-fees themselves have to be deducted considerable sums on account of probate and administration cases, on account of applications in criminal cases, in revenue cases and all sorts of miscellaneous execution cases before one can arrive at what amount of court-fees have been paid in respect of civil litigation. And similarly on the expenditure side a great many items of expenditure have to be added before one can arrive at the real cost of civil courts.

"But, as I explained above, we are perfectly willing that the proposal of the Hon'ble Member should be placed before local Governments, together with other suggestions that are pending, for possible amendment of the Court Fees Act, and in due course that will be done. The only thing that I say is, that it will go forward to them, among other suggestions, as one put forward in this Council, and I cannot promise for it any special benediction on the part of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department for his kindly accepting my request that the matter will be referred to Local Governments, and I have nothing further to add."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 7th March 1914.

DELHI,
The 11th March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Lg. Secretary to Government Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Saturday, the 7th March 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 49 Members, of whom 43 were Additional Members.

DEATH OF LORD MINTO.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have been requested by His Excellency the Viceroy to read out to this Council the telegrams which passed between himself and the Countess of Minto:—

Telegram from Viceroy to Countess of Minto, dated 2nd March 1914.

The President, Vice-President and Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death of the late Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, and desire to convey an expression of their very deep and heartfelt sympathy with you in the grievous loss that you have sustained.

Telegram from Countess of Minto to His Excellency the Viceroy

Please convey to all Members of Council my deep appreciation of touching message of condolence in my irreparable loss."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

1. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools in each of the Indian provinces?

"(*b*) Whether all Muhammadan schools for boys are brought under the direct supervision of these Inspectors? If not, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to bring all Muhammadan schools in India under the supervision of Muhammadan Inspectors by adequately increasing the number of the latter?

"(*c*) Have the Government appointed a Muhammadan Inspectress of Schools in Bombay? Has this been done as an experimental measure; if so, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the experiment? Do Government propose to try the experiment at other important educational centres?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SHARP replied:—

"(*a*) Inquiries will be made regarding the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools in each province, and the figures, when obtained, will be laid on the table.

"(*b*) Inquiries will be made whether all schools to which Muhammadans only are admitted are brought under the direct supervision of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools. Whatever the results of this inquiry, the matter to which the second part of the question relates is one for consideration by the Local Governments.

"(*c*) As regards the appointment of a Muhammadan Inspectress in Bombay and its success, the Government of India are not in a position to make any statement. The Government of India, however, made certain suggestions regarding a special inspecting agency for Muhammadans in their Circular letter No. 585-595, dated the 3rd April, 1913. It was recognised in that letter that it is impossible to lay down a single line of policy for every province or even part of a province.

"The manner of giving effect to this suggestion and the extent to which it can be adopted, including such questions as the appointment of Muhammadan Inspectresses, are matters for the decision of Local Governments."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

2. "(*a*) With reference to my question regarding the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act, and the reply given thereto on the 17th of September last, will Government be pleased to state whether they have communicated their considered opinion to the Government of Madras? If not, whether they propose to do so?

"(*b*) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the proceedings of the last annual session of the Madras Presidency Muslim League published in the *Madras Mail* of the 15th of December 1913, at which a Resolution in favour of Muhammadan elective representation on the Corporation of Madras was unanimously passed?

The Hon'ble Mr. PORTER replied:

"(*a*) The Government of India have replied to the letter from the Government of Madras regarding the proposals of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation as contained in paragraphs 864-870 of their report.

"(*b*) A statement to this effect has been made in the public press. The Government of India have no special information on the point."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to take steps with a view to the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces? If so, when do the Government expect to be in a position to take such steps?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Government of India are about to address the Secretary of State on the subject, and are not at present in a position to make a statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what are the existing arrangements for third-class female passengers in the trains on the Simla-Kalka Railway?

"(b) Are third-class compartments reserved for women in these trains? If not, are the Government aware whether the want of such compartments is felt as a hardship by the travelling public on this railway, and do the Government propose to refer the matter to the Superintendent of the line?

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"Third-class compartments are reserved for women on the Kalka-Simla Railway when necessary, but the hill women generally prefer to travel with their male relations in the non-reserved compartments. It must be also recollected that the accommodation available in a Kalka-Simla Railway train is very limited owing to the steep grades of the line and the narrow gauge, and that it would not be reasonable that the railway should be expected to furnish the same accommodation as may be properly expected from a broad or metre gauge railway running in the plains."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

5. "Is it a fact that in the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Achoora-Cawnpore Branches, there are no cushions in Inter-class carriages?

"If so, do the Government propose to call the attention of the abovenamed railways to this matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The attention of the two Railways referred to will be drawn to the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

6. "Is any famine allowance paid by the East Indian Railway authorities to any of their servants? If so, does the Government propose to ask them to consider the case of their lowest paid servants?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The Government of India have made inquiry on this subject from the East Indian Railway Company, whose Agent reports that they have paid grain compensation allowance to all staff in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal from the same dates and under the same terms as were sanctioned by the several Provincial Governments for their own staffs.

"In these circumstances, Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY asked:—

7. "(a) Has there been any correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India, between the Government of India and the various Local Governments and Local Administrations, and between the Government of India and the different Railway Companies on the subject of the construction and management of feeder railways or what are better known as Light Railways?

"(b) If so, do Government propose to lay it on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"There has been considerable correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, Local Administrations and various Railway Companies on the subject of the construction and management of feeder railways and of the terms which the Government of of India should give in order to assist in the raising of capital for such lines. The terms applicable to branch line companies were largely improved in 1910, and subsequently further concessions have been made by Government in order to make them more attractive to capitalists.

"I lay on the table* a copy of the branch line terms circular of November 1913, which includes the modifications made in the terms up to that date, but Government do not consider it necessary to lay on the table in addition the somewhat voluminous correspondence which has passed on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

8. "Will Government be pleased to state if there is under consideration any railway scheme to shorten the journey from Madras to the Imperial Capital?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"At the present moment no such scheme is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any proposal for the construction of a railway line between Ballarpur and Warangal has been sanctioned, and, if so, when the construction of the line is likely to be taken in hand?"

* Vide Appendix.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The proposed line from Ballarpur to Warangal has not yet been sanctioned though it has been surveyed. The Government of India are unable to state when it is likely to be put in hand."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

10. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the distance between Delhi and Manmad is 795 miles and the distance between Manmad and Madras is 774 miles by the shortest route?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that the distance between Delhi and Manmad is covered by the Punjab Mail in 22 hours, whereas the Delhi-Madras Express from Manmad covers the other distance in 34 hours?

"(*c*) If so, does the Government propose to take any steps to remove the inequality in speed of the two aforesaid trains on the two sections, and, in any case, to make arrangements for the arrival of the Down Delhi Express at Madras in the forenoon instead of in the evening as at present?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The facts stated under (*a*) and (*b*) are correct. Government will bring the matter to the attention of the Railway Administrations concerned, but they doubt whether the number of passengers desirous of proceeding from Delhi to Madras is sufficiently large to justify any considerable acceleration of the present service."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir I beg to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1914–15."

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANT TO BENGAL FOR MEDICAL AND SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the Resolution that stands in my name. The Resolution runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a non-recurring grant of 5 lakhs be made to the Bengal Government for Medical and Sanitation.'

"Sir, I find from the Financial Statement laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Finance Member that, owing to a shortage of rains in some provinces there had been a large amount of remissions and suspensions of revenues so it was a difficult task for the Finance Member to produce a satisfactory budget this year. Notwithstanding that, he has been able to make a recurring grant for Education and to keep the previous grants in fact without having them curtailed; so the Finance Member is to be congratulated for the Financial Statement he has been able to lay on the table.

"Sir, we are grateful to the Government and the Hon'ble Financial Member for the recurring grant of Rs 1,50,000 for Education to the Bengal Government. The Province of Bengal needs special attention as regards sanitation. I think there is not a single province in the whole of India which is so badly off in respect of sanitation as Bengal. If we go into the interior districts of Bengal, we find that almost all the houses are surrounded by jungles, and there is not a single family who is not suffering from malarial fever. The malaria there lasts for about seven or eight months in a year, and almost everybody living in the interior suffers from malaria and from liver and spleen on that account.

"Sir, we find from the Administration Report on the sanitation of Bengal that, notwithstanding all the precautions that have been taken to check malaria, nothing has been found practicable. The death rate in the year 1912 was very much increased, and about 71 per cent. was due to malaria alone. Out of 128,199 number of deaths, 76,917 were from malaria fever and 27,717 from cholera. The Government has made a munificent grant for the improvement of sanitation as regards rural areas by giving up the entire portion of the Public Works cess; but the urban areas have got no such help from the Government, and it is for these areas that I plead for the money. There are 112 municipal towns in Bengal, out of which 65 towns recorded the highest mortality in the year 1912, and we find from the Census Report that the population of some of the towns is gradually decreasing. With your permission, Sir, I should like to mention the names of a few towns. In Midnapur in 1901, there was a population of 14,525, and in the Census of 1911 it came down to 12,064. In another town called Khirpi in the Midnapur district, 5,045 was the previous population and now it is 4,605; and such is the case as regards municipalities in Murshidabad, Hughli, Nadia and some other districts. In 20 districts of Bengal the population has been reduced considerably, and so something should be done in this respect. The Government of Bengal is doing as far as it is practicable, but they want large amounts for that purpose. Sanitation and Education should go hand in hand, and last year Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson justly remarked that Sanitation and Education are twins of phenomenal development. I know full well that the Government of India is giving special

attention to Sanitation, and considering the financial condition of this year, I have not demanded a very large figure. For medical purposes, we also require a large amount for female medical aid—I mean the female nursing institution and the Dufferin Fund. So I hope that the Hon'ble the Finance Member will be able to see his way to complying with my modest prayer. I have not asked for a very large figure, but only for five lakhs of rupees. I know that the Government of Bengal could not as yet spend the entire amount allotted to that Government. But they are bound to prepare the budget according to the amount available to them, and if they get a large amount of grants from the Government of India, I am sure they will provide for a liberal contribution in that respect. Further, in the province of Bengal, as it is now constituted, there is not a single district which is a healthy one, except Darjeeling, and so we require a sanitarium on the plains where the people could resort while they suffer from malaria and other diseases. The Indians as a rule do not like to go to Darjeeling, it being very cold; and for this purpose we also require money. So I hope that the Government will be able to grant a larger sum for the purposes of sanitation and medical aid in Bengal."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH :—"Sir, I should like to say a few words on this question. The request of the Hon'ble Member asking for five lakhs more is a modest one. But there is one point which, I think, he might have elucidated for the information of this Council. The cost for Sanitation in towns is admitted to be a local charge, and it ought to be ascertained what is the contribution which local residents make towards their obvious obligations in this direction. Sir, I am induced to make these remarks, because, in spite of the fact that Bengal is considered to be one of the richest provinces in India—some people attribute this to the permanent settlement—the municipal taxation in Calcutta works out at less than Rs. 9 per head, per annum, while the city of Bombay annually pay Rs 11-8 per head. With a population approximating one million in each case, Bombay pays over 25 lakhs per annum more for its municipal requirements than Calcutta does. I should like to know whether the other towns for which this claim is put forward contribute their due share towards their local needs. If they do so, and the amount is still insufficient, I can quite understand that a case would arise for an appeal to the Government of India. Sir, unless this information is forthcoming, I am not prepared to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasimbazar :—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. I do not lose sight of the fact that the financial outlook for the forthcoming year is not so favourable as it has been for some years past. The Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech introducing the Financial Statement has proposed to make recurring grants of £60,000 and £40,000, respectively, under the heads of Education and Sanitation to Provincial Governments. In paragraph 47 of his speech the Hon'ble Member says:—'The Local Governments have already received very material assistance in regard to the recurring outlay which the progressive policy in Education and Sanitation must entail. For the future, they can rely, first, on the recurring grants already given; secondly, for a time at any rate, on the large unspent balances which they have still in hand, and thirdly on the growth of their own revenues—a factor which must not be entirely neglected. I have already indicated that I hope that next year, if circumstances are propitious, I may be in a position to give stronger practical proof of the Government of India's continued sympathy in this matter. Meanwhile, the large donations already made have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of the Local Governments, and it cannot be said that further advance is being prejudiced for want of funds.' We are very grateful for the assurance held out by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, but the Resolution contains a very modest prayer for a non-recurring grant of five lakhs only to the Bengal Government under the head Medical and Sanitation. The sanitation of Bengal is in urgent need of improvement, and any grant for this purpose is sure to be well spent. I respectfully hope that the Government will find themselves in a position to accede to the request made in this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR :—"Sir, I have very little to add to what has been stated by my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur. All that I can say is that nothing can be more desirable and nothing can be more necessary than that persistent and sustained efforts should be made for carrying out measures which would go to improve the health of the people living in rural areas, and which can only be done by supplying good drinking water and by improving the water-ways, which, as is well known, are gradually silting up and it is this which adds to the insanitariness of rural areas. It is well known that in Bengal the two things which prejudicially affect the sanitation of rural areas are bad drinking water and the gradual silting up of the once navigable rivers. It is therefore necessary that more money should be secured for supplying good drinking water and also for improving the natural waterways.

"As regards the prayer for medical aid, I may inform this Council that cholera and malaria are the two characteristic diseases which generally infest rural areas and commit great havoc there, but nevertheless poor people living in distant parts of the Presidency that is far away from the headquarters of a district cannot get a drop of medicine when they are attacked by cholera or any other epidemic disease. It is therefore necessary that more dispensaries should be opened in rural areas.

"With respect to the inquiries made by my esteemed friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, that he would like to be informed as to what the people themselves have been doing and as to whether the people have contributed sufficient funds to justify the demand for more money, all I can say is that they have to pay, in the shape of road and public works cesses, about 70 lakhs

end that that money was intended to be used entirely for securing different direct benefits to the people, as, for instance, for supplying them with good drinking water and village paths, etc. But the sums that are obtained by the levy of road and public works cesses are now mostly diverted to hundred other purposes and not confined to the making of roads or to the supplying of good drinking water. However, it is enough to say that they contribute very large sums of money in the shape of road and public works cesses, which, on account of the different ways in which they are used or misapplied do not leave enough to secure proper medical aid and good drinking water. Under the new distribution of the provinces, the resources of the Bengal Government have been very much restricted and curtailed, which renders it all the more desirable that the Imperial Government should come to the rescue of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. PORTER:—"I am afraid we cannot accept this Resolution, and that for two main reasons. In the first place, the Hon'ble the Mover has not indicated what particular Poter is to be rubbed to pay his Paul; and in the second place, I think the seconder admitted that the grants already made to the Bengal Government have exceeded their spending capacity. I was rather astonished to hear the Hon'ble Mover say that no grants had been made for urban sanitation in Bengal. During the last 3 years non-recurring grants, amounting to 40½ lakhs, have been made mainly for urban sanitation, and recurring grants amounting to 5 lakhs. The unspent balance, according to the estimates of the Local Government, on the 1st April 1915, will be Rs. 16,75,000.

"With regard to Malaria a grant of Rs. 50,000 was made sometime ago for jungle-cutting, etc., but owing to some difference of opinion, among experts I believe, that money has not yet been spent. In addition to that 5 lakhs non-recurring have been given to the School of Tropical Medicine and a grant of 1 lakh from the Indian Research Fund for the same purpose. A grant of 1 lakh was also made for medical institutions in Bengal in 1913–1914. I think the Council will see from these figures that more money has been given than can be spent within the next three or four years, and for this reason I must oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANADIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"Sir, what I meant to say was that in the coming year no provision has been made for medical and sanitation grant. I did not mean to say that the Government have not made any grants in previous years: I know full well that they made a very liberal grant in those respects. As regards Sanitation, it is true that the Local Government have not spent the entire amount already allotted; but the amount left with the Government of Bengal is not much more than is needed for the medical and sanitary requirements of the Province. If it is not possible to make a liberal grant, I beg to ask that a small grant may be made this year as a non recurring grant for the two purposes.

"My friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked whether the people of Calcutta are doing their best to raise funds for those objects. I was not prepared for the attack, and I don't know what is being done there, being a non-resident of Calcutta, and I have not studied the figures for Calcutta. But, as far as I know, Calcutta contributes the highest municipal rates and there is no room for expansion; but Sir, to-day I have not asked for any grant for Calcutta, but for the *mofussil* municipalities where the people pay the highest municipal rates and contribute their mite for improving the sanitation of their own towns. My friend does not seem to have any idea that in the municipalities of Bengal the population is very small and so it is not possible to meet the heavy cost of drainage and water-supply from the amount raised in the form of taxes."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANT FOR SANITATION TO THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Rai SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name. It is in these words:

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that an addition of 12 lakhs be made in the grant for Sanitation to the United Provinces.

"My object in moving this Resolution is to place funds in the hands of the Local Government to meet the expenses which are required for improving the sanitation of the sacred places situated in the United Provinces. We know that last year a Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Major Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, was appointed, and my friend sitting on my right was a member of that Committee. That Committee has gone thoroughly, I hope, into the requirements of these sacred places. The principal requirements, as we know, are the improvement of water-supply, drainage and other sanitary measures which are calculated to improve the sanitation of these places.

"Sir, the money which will be spent or which is required for these places is not for local benefit only; it is for the benefit of the whole of India, because to these sacred places, Hindus from all parts of the country resort, and they when returning from these places, carry with them, in many cases, the germs of diseases, especially of cholera; and in this way the whole population of India is affected. Therefore any sums spent on the improvement of the sanitation of these places will be for the benefit of the whole of India. I may just mention some places which are in immediate want. One of these is Ajodhya. There some sanitary works have already been taken in hand, for instance, the improvement of the water-supply and drainage. The water-works are calculated to cost 6 lakhs and drainage 1½ lakhs more. These are the

figures for only those two measures of sanitary reform. As regards others, i.e., roads and other measures of sanitation, a further expenditure will be required. Then we may take the case of Hardwar; a place which is the resort sometimes of a million people and at another of half a million people on one day. We know how epidemic diseases are carried from that place to other parts of India. I am not in a position to say at present what sum will be required for that place; but the measures which are necessary for the improvement of its sanitation are the supply of pure drinking water, drainage, and certain other improvements in the shape of carrying on the platform which has been built there near Harkapatia further on towards the north. There are other sacred places also where sanitation requires early attention. Mathura is one, and Brindaban, which is situated in that district, is another. Then come Hindachal in the Mirzapur district, Sarun in the Etah district, and Nimsar in the Sitapur district. In this enumeration I do not include Allahabad and Benares, which are also sacred places of Hindus. Measures of sanitary reform are being carried out there by the municipalities of those places. The facilities given by the Government to the Hindu pilgrims who resort to Badrinath and Kedarnath by providing sanitary measures for them on the route leading to those places have earned the gratitude of the Hindu population to the Government of India. Government have been pleased to give a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 a year for the improvement of medical and sanitary arrangements of the route. They have also given one lakh of rupees generally for improving the pilgrim route, its water supply and general sanitation, and work has already begun, and there is a further promise of one lakh a year for five years more to complete the work. This liberal act on behalf of Government has earned the gratitude of all Hindus.

"Sir, it must be borne in mind that the first instalment of 12 lakhs, which is the amount asked for the coming year in my Resolution, will not be enough for improving the sanitation of the places about which I have spoken; and I hope that this modest request for providing in the budget 12 lakhs for the improvement of the sacred places will meet with the approbation of the Government of India, so that the Local Government may be placed in a position to begin the work in those places. With these words, Sir, I move the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. Most of the principal places of Hindu pilgrim resort lie in the United Provinces. The influx of pilgrims is enormously large. They hail from all parts of India. The sanitary condition of these places of pilgrimage and of pilgrim centres is anything but satisfactory. Improved sanitation in these places will be a benefit to all the provinces of India. Without betraying the contents of the report of the United Provinces Pilgrim Committee, which will shortly be laid before the Government, I can unhesitatingly say that it will disclose the absolute necessity for a very large grant of money by the Government of India. The liberal grant by the Government of India for the pilgrim route to Badrinath has laid the entire Hindu community under a deep obligation."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. PORTER:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Rama Bahadur has dealt with his Resolution mainly on the point of improvement of pilgrim centres, and I think the next Resolution, that of the Hon'ble Pandit, deals with the general question. The Hon'ble Mover has recognized the liberal assistance that has been given for the improvement of the Badrinath pilgrim route. As yet we have not received the report of the committee which has been sitting in the United Provinces. A grant of 6 lakhs recurring has been placed at their disposal this year, and when the time comes for the allotment of this sum, the Hon'ble gentleman's recommendations will receive due consideration. For the present, however, it is impossible to accept the Resolution, on the same grounds as the previous one, namely, that there is no indication as to where the money is to come from, and that the funds already given to the United Provinces have exceeded their spending capacity, inasmuch as on the 1st April 1915, 9 lakhs will remain unspent as balance."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, with the assurance which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Porter has given me as regards the consideration of the subject of this Resolution, I beg to withdraw the Resolution with your permission."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF RECURRING GRANT FOR SANITATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, the Resolution which I have the honour to place before the Council runs as follows:—

That the recurring grant to the United Provinces for sanitation and medical relief be increased by 8 lakhs.

"Sir, the Council is fully aware that the United Provinces are the first among all the major provinces of India in point of population, having a population of over 48 millions. They also contribute, as it has been my duty repeatedly to remind the Council, the largest amount in land revenue and other revenues taken together. But if the Council will turn to page 69 of the memorandum presented to us the other day, it will appear that notwithstanding the two facts mentioned by me the provision in the Budget for 1914–1915, under the head 'Medical,' which

includes medical relief and sanitation, for my province is only Rs. 44,32,000, while the provision under the same head for Bombay is Rs. 49,05,000, and that for Bengal is Rs. 47,81,000. Now, Sir, sanitation and medical relief have to be provided for among a people according to the number of the people; the larger the population the greater obviously the need for medical relief and for sanitation. And I submit that, considering that Bombay with a population which is about half of that of my province gets 49 lakhs for medical relief and sanitation, and that Bengal also with a population less by several millions than my provinces, gets 47 lakhs and odd a year, under the same head, my request that 6 lakhs more should be added to the recurring grant for sanitation to the United Provinces, for both sanitation and medical relief, is not unreasonable. I do not wish to dwell at any length on the needs of the United Provinces, in the matter of sanitation. I have referred to them on past occasions, I would only say that in no part of India is the death-rate higher than unfortunately in the United Provinces. In days gone by, the province was one of the healthiest; but owing to the absence of adequate sanitary measures, the provinces are paying a heavy toll both in deaths from plague and from general fever and other diseases. We have lost from plague alone a much larger number of people than even the Punjab; and in the matter of deaths from fever also we are worse than the other provinces. I am among those, Sir, who believe that such deaths are largely preventible; and it is a satisfaction to think that the Government of India do not require to be convinced about it. They have been spending large sums with a view to promote public health, and to reduce the death-rate. We are grateful to them for doing so.

"I also gratefully acknowledge the help that has been given to the United Provinces in the matter of sanitation. But, Sir, while we are thankful for the grants that have been made in the matter of sanitation and medical relief, the pressing needs of our Provinces in these directions compel us to ask that our standard of expenditure under these heads should be raised to the standard of Bombay, and that if that cannot be done at present, at least the same amount should be allotted to us in the next year's budget as has been allotted to Bombay. I need hardly repeat that the revenues contributed by my province fully justifies my request, that ours is not an appeal for charity. As regards the needs of my province, I have had occasion to travel almost from one end of it to the other, and I can assure the Council that there is not a district which does not stand in need of a couple of lakhs a year for sanitation. Something has been done in the matter of sanitation in towns, but in villages, where the great mass of the people live, the people who contribute the largest share of the land revenue, the sanitary arrangements are deplorably unsatisfactory, so much so that even the provision of good and sufficient water for people to drink is wanting in many places; the roads, where they exist, are often in a deplorable condition and there are no roads in numerous places where they should be; the provision of medical relief is very small as compared with what obtains in other parts of the country. I do not mean to suggest that the provision in Bombay, or Bengal is sufficient, I think it should be increased even there; but it will be conceded that it is only fair that it should be first increased for the Provinces which have the largest number of people to look after, and where the provision at present is smaller than in those other Provinces. With these words, Sir, I submit my Resolution for the acceptance of the Council, and I hope that I shall be more fortunate this time than I have been on several other occasions."

The Hon'ble Raja Kumar Pal Singh:—"Sir, the great bulk of the people live in villages and their sanitary improvement is therefore a matter of great importance. I can say from my personal knowledge that the condition of villages is insanitary to the extreme. Refuse of all kinds, filthy water, decaying vegetation, and the excreta of men and animals lie round every village, and pollute the air, which passes, thus poisoned, over the village. Butchers, slaughterers, and tanners ply their trade anywhere they choose. Filthy and polluted water sinks into the ground all round wells of drinking water. Stagnant and foul water lies in pits and hollows and is the fertile source of malaria. Such being the general state of things, it is no wonder that villagers are swept off by epidemic diseases in enormously large numbers. Infant mortality is terribly great.

"No financial consideration ought to carry weight with the Government in devising means to provide sanitation and medical aid to the people living in rural areas, who are the backbone of the country. It is the rural population which pays the greatest amount of taxation in the shape of land revenue, cesses, etc., for the up-keep of the Government without having a fair share, owing to unavoidable circumstances, in the comforts of civilization which the benign British rule has brought in its wake. The Hon'ble Mover has drawn the attention of the Council to the deplorable state of drinking wells in rural areas. I fully endorse what he has said on the subject. The most frequent cause of diseases in India is bad water. Deadly outbreaks of epidemics are traceable to putrid and decaying matter in water.

"A pure water-supply is the great sanitary need of rural areas.

"The Government will be conferring a great boon on the people by constructing wells for drinking purposes in such villages as stand in need of them. In view of the increasing havoc which epidemics make in rural areas, the allotment of money for sanitary and medical purposes should be increased. The number of travelling dispensaries which have been doing most useful work in the United Provinces should be considerably enlarged. The loss of life due to the ravages of plague which has become endemic in the eastern districts of the Province of Agra is simply appalling. Considering the various needs of the United Provinces in the matter of medical relief and sanitation, a liberal grant by the Government of India is urgently required. For the above reasons, I beg to accord my whole-hearted support to the Resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur:—"Sir, I also rise to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble Friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The vivid picture of the deplorable condition of sanitation in the rural areas given by my Hon'ble Friend Raja Khushal Pal Singh leaves nothing more to be added to. Any one who goes to those localities will find the necessity for immediate action to be taken to improve water-supply and the dirty surroundings of the village sites. The Government, if I may be permitted to say so, have not done much; they have done very little towards improving the sanitation of rural areas. We are thankful for what the Government have done for the improvement of urban areas. In the year that is coming to a close, Rs. 50,000 was allotted by the Sanitary Board of the United Provinces for improving the water-supply—and this sum was for a Province which contains more than a lakh of village sites and a rural population of more than 42 millions. I am told that another sum of Rs. 50,000 was to be given for that purpose. For an area which is inhabited by a large rural population and the high mortality of the Province in the past years, I think that the amount which is asked for by my Hon'ble friend is a modest one, and I hope Government will be pleased to make the grant and have the amount earmarked for the improvement of rural areas. With these remarks, Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter:—"Sir, I am afraid that I must oppose this Resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mover said that he did not desire to take any money from other provinces, but only to ask for just dues of his province. He did not, however, indicate how this is to be done. He admits that the province has been treated with great liberality in the past few years.

"The non-recurring grants in the last three years amount to 48 lakhs and the recurring grants to 6 lakhs, exclusive of the special grant which has been given to improve pilgrim routes. As I said, the unspent balances on the 1st April 1915 will be 9 lakhs. In addition to that, I must point out that the provincial balance at the present moment is 112 lakhs for general purposes, and that the Government are not limited to these 9 lakhs for expenditure on sanitation. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and the Hon'ble Mover dealt with rural sanitation. The district boards have benefited by the transfer of the old land cess to the extent of 32 lakhs per annum, and I think that constitutes an increase in the income amounting to about 40 per cent. I know that, in the Meerut district, the income was 3 lakhs, and it will now be 4 lakhs, and we can reasonably hope that a considerable portion of that will be spent on improving rural conditions and dispensaries.

"I do not think there is anything more to be said, Sir, and I must oppose this Resolution on the same grounds as the previous Resolutions."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Member for assuring me of the sympathy which he has for the United Provinces. I am thankful not to him alone, but to many other members of Council on the official benches, who have from time to time expressed sympathy with my provinces. I know that their sympathy is genuine and that it would be a real pleasure to them if they could help us. But I sincerely wish that the reality of the situation in the United Provinces were more clearly realised than perhaps it is done at present. I have drawn attention to the fact that of all the provinces, we have got the largest population to deal with, and that we are not receiving for medical relief and sanitation an amount even equal to that which is given to Bombay and to Bengal with a smaller population."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Look at Madras."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Madras also is unfortunate, and I wish that my friend will provide more money for Madras; but I fear when it comes to the turn of Madras, it will have as little sympathy from my friend as my provinces have had.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter has observed that I do not want to take the money from other provinces. I do not I have already said that both for medical relief and sanitation there should be more money given to every province. But then he asks where is the money to come from? The Council is aware that the amount of £40,000 set aside in the Budget for sanitation has not yet been allotted, and I submit that out of that sum, the Government can without any difficulty give the amount that I ask for in this present year, and then provide for the future after other Resolutions of which I have given notice have been discussed.

"Then my Hon'ble friend has referred to the unspent balance of 9 lakhs to which I already drew attention. The unspent balance of 9 lakhs in the United Provinces is more than equalled by the unspent balances of the other provinces. For instance, as against the 9 lakhs balance in my province, there is a balance of 16·75 lakhs in Bengal, and a balance of 15·5 lakhs in Madras. Therefore, Sir, the fact that we have a balance of 9 lakhs should not really stand in the way of my request being granted. Then as to the general provincial balances: there again my friend will find that other provinces have got huge balances in their hands. I submit that the existence of these balances is not a reason why my request should not be granted. These balances are in the hands of the Provincial Governments, and I am sure, as the Hon'ble Finance Member has himself mentioned in the statement, they expect to spend these balances in the coming year, and if they do not, I submit that the Government of India should ask them to be a little more expeditious and to spend the money allotted in the directions needed. So far as my Province is concerned, I have no doubt this balance will be spent. Sir James Meston has the report of the Sanitary Committee now before him, and many other projects of sanitation are before Government, and I am sure that if the increase which I ask for is made in our budget for medical relief, the money will be very usefully and very economically spent. For these reasons I beg

the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Hon'ble Member for Education to consider whether at any rate the unallotted sum under the head of sanitation should not be given to the United Provinces this year, and provision be made in future years for at least a smaller grant."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF UNITED PROVINCES' GRANT FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I move the Resolution that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the annual sum allowed to the United Provinces, under the head of 'Reduction or Avoidance of Debt for Insurance against Famine' be raised from 4¼ lakhs to 12½ lakhs, either by a readjustment of the amounts given under that head to other provinces, or by making an additional grant from the general revenues.

"The geographical situation of the United Provinces with regard to their atmospheric conditions is very peculiar. They are situated just on the borderland of the monsoon current which comes from the Bay of Bengal and that which comes from Bombay, and therefore it is not unoften that we find them suffering from the vicissitudes of the monsoons. There is one tract in the United Provinces, namely, Bundelkhand, which is specially unfortunate in this respect, and it is there that almost every alternate year there is a complaint against the vagaries of the monsoons, and rainfall there is often very scanty. The consequences of the present famine cannot be better described than in the words of the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself. In his speech of the 2nd March delivered by him when presenting the Financial Statement, he said 'In the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 46,000 square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkand and Bundelkhand Divisions and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The failure of the monsoons in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than the famine of 1907–08.'

"The figures given in the Gazette of the United Provinces published on the 28th February show that there are 99,188 people on relief works, and on the test works their number is 24,058. From these figures the seriousness of the situation in the United Provinces can more readily be judged than described. Our provinces, Sir, have been visited with famines successively. The first one was in 1877 which is now a matter of history, then came another in the year 1896–97 when Sir Antony MacDonnell (now Lord MacDonnell) was our Lieutenant-Governor. That was a famine of very severe type. Then came a third one in 1907, in Sir John Hewett's time, and scarcely more than six years have passed we have another which has been so well described by the Honourable Finance Minister in his speech already quoted.

"We are thankful to the Government of India for the measures of relief which they gave to the United Provinces in the past famines and also for what they are doing in the present, especially by advancing large sums for distribution among agriculturists, as *takavi*. But there is one matter in connection with the provision for famine which requires special consideration. We find that in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912–13 the amount allotted to the United Provinces under the head of Reduction or avoidance of debt for insurance against famine is 4¼ lakhs of rupees a year, and the same amount I have found in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the previous years also. I am told that this arrangement came into force from the year 1907–08. The inadequacy of this annual allotment will be very well established from a consideration of the large population of the Province, which is more than 47 millions, and the treatment which is accorded in this respect to other provinces with smaller populations. The Central Provinces and Berar, with a population of nearly 14 millions, get Rs. 12,80,000 a year as given at page 131 of the said Accounts. The Bombay Presidency, with a population of about 19½ millions, gets Rs. 13,70,000 a year. This figure also I have taken from the same page of the Accounts.

"The amount required to meet the expenses of the present famine, so far as it has been estimated by the Local Government comes as follows. The total expenditure proposed on famine relief during the current financial year is Rs. 20 lakhs, out of which Rs. 19,47,000 falls on Imperial and Rs. 53,000 on Provincial funds. Of course by Imperial fund is meant the money which is given by the Government of India from the Famine Insurance Fund. The estimate for the ensuing year is put at Rs. 35 lakhs, the Imperial share of which is Rs. 12,75,000 and the Provincial is Rs. 15,25,000. The above represents only the expenditure on direct Famine relief. Indirectly, provincial expenditure will also be largely increased under various heads, more especially under jails and the grain compensation allowances and also for maintaining the special staff for the distribution of *takavi*. So Sir, in this way the amount which is spent on famine is much increased by the expenditure on other indirect heads, and the items under the latter class come from provincial funds. The amount which I have given, namely, 12½ lakhs, if accumulated for 4 years, will give the provinces a capital of 50 lakhs, and taking what has happened in the past, the interval at which a Famine occurs, namely, 5 or 6 years, there will be a sufficient insurance to meet the expenditure on the coming famine. Hence in this Resolution I have moved that the annual grant should be increased from 4¼ lakhs to 12½ lakhs. I know that the system on which the calculation of figures given at page 131 of the Accounts is made, is a complicated one, and perhaps it would require mature deliberation on the part of the Hon'ble Finance Member and his department to arrive, at a subsequent time, at some proper solution of the difficulty. But I think it was my duty to represent to this Council the insufficiency and inadequacy of the annual allotment to the United Provinces, and hence I have moved this Resolution. With these words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

THE HON'BLE RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, in the United Provinces, the most noticeable feature of the last two decades has been a series of years of drought and scarcity. The average duration between the years of deficient rainfall has been 4 years. Owing to the frequency of famines which have afflicted our Provinces the grant for insurance against famine has been found, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover, to be altogether inadequate. I therefore associate myself with the request made by him for raising it to 12½ lakhs a year."

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I have been wondering a little to-day whether we are sitting in the Imperial Legislative Council or in that of the United Provinces, because nearly all of the Resolutions appear to ask us to do things which one would naturally expect Hon'ble Members to ask the Lieutenant-Governor there to do. However, by way of a change, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sri Ram has produced a Resolution which the Governor General in Council may legitimately be called on to consider.

"As my Hon'ble friend has said, the arrangements in regard to the matter he mentions are rather complicated. However, I can put the gist of the position before the Council, I think, in a few words. Prior to 1907–08, famine charges were wholly Provincial. Of course when the provincial balances were utterly exhausted, when provincial expenditure of all but the most necessary descriptions had come to a stand still, the Government of India had to intervene and help, but till then the whole loss fell on the Provinces. In 1907–08, an important change was made, for which I venture to take a little amount of personal credit, as I was Secretary in the Department at the time and helped to initiate the scheme. First of all we said that famine expenditure should hereafter be shared half and half between the Central and the Local Governments. Secondly, we said—'we will do more than this, we will make up for you a sort of insurance fund; we will put aside to your credit so much a year from Imperial revenues, which will gradually accumulate if times are good and from which you will draw as a famine fund when they get bad. And until that fund is exhausted you won't have to spend *any* money on direct famine relief from provincial revenues'. I think even my Hon'ble friends from the United Provinces have to admit that that was a very material advance on the previous state of things and I tried to bring out in my speech the other day how very materially the United Provinces, which unfortunately is the part most stricken by famine to-day, has profited. During this year and the next together provincial revenues will only have to find about 15 lakhs of rupees in direct famine relief, and incidentally, and it is a very important point, the Province has had a minimum amount of land revenue remitted to it. 'But' says my Hon'ble friend, 'this 4½ lakhs which you give my province every year from your insurance fund is not enough; you must give us more.' And from what he says he does not seem quite to understand the way in which these contributions were fixed. He says that because the Central Provinces is much less populous than the United Provinces, it is monstrous to give the Central Provinces more insurance money for famine relief. This is news to me, Sir. I have never before heard that famine mortality and famine distress are in strict accord with population. In that case the greatest ravages of famine would obviously be in the delta tracts of Bengal and Madras. What we did in 1906–07, when we were working out the scheme for 1907–08, was this. We took a total figure of 37½ lakhs which was just half of what we previously allotted to Reduction and Avoidance of Debt, and we found that that sum was also just about half the average annual amount of famine expenditure. We then took the average famine expenditure in the different provinces for a period of 25 years, between 1881–82 and 1905–06, and we distributed the amount accordingly. In the United Provinces, the average annual expenditure was 8·64 lakhs, and as I said we were able to provide that about half this should be provided from this special allotment, and so their strict proportion would have been 4·32 lakhs. We gave them 4½ lakhs. That, I think, will show the Council that we went on principles of as strict equality as we were able to do.

"However several years have passed since then. Of late years the United Provinces have suffered beyond the average. In these 7 years various other circumstances have happened which may justify a reconsideration of the present allotments. It is, as I have said, a complicated matter which cannot be taken up at once, but I promise my Hon'ble friend—in fact the thought had already occurred to me to do it—that in Simla next season I will carefully consider in what respect these arrangements may possibly be revised, and if, having regard to justice and equity all round, I find myself in a position to do more for the Province, nobody will be more pleased than I. I think my Hon'ble friend must be prepared to accept that. I cannot pledge myself further; and he must also remember that the matter is not entirely in the hands of the Government of India. The Secretary of State approved of the existing arrangements, and any modifications will have to be referred to him."

The Hon'ble Rai Sir RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, I am much obliged to my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Member, for giving me an assurance that the matter of the allotment made under this head to the United Provinces will be taken into consideration by him. As regards the remark made by him in the opening that it appears that we are sitting, as it were, not in the Council Chamber of the Government of India but of the United Provinces, because it is the needs of those provinces alone which are so continuously pressed here, I think, Sir, that I may be permitted to make the observation that that fact shows the reality of the wants of our Province; otherwise we would not have heard all the Resolutions moved and the speeches made with regard to the United Provinces alone. That establishes the real need of our Province. However, Sir, the assurance which my Hon'ble friend has given satisfies me, and I will ask your permission to withdraw the Resolution for the present."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF GRANT FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'That this Council recommends that the grant for Education and Sanitation be increased by £640,000, and that the unallotted surplus of £1,280,000 be reduced by that amount.'

"The surplus, Sir, which the Hon'ble Member wants to reserve in his hands this year is £1,280,000. He has said on page 7 of his budget speech that 'the Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15 is £1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments.' Now, Sir, the surplus comes out of the ordinary revenues of the year. The capital commitments which the Government wants to make are generally made under the heading of capital expenditure for which a great deal of borrowing is done. To take away from the ordinary revenues of the year a large sum like £1,280,000 is, I submit, wrong to the people. Out of the ordinary revenues a crore of rupees is provided in the Budget for the expenditure on Delhi, and it is again from the ordinary revenues that £1,280,000 is to be reserved in the hands of the Government, in order largely, I won't say wholly, that it may help in the heavy capital commitments which the Government have to make. I submit, Sir, that the revenues and the surplus derived from the revenues should, in the first instance, be applied towards measures which improve the welfare of the people. For increased grants under the heading of Sanitation and Education which the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I am happy to find, describes as 'among the primary objects of the policy of Government,' he has been able to provide only £100,000. The insufficiency of that amount has been apparent to the Council in the discussions that have taken place even this morning, in the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Porter to the prayer that there should be more money allotted for sanitation, and we may be sure that on the Resolution about education the same reply will be repeated. We are told that there is not money enough in the hands of the Government of India to make further grants. But, Sir, the needs of education and sanitation are very pressing. This is well known to the Government. If there is a surplus, I submit it is only right that that surplus should go, after reserving a reasonable amount in the hands of the Government, to meet unforeseen contingencies, to disbursements under these two important heads. If my Resolution is accepted, the Government will still have nearly a crore of rupees in their hands as a reserve surplus, and I submit that a crore of rupees should be regarded as sufficient as such a surplus when we bear in mind that the ordinary requirements of every department of the Government of India and of every provincial Government have been provided for in the estimates before us. I submit, Sir, that having thus provided for the requirements of Imperial and Provincial expenditure on the ordinary scale, it is not right to retain such a large surplus in the hands of the Government of India, and for that reason I recommend that it ought to be cut down by two and that the amount thus saved should be allotted to education and sanitation."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—" Sir, I think I heard my Hon'ble friend say that we were going to spend from revenues one crore of rupees on Delhi. I should like to ask him where he got that."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" That is the amount reserved for expenditure on Delhi in your Budget."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—" Delhi received £700,000 out of a *capital* outlay of about 18 millions, and if my Honourable friend had done me the honour to follow the exposition of capital expenditure which I gave in my speech on the Financial Statement he would have seen that the capital expenditure account, though it gets some assistance from current revenues in the shape of the unallotted surplus, is mainly met from other sources—chiefly borrowing. Therefore I entirely repudiate his statement that the Delhi outlay is met from current revenues. If you want to discriminate between the objects of capital expenditure, the item which may be considered to be specially financed in part from current revenues is railways. And seeing that railways will yield us next year a net profit of £3·9 millions, I think it is exceedingly reasonable, from that point of view, that a sum of about one-third millions should be transferred, as one may say, from the revenue to the capital budget in order to assist in the development of the railway estate—."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Do I understand my friend to say that this one crore that is set apart for expenditure on Delhi will be obtained by borrowing, and that it is not met out of the ordinary revenue ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—" It is not met out of the ordinary revenues."

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Will it be met by borrowing ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—" There will be no special loan for Delhi. But if my friend will study the budget estimates—I ask him to do that before he makes criticisms—if he will study the budget figures, he will see that Delhi accounts for about one-twenty-sixth of the capital outlay for the coming year, and he will see how the capital outlay for the coming year is financed.

"To a certain extent the capital outlay of the current year is financed from the surplus. My friend has realised that himself, because he has brought forward this Resolution on the subject. But if he looks at the large extent to which we borrow, he will see the gross unfairness of saying that the grant for Delhi is provided from current revenue.

"Then he talks as if the whole expenditure on education and sanitation for next year was £100,000. I have shown in the figures in different parts of the Financial Statement that the £100,000 is the special addition we are making from Imperial Funds—."

The Hon'ble Pundit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"I did not say so."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"It might have been inferred from what the Hon'ble Member did say."

(Further interruption from the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya.)

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"Order, Order."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"The Honourable Members from the United Provinces appear entirely to forget that the main object of the provincial settlements was to give to the Provinces resources of their own for heads of expenditure which they had to meet. Sanitation and education are primarily matters of provincial expenditure. The Government of India, under the auspices of our Vice-President, have indeed come most liberally to the assistance of the Provinces, and if the total expenditure is looked at—I analysed it in my Financial Statement speech—it will be seen how enormously the expenditure on Education and Medical has increased, mainly through special grants by the Government of India. I do not, however, accept what appears to be my Hon'ble friend's view that the financial settlement of the United Provinces is made just to keep them in pocket-money so to speak, and that any increased expenditure under any head of administration is ultimately for the Government of India to meet.

"Nor does my friend say whether the amount he proposes to allot is recurring or non-recurring. Perhaps he would kindly enlighten me on the point. Is it £640,000 recurring or non-recurring?"

The Hon'ble Pundit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"I did not say recurring."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"Then I assume it to be non-recurring."

The Hon'ble Pundit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"For the present".

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"For the present it is to be non-recurring. Well, if my Hon'ble friend will again study the figures that I prepared, he will see that the Provinces are in a position in which they cannot yet spend the amount of money already placed at their disposal. They have huge balances in hand, and even if they spend the full amount they anticipate next year, they will still have nearly two millions remaining from the Government of India's grant. Is it then a practical proposition that these swollen balances should be further increased by £640,000; for that is what the suggestion comes to.

"Then, apart from that, it is suggested that we should reduce the surplus by £640,000 Well, what would be the result of that? That my Hon'ble friend considers the remaining £640,000" a sufficient contribution from the revenue to capital outlay for the coming year. I beg respectfully to differ from him in toto. I gave the Council a full exposition of the difficulties we had in fixing the capital outlay of the coming year, in keeping up a proper and adequate expenditure on railways and irrigation, and I pointed out that, though we were borrowing to a much larger extent than we have done before, we can no longer reckon on the previous assistance we received from abnormal balances, and we have to face that position I am not giving more from the surplus than we have given in recent years, and I consider that it is a very moderate amount to give, seeing that it amounts only to one-third of the amount of profits from Railways only. As I said in my Financial Statement speech, I think it may very well be claimed that a part at least of the profits from Railways should go to the development of the Railways of the State, a measure which is also for the benefit of the people. I need not repeat what I said on that point. Therefore, if we were to cut this surplus down to one-half, something would have to disappear from the capital outlay of that year: Railways would have to be curtailed or irrigation works would have to be curtailed; something would have to be done, and that my Hon'ble friend does not condescend to bother about.

"Further, I beg to point out that the circumstances of this year are difficult. We have had a partial failure of the monsoon I have estimated—as one must estimate in my position—for a normal monsoon next year; but the monsoon may be abnormal. There may also be other things besides famine; other unexpected calls upon us. It is always prudent for the Government of India to have a considerable surplus in hand. As I have said, in normal years that surplus goes into the Capital account. Suppose however the abnormal happens, suppose we have a bad famine say, then we have this to fall upon; because although it is bad to reduce capital expenditure, it is better to do that than to increase taxation, which is really the other alternative. We are not like the Home Government, which can suddenly issue Treasury Bills or resort to other momentary expedients. The Government of India have to frame their estimates with prudence and to keep a considerable reserve against unforeseen circumstances, and for that reason I am quite unable to adopt my Hon'ble friend's proposal. I want this unallotted reserve for a double purpose—first of all, if the monsoon is normal, to hand over to the capital outlay; and, secondly, if the monsoon is abnormal, to have as a reserve against the unkindness of Providence."

The Hon'ble Pundit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"Sir, I fear that I have offended the Hon'ble the Finance Member by saying that the expenditure for Delhi was provided out of ordinary revenues. My friend has explained that it is not entirely met out of ordinary revenues, but that it is provided for under the heading of capital expenditure which has to be

met only partly out of revenues. If that satisfies my friend's official conscience that he is fair and that I was unfair in what we have said, I have nothing more to say to him. It seems to me, however, that when a certain sum has to be provided for capital expenditure which includes expenditure on Delhi, partly by borrowing and partly out of the surplus of the year, it cannot be said that part of the expenditure provided for Delhi will not be met out of ordinary revenues—."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"If you take the sum, the proportion is 1 to 28."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"My Hon'ble friend says it will be in the proportion of 1 to 26. Be it so. What I put to the Council and to my Hon'ble friend is this. If the expenditure for Delhi is not to be met by raising a special loan for it, and if you provide that it shall come out of the capital expenditure which you have provided for next year—towards which the surplus of the year is to go—it does not lie in the mouth of my Hon'ble friend to say that the expenditure will not be met out of the surplus—at any rate, to a certain extent. The surplus of the year is, in the words of my Hon'ble friend, a reserve partly to meet capital commitments and partly for other purposes. I will quote again my Hon'ble friend's own words. He says: 'The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15 is 1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments.'

"That is the first consideration put forward. Then the Hon'ble Member goes on to say: 'Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us.' This is a secondary consideration held in view. I do not object to such a reserve surplus being kept in hand as may be necessary to meet unforeseen contingencies. All that I object to is, that a large part of the surplus should be kept in hand in order to help towards meeting heavy capital commitments.'

"Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member seems to be somewhat sore on the question of provincial settlements; because even in the present discussion he goes back to that question, and argues that the burden of meeting charges for sanitation and education primarily rests upon the Provincial Governments. It should hardly be necessary to say that under the existing Provincial settlements the Provincial Governments are able to meet expenditure on sanitation and education up to a certain standard only. When that standard has to be raised, all expenditure beyond that standard has to be provided for by the Government of India.

"The Hon'ble Member has spoken as if in providing for such increased expenditure, the Government of India were giving something to the Provincial Governments which they were not entitled to. But our whole contention throughout has been that whenever the Government of India have in their hands a larger sum than what is required for their expenditure, the balance must go back, as it does in practice go back, to the Provinces. It is true as my Hon'ble friend has said that expenditure on education and sanitation has been recently very much increased. We are grateful for it; but it has not yet, Sir, reached one-fourth of the proportion to which it must rise, if the educational and sanitary wants of the country are to be fairly and fully met; and that standard can only be attained if my Hon'ble friend will religiously set apart every available surplus of revenue for these purposes in the years to come.

"The Hon'ble Member has raised another very important question. He says that the surplus which may go towards capital expenditure on Railways will be only 3rd of the amount of railway profits; and he has repeated the view, held by some people, that railway profits ought to go entirely towards furthering the construction of railways—."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER :—"I never said 'entirely,' I said 'partly'."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"My Hon'ble friend says 'partly'; I am thankful to him for the correction. I would like my Hon'ble friend to specify what part of the profits he means, because it is difficult to carry on the discussion when the apportionment which my friend would make is not known. But anyhow, I would say this, Sir, that in urging that railway profits ought to go even partly to the further construction of railways, the Hon'ble Member, and those who think with him, would seem to be under the idea that railway construction does not owe anything to the people of India; he and they would seem to forget that the people of India have paid enormously in past years towards railway construction. Taking into account the whole of the profits earned by railways, it will be found that on the 324 millions of pounds which have been invested in railways, the income which is now derived really comes to not much more than 1 per cent of the total outlay; and I do not think, Sir, that there can be any justification for the view that the profits should, even in part, go towards railways except in so far as it may be necessary to carry on the railways, like any other working concern, in an efficient condition, as being the assets of the people. Well, Sir, my Hon'ble friend has concluded by saying that this reserve is held for a double purpose. If the season is normal, it will be handed over towards capital outlay; if the season is not normal, that is, if it is abnormal, then it will go towards meeting unforeseen expenditure. I submit that having regard to all the circumstances, it would be amply sufficient to have one crore in hand, and that there is no justification for keeping two crores in hand, if the wants of the people are to be properly met in other directions."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends that the provision for £12 millions for capital expenditure on Railways be reduced by £2 millions, and that a corresponding reduction be made in the charges for interest.

Further that the saving thus effected in the interest charges be added to the grant for Education and Sanitation.

"In the speech with which the Hon'ble the Finance Member introduced his Financial Statement he pointed out that the provisions for £12 millions for railway expenditure is somewhat exceptional in the sense that it was only last year that this figure was reached in practice. He pointed out that, though the Mackay India Office Committee of 1907–08 had recommended that the programme of capital expenditure on railways should be at £12¾ millions per annum, but that this figure has never yet been attained. In paragraph 51 of his speech he said : 'We are extremely reluctant to go back, even temporarily, on a standard once attained, notwithstanding that that standard was only reached this year, and under totally exceptional conditions. Whether it will be possible to maintain it in subsequent years, I do not know and can in no sense guarantee. I must also warn them, however, of the difficulties implied. This figure involves a large advance on anything we have really been accustomed to in the past. From 1908–09 to 1912–13 inclusive, the average budget provision for railway capital expenditure was something under £10 million, and there was no observable tendency in this period to any progressive increase. The actual expenditure—and this is an important point—was considerably less. It averaged only about £8¾ million, the lapses in one year going to swell the budget provision of the next.'

"In the last year, my Hon'ble friend says, the Railway Board were able to fully utilize the £12 million which had been provided for, and he anticipates that an equal amount which he is now budgetting for will be spent in the next year. I submit, Sir, that from the statement made by the Hon'ble Member it is clear that the working up to a programme of £12 million last year was due to fortuitous and abnormal circumstances, and that the Government cannot reasonably expect to finance such a programme except in years when they happen to receive abnormal assistance from balances, *i.e.*, from unexpectedly large surpluses, from heavy lapses, and so on. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has himself pointed out that, in arranging to finance so high a programme, the Government are really advancing the effective standard of railway capital expenditure in two ways. They are, in the first place, raising the budget provision to a level attained for the first time this year, and secondly, they have made arrangements which debar them from counting on any material lapse in that figure.

"I submit, Sir, that in view of the experience to which the Hon'ble Member has drawn attention, it is not right to do this. Bearing in mind the fact that except in the last year the Government have not been able to work up to beyond £8¾ million, and bearing also in mind that the average budget provision for railway capital expenditure during the last few years was under £10 million, it would be wise to limit that provision to £10 million. In the circumstances of the case, there seems to be little justification for advancing the budget for railway programme in the budget before us in the double way which my friend has mentioned, *viz.*, providing for a programme of £12 million and providing against any material lapse in that figure.

"The objection which I have to the proposal of the Hon'ble Member is this. If £12 million is to be provided for for railway expenditure, the Government will keep an unnecessary large surplus in hand to partly finance it, and it will have to make provision for the interest on the large amount which it will borrow. This means that on the one side greater provision is being made to meet capital expenditure from current revenues, and on the other side a heavier burden is being thrown upon them in the shape of increased charges for interest. The provision for the proposed higher railway programme thus involves a double injury to the people. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has pointed out the difficulty of keeping up to a railway programme of £12 million a year. But even if he can manage to maintain that programme, in future years which I very much doubt, I submit that it is not desirable in the general interests of the people that the programme should be so kept up. It certainly ought not to be kept up, if it can only be kept up, by starving the other needs of the people. With these remarks I beg to commend the Resolution to the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"Sir, it would have given me much pleasure to have supported the Hon'ble Member's Resolution if it had stopped at recommending the reduction of capital expenditure on Railways from £12 millions to £10 millions, without indicating, as he has done, that the amount of capital borrowings contemplated in the budget should be reduced and thereby effect a saving in the interest charges for the year. Sir, I feel that, if it is possible for the Government of India to borrow the amount required for railway construction, it is but right that they should be allowed to do so and maintain the standard of capital expenditure on railways.

"Sir, the extension of railways in the country is undoubtedly beneficial in many ways, but there is one point in connection with it to which I should like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, namely, what effect it has upon the domestic economy of the tillers of the soil. It would be interesting to know whether the extensive programme of Railway construction has had any adverse effect upon the employment of the cultivator outside agriculture and the earning capacity of agricultural cattle used for carrying the produce to the

nearest market. When railways are carried to the places where produce is gathered, it must be apparent that the demand for labour and carts for the movement of the crops would be greatly reduced, manufactured goods would by these means reach such places in larger quantities and would sell more cheaply than before, and the cost of living would increase.

"What is the actual effect of all these changes on the domestic economy of the agriculturists is a question which, I think, requires careful investigation.

"Sir, as I have already said, I cannot join in advocating any reduction in the amount proposed to be borrowed for capital expenditure on railways. I cannot therefore support in its entirety the resolution which the Hon'ble Pundit has placed before the Council. I do contend, however, that the system which has been introduced of utilizing revenue balances and portions of railway profits towards capital expenditure on the construction of railways is not sound finance. Railways are productive public works; they yield a profit after meeting all the charges for interest on borrowed capital. The question then is whether the present practice of utilizing our revenue surpluses for the construction of capital works is sound, and is to the best advantage of the people of this country. It is an admitted canon of public finance that the State is not entitled to take in the form of taxation more money from the people than is actually required for the purposes of administration. If that principle is followed, it will be apparent that the Government policy of financing railway construction out of revenue balances is unfair to the present generation. During the ten years preceding 1908–09, there were surpluses, while in that year there was a deficit of about 3 crores.

"In the following year, *i.e.*, in 1909–10 proposals were put forward and carried in this Council for the imposition of fresh taxation which has resulted in an additional revenue of about nine million pounds. If the policy of using revenue balances towards capital expenditure had not been followed, there would have been no occasion for this additional taxation. If we examine the accounts carefully, we find that the additional revenue which has been obtained by the imposition of this extra taxation has practically in every year gone towards capital expenditure on the construction of railways. Now, Sir, I think it will be admitted that it is not right that taxation should be maintained at a high standard in order that a substantial sum of money may be found from revenue sources for capital expenditure. The Hon'ble the Finance Member in his reply to the previous Resolution stated that this year, in addition to the revenue balances of last year, the amount appropriated in the Budget for capital expenditure was about one-third the sum which was expected as profits on railways. Now, Sir, that leads me to another point, and that is, whether it is correct to designate this income as profit on railways, or whether it is not in reality indirect taxation on the people. Receipts from railways, posts and telegraphs in Imperial finance and from water and *halalkhor* taxes in municipalities are payments for services rendered. The governing principle in all such cases is that the body charged with the duty of providing such services and authorized to levy taxation for the purpose shall not obtain a sum in excess of the amount required for meeting the charges for rendering those services. If that principle is followed railways should show no profits. Be it remembered that the State has a practical monopoly of the railways in India, and if they are so inclined Government can, by raising rates for the carriage of goods and passengers, raise the revenue from this source to an excessive figure; this income may be called profits but to my mind it is clearly obtained by way of indirect taxation imposed upon the people. If that is conceded, then it obviously follows that the portion of the railway profits which is proposed to be devoted to capital expenditure is current revenue, and ought not to be utilized for capital purposes. The whole question to my mind requires to be carefully considered. By reducing the amount of capital provision of £12 millions in the Budget to £10 millions, we ought to that extent at least prevent revenue receipts from being utilized for capital outlay. The amount so saved if not required for revenue expenditure should be either kept as a separate reserve to equalize the years of surpluses and the years of deficits, and thereby obviate the necessity of imposing fresh taxation or remitted by way of reduction in taxation. If the latter course is adopted, the amount would remain with the tax-payers as a reserve to be taken from them when the needs of the administration may require it. I am sure, it will be apparent to the Council that it is unreasonable that taxation should be maintained at a high standard in order to finance capital expenditure on railways. For the reason I submit that, if Government is unable to borrow the required amount, it would be better to reduce the budget provision of capital expenditure on railways from £12 millions to £10 millions rather than utilize revenue receipts for the purpose.

"I should like in this connection to invite the attention of the Council to an interpellation which I put on railway matters in Simla.

"My question was:—

Out of the total amount invested by Government in Indian Railways, will Government be pleased to state how much has been found from borrowings and how much from current revenue?

"The answer I received was as follows:—

In regard to item (2) the total amounts specifically charged to revenue (mainly on state-, is and protective railways) and met from borrowed funds, respectively, will be found on pages 219 and 252–253 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1911–12.

The capital expenditure on ordinary railways is met from a variety of sources, *e.g.*, loans post office, Savings Bank Deposits, surplus revenues, etc, and it is not possible to say with precision *to what extent the current revenues have contributed to this expenditure in the past*. The

resources from which the capital expenditure is derived were not classified until 1905–06. From that year onwards, however, the information will be found recorded at pages 252–253 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts already quoted.

"Sir, in looking over the financial accounts to which I was referred, I find that the total expenditure indicated there on railways (it is a statement which includes railways and irrigation) is put down at £202 millions, out of which £182 millions are stated to be found from capital and about £20 millions from revenue. But, Sir, when we know that the total capital expenditure on railways is £334 millions, the figures quoted will have to be supplemented in order to give us a correct idea of the actual proportions. This much is however certain that very large sums of money have been found in the past from revenue receipts for capital expenditure. We are therefore entitled to ask whether the policy of maintaining taxation at a figure largely in excess of the actual requirements of revenue expenditure for the purposes of administration is one which should be continued, or whether even at this late date a change should not be made in such a policy in order that undue burdens may not be imposed on the present generation. I do not think it can be seriously contended that the present generation should be required to pay not only for all the needs of the administration, but also for providing out of revenue funds such reproductive permanent public works as railways and canals.

"Sir, the question is such that one is tempted to speak at considerably greater length, but I have tried to make my point clear briefly within the time allowed, and I trust that the Hon'ble Member will enlighten us on the points submitted by me for the consideration of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE:—"Sir, I rise to speak only to one point raised by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken. My experience is that the construction of railways is for the benefit of the cultivator, and that it leads not to a decrease, but to an increase in carting."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola desired to be informed what the tillers of the soil think about the expansion of railways. Coming, as I do, from a part of the country which has been seriously affected by famine, I can bear testimony to the value of railways as an agency for mitigating the severity and intensity of famine. Had it not been for the railways, the loss of cattle in the district of Agra would have been fourfold, and the distress among cultivators would have been much greater than it is at present."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR:—"Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that I should not be able to see my way to support my Hon'ble friend's Resolution which is indeed of a noble character, in the sense that the Hon'ble Mover asks that the railway grant be reduced by 2 million pounds, and the savings that would be effected in interest charges should be utilized in raising the grant for education and sanitation which are indeed very desirable objects worthy of receiving additional bounties. But what strikes me, as it would strike other Hon'ble Members of this Council, is that a serious proposal should be made that the railway grant should be reduced. If my Hon'ble friend had been a merchant and experienced the hardship and loss, not to speak of difficulties and inconvenience, that are every year sustained and suffered by the mercantile community, especially by the jute and coal merchants, on account of the shortage of wagons, my Hon'ble friend would not, I am sure, make such a request. The cry everywhere is for wagons and more wagons, and it is accentuated in the height of the jute season, especially when there is a sudden rise in the price of jute, when every attempt is made to move jute to Calcutta. My friend has not seen the unique spectacle of several thousands of bales of jute stacked on the damp and muddy char lands of the river Padma exposed to sun and rain, nor heard the cry then raised for wagons. The sufferers are mostly Indian merchants and traders and the same complaint is heard on the East Indian Railway line and comes from coal merchants and colliery owners who, for want of wagons, cannot keep up their engagements. Consequently the cry has been repeated year after year that there should be more wagons, more railways and more feeder lines, and I do not go too far when I say that it is the present net work of railways which has contributed so much to the expansion of trade and commerce, and it is commerce alone which has materially contributed to the prosperity of this country as a whole. I regret therefore that, as a merchant, I cannot give my support to a proposal which would go to handicap commerce. Personally speaking, being largely interested in an inland steam navigation company, I would like that there should be no addition to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, but that is not the proper view to take, especially as I come here as a representative of the mercantile community.

"Then there is another aspect of the question, whether the whole of the 12 million pounds should be applied solely to the construction of railways, and whether a part of it should not be utilized in improving the natural watercourses of the country. In other countries, and especially in European countries, huge sums of money have been spent for improving the natural watercourses, but in this country unfortunately it is generally the case that the Railway Department views with a jealous eye the natural watercourses of the river, and as such very little attempt has hitherto been made to keep open these rivers which are gradually silting up. My suggestion is that out of the 12 million pounds allotted for the construction of railways, a portion should be utilized for the improvement of watercourses. However I regret I cannot give my support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK:—"Sir, I hope my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will forgive me saying that he seems to me to take a somewhat shortsighted view of railway finance. His proposal is that the provision for capital expenditure on railways in the

ensuing year should be reduced by £2 millions, and that the interest charges saved in that way should be devoted to education and sanitation. Now the first point I will ask Council to consider is whether, apart from the merits or demerits of a progressive railway policy, this is a sound proposal, even in the interests of education and sanitation for whose sake it is put forward. It seems to me to overlook the fact that the capital put into railways is reproductive; in other words, it produces for the State a net revenue in excess not only of working expenditure but of the interest charges. No doubt this revenue is apt to fluctuate with climatic conditions, with the state of trade and so on, and it may be pointed out that four years ago the net profits disappeared altogether.

"But that was a very exceptional year. It was a year when we were pushing forward working expenditure with a view to the improvement of open lines, and that forward policy happened to coincide with a bad agricultural year and a fall in revenue. And the mere fact that that expenditure was undertaken, that the improvement of open lines was pushed forward and has been pushed forward steadily ever since, has greatly increased the carrying capacity and consequently the earning capacity of our railways and made it far less likely that there will be a recurrence of such an unhappy combination of circumstances in future. Therefore we can look to the railways to furnish a certain steady revenue to the State. It is quite true that the railway receipts may not show a very large profit over and above interest charges and working expenditure, but they do show a profit, and even a profit of something over 3 per cent. is not so negligible as my Hon'ble friend seems inclined to consider. In the current year it represents an actual net revenue, after payment of working expenses and all charges (some of which might properly be debitable to capital) amounting to 4½ millions sterling. This amount goes to swell the general revenues of the State from which expenditure is met for all objects, including those which the Hon'ble Member has been advocating to-day. If we were to adopt his policy, it might enable my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, to allot more to education and sanitation during the ensuing year, but it would check proportionately the expansion of the railway revenue which is a far more important matter if we look ahead into the future. That would mean that the expansion of expenditure on such objects as education and sanitation would have to be curtailed in the future, or it would have to be met from other sources, and possibly from additional taxation.

"My Hon'ble friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, approached the question from a different angle. He, I gather, is entirely on my side as to the importance of keeping up the development of our railways, but he differs as to the means by which we should raise funds for our capital programme, and he is disposed to support the Resolution in so far as it proposes a reduction of the capital programme from £12 millions to £10 millions. He thinks we should not take any part of the revenue surplus for use for capital purposes. The revenue surplus budgetted for in the ensuing year amounts to £1,280,000, and one obvious criticism of his proposal, as it stands, is that a reduction of £2 millions would mean, not only not utilising the surplus for capital purposes, but in addition reducing our borrowings by some three-fourths of a million. But—

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"Part of the surplus also."

The Hon'ble Mr CLARK.—"But the real weakness of the Hon'ble Member's position is that his argument rests practically on the assumption that we can borrow as much as we please. That is not so. Although our railway capital is reproductive, we cannot borrow to an unlimited extent; it is an error to suppose that we can substitute further borrowing for the amount which is now put into the capital account from the revenue surplus. Therefore, if my Hon'ble friend's view were accepted, what it would really mean would be a reduction in our capital programme, a reduction of the expenditure on railways which, as he has told us, he does not wish to see take place. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Member has already explained that it is necessary to have this large surplus which serves a dual purpose. It is a guarantee against famine and the fluctuations to which we are subjected in this country by the climate. It is a guarantee against that on the one hand, and on the other hand, when we realise our surplus, when nothing does go wrong, we are able to utilise it for productive capital purposes. As far as I follow the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim's argument, he would like, when we realise a surplus, to bank it and use it for future generations in some way which he did not very clearly explain. I think it is far better to place it, as we do, into our railway expenditure, which enables us to utilise the revenue for various purposes, including the purposes which the Hon'ble Pandit has been advocating to-day.

"I need not, Sir, after what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim, dwell at any great length on the urgent necessity of pushing forward the improvement of our railways. Hon'ble Members will remember the acute congestion of the last two cold weathers preceding this present season and the harm that was done. That means loss to all classes of the community, not only to well-to-do traders and wealthy men of business, or to great commercial corporations, but losses also to the indigent ryot and agriculturist. It means that in periods of famine or scarcity, such as the recent scarcity in the United Provinces, there is danger of railways being blocked and the much needed supplies of fodder being delayed. Great improvement has been effected in the last two years, but at the same time there is room for yet further improvement, as I shall explain more fully to the Council when I introduce the Railway Head of the Financial Statement. Quite recently, for instance, there has been considerable congestion in certain areas owing to the scarcity in the United Provinces. Again, not only is money wanted urgently for railways, but it can be spent and it can be spent both quickly and advantageously, and so as to produce almost immediate results. Last year we over-spent by a slight amount our capital grants, and as my Hon'ble Colleague explained in his Budget speech, there is no

doubt that we shall be able to spend up to our capital grants in future. The money therefore will not be wasted. Nor can it be said that Government has been backward in supplying funds for education and sanitation. My Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member showed in the Financial Statement that since 1910-11 the scale of expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled, and there has also been an increase of 64 per cent. under Civil Works, much of which is due to the construction of schools and other works of the kind. But at the same time there has been undoubted difficulty about spending the grants which have been provided. I need not dilate further on that point as my Hon'ble Colleague has already dealt with it in replying to an earlier Resolution this morning. There is no question, of course, of setting up railways against education. The Government of India have equal care for progress in either direction. But at the present moment there is a specially urgent case for expenditure on railways, and the funds provided can be spent quickly and efficiently on schemes which are alike beneficial to the people of this country and to the revenue from which the annual grants for education and sanitation are derived. Our capital expenditure is not prejudicing, as the Hon'ble Member would seem to imply, the provision of funds for educational and sanitary progress. The provision made for Education and Medical for the coming financial year shows increases of three-quarters of a million sterling and of half a million sterling respectively over the revised estimates for 1913-14.

"This is what the Hon'ble Pandit calls starving education and sanitation. It is very doubtful whether, if the Hon'ble Member's Resolution were accepted, the additional sums available could be spent on the purposes which he advocates, whereas the capital in question can be utilized immediately for much-needed reproductive expenditure on our railways. In these circumstances, Government cannot accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I want in the first instance to correct the impression, if such an impression exists anywhere, that I am altogether opposed to the Railway Programme. The motion that I have put forward before the Council is that the provision for capital expenditure on Railways should be cut down by 2 million, and not that it should be obliterated from the budget. I regret also to find that the reasons which I have urged in support of the motion have not been properly appreciated. I have drawn attention to the fact mentioned in the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that, except in the last year, the Railway Board have never yet been able to utilise even 10 million in any past year. The Hon'ble Member has stated that from 1908-09 to 1912-13 the average budget provision for Railway Capital expenditure was under 10 million, and the actual expenditure averaged only about 8¼ million. Taking my stand upon these figures, I have suggested that the provision for railway capital expenditure during the next year should be only 10 million, which is much above the actual average of the last few years. Now, Sir, in the view that I have presented the remarks which have been made about the great utility of railways lose some of the force that might ordinarily attach to them. I have only drawn attention to the fact that an unreasonably high Railway programme entails an unjustifiable drain upon the current revenues. It is true that Railway expenditure is met mostly from borrowed capital, but it is true also that it is met partly from current revenue, and provision has to be made out of the same revenues for interest on the increased Railway debt. And it is for these reasons that I have urged that the budget provision should be cut down by 2 million.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Clark has dwelt upon the fact that railways yield an income. I do not deny it. My friend thought that I made somewhat light of the fact that there was an income of only a little over 1 per cent. on our total capital expenditure on railways from the beginning to this day. I did not make light of it. I am glad to find that the railway receipts are bringing us more and more every year. Indeed I hope to see much more and more coming in to us, particularly, when railway companies cease to manage our State Railways, and the sum of nearly one crore which they receive as surplus profits at present is secured to the people by the Government taking the management of all State Railways into its own hands. But what I do submit is that the fact ought to be borne in mind that the needs of the people in matters which affect their vital concerns more immediately than the railways, require a larger provision from current revenues than is made at present, and that providing for a high Railway Programme which will necessarily lead to a stinting of the growth of expenditure in other necessary directions, is wrong and essentially unsound. It is hardly necessary to say that the most important of these are education and sanitation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Clark has dwelt, and rightly dwelt, upon the great advances which have been made in both these directions by the Government of India—in the direction of Education and Sanitation. Every one of us rejoices in this and sincerely thanks the Government for it. But what I do say—I repeat it—is that the total amount which has been granted and which is being spent by the Government on these beneficial purposes is still not more than one-fourth of what should be spent, in order to secure to the people the full benefits of universal education and the full benefits of such sanitation as, living under the enlightened Government that they do, they are fully entitled to have. I submit, Sir, that that figure will not be attained except by religiously setting apart every pice from the current revenues of the year which can be so set apart. I object to the present provision for the railway programme because it makes it impossible for Government to attain to that standard of expenditure. I quite admit that there is absolutely no question here of railways *versus* education. Nobody in his senses would imagine raising such a question. The only question is whether, when you are financing railways partly from borrowed capital and partly from current revenues, you should not so

limit your expenditure, that it should not trench unduly upon current revenues. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur felt somewhat anxious that if my Resolution is accepted the supply of wagons might be checked and that trade might suffer. As the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has pointed out, a great improvement has been made in this matter during the last two years. There has been a very large amount spent in increasing the supply of wagons, and if £10 million is provided for every year, my friend may rest assured that it will help to provide all the wagons that trade demands. But even when money is available, you cannot always have all the wagons you want in one year. So that is no reason why other important interests should not receive the consideration that they deserve and should be sacrificed at the altar of the anxiety of trade. I said that a railway programme of £12 million should not be kept up by 'starving' Education and Sanitation. My Hon'ble friend has taken exception to that word. I did not mean to say that Education and Sanitation were being utterly starved. All that I meant to say is that they were not receiving the amount of support from current revenues which they are entitled to receive in order that the people should receive the fullest measure of advantage from them. I regret, Sir, that I cannot withdraw my Resolution. I think that it is right that the programme for capital expenditure on railways should be reduced by £2 million, and I submit the Resolution to the Council for its consideration."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—The next Resolution will be taken on Monday morning. The Council will now adjourn to Monday 11 o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 9th March 1914.

DELHI:
The 13th March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secry. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 7.)

No. 457-R. P. of 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 14th November 1913.

TERMS ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER OFFERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION BY THE AGENCY OF PRIVATE COMPANIES OF BRANCH LINES FORMING FEEDERS EITHER TO STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE OR TO RAILWAYS WORKED BY COMPANIES.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following information is published detailing the conditions on which the Government of India will be prepared to receive applications for the grant of financial assistance to companies formed to provide capital for the construction of such branch railways as Government may be prepared to entrust to companies. The terms offered have been made considerably more liberal in several respects.

2. No concession can be granted for the construction of a branch line until the line has been surveyed and detailed estimates of its cost and an adequate report on its traffic prospects have been prepared by an agency approved by the Government of India. When promoters are desirous that such a survey should be made an application should be submitted to the Railway Board in the form prescribed in memorandum B, attached.

3. The conditions on which concessions for the construction of branch lines will be granted are as follows :—

(i) The prospectus of the company to be formed for the purpose of providing capital for the line must be submitted to, and approved by, the Government of India before issue. The capital of the company must be expressed in rupees, and subscription must be invited only in India. The amount of capital to be raised will be subject to the approval of the Government of India and the construction of the line will not be begun until the Government of India are satisfied that capital sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure has been subscribed.

(ii) The railway shall be built according to plans and estimates approved by the Government of India, and must conform to the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed. The gauge of the line, the route followed, the situation of stations, and details of a similar character shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

(iii) All land in British Territory, which is, in the opinion of the Government of India, required for the construction of the line, will be provided free of charge, including land permanently or temporarily required for quarrying ballast, for brickfields, and similar purposes.

(iv) The results of existing surveys will be made available to persons applying for concessions under these rules. In cases where this is considered advisable by the Railway Board, fresh surveys will be made at the request of promoters inquiring into the probable prospects of any projected line, on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession for the construction of the line is thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of any line, the cost of all surveys, whether special surveys or surveys previously made at the cost of or with the approval of Government, shall be included in the capital cost of the railway. The Government of India expressly disclaim all responsibility for the accuracy of any survey, plan, estimate, or other information supplied by them.

(v) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the charges and on the conditions in force for the time being for similar services on State railways.

(vi) Railway materials for the construction of the branch line will be carried over railways owned and worked by the State at the special rates charged for similar materials belonging to State railways.

(vii) The Government of India will grant financial assistance to approved companies either in the shape of a guarantee of interest, or of a rebate to the branch line company from the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch. Assistance in the latter form can only be promised where the main line is worked by the State; but the Government of India will, in other cases, endeavour to arrange on behalf of the branch line company a similar agreement with the company working the parent line. A rebate and a guarantee of interest cannot be granted simultaneously in respect of the same branch line. In cases where the entire capital is raised by the issue of shares the following terms will apply :—

(a) *Guarantee of interest.*—The Government of India will be prepared to guarantee from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of capital interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the approved paid-up share capital of the company to the end of the

financial year in respect of which the dividend is declared, subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the company after paying interest on the paid-up share capital at the rate of 5 per cent shall be equally divided between the Government and the company. This guarantee, where given will remain in force until the line is purchased by the Government. Any sums payable by the Government under the guarantee shall be payable in rupees.

(*b*) *Rebate*.—When the branch line connects with a railway owned and worked by the State, the Government of India will be prepared to allow the company in respect of and at the end of each financial year, by way of rebate, such a sum, not exceeding in any year the net earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchanged between such State railway and the branch line as shall, together with the net earnings of the branch line, make up an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the approved paid-up share capital of the company. This undertaking will be subject to the proviso that, when the net earnings of the company, without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent on the paid-up share capital, the surplus shall be divided equally between the Government and the company. The payment of rebate shall commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from capital. Payments on account will, subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half year. For the purpose of calculating the rebate the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch will be assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole main line system, including the branch, bear to the gross earnings of the whole system.

(viii) (*a*) If, in the case of a concession granted under either of the conditions of the foregoing paragraph, it be intended by the branch line company to construct and work the branch line itself, the amount to be spent each year on working expenses will be subject to the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

(*b*) In such cases the Government of India may from time to time appoint any one person to be a Director of the branch line company who shall be *ex-officio* a member of all Committees appointed by the Board of Directors of the company or by the company in relation to the undertaking or any other matter connected therewith, and shall have power to exercise at his discretion an absolute veto in all proceedings of the Board of Directors and shall not be removable except by the Government of India, and may act by a Deputy appointed by the Government of India.

(*c*) If a branch line company, which has been granted financial assistance under clause vii (*a*) above and permitted to work the railway by its own agency, be guilty of any breach of contract or of gross mismanagement, or if the working expenses of the railway exceed the gross earnings for six consecutive half-years, the Government of India may at any time, after giving six months' notice, assume the working of the railway by State or any other agency. If the working of the line is so assumed, the terms of working will be fixed by Government.

(ix) Where the main line is railway owned and worked by the State, the main line administration will, if it is so desired, work the branch line for a percentage of the gross earnings of the branch. When the branch and main lines are of the same gauge, this percentage will usually be that obtaining on the whole system, including the branch, from time to time, but will not in any case exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will include all charges on account of the use of the main line rolling stock, subject to the condition that the company shall, if and when required to do so during the continuance of the working contract, bear the capital portion of the cost as stated by Government of strengthening permanent way and bridges of the branch line to enable the rolling stock for the time being of the working railway to be used on it without restriction. Where the gauges are not the same, special working terms will be fixed in each case. When the main line is not worked by State agency, the Government of India, if desired to do so by the branch line company, will endeavour to negotiate similar terms for working with the main line administration.

(x) No capital expenditure by the branch line company shall be recognised, as between the Government of India and the company, unless the prior sanction of the Government of India to that expenditure has been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or to borrow money, otherwise than for purely temporary purposes, except on conditions to be specified by these authorities.

(xi) Any unexpended capital which the company may have shall be invested or deposited at interest in a manner to be approved by the Government of India and in the name of the company, not in that of the Managing Agents, and the return therefrom shall be treated as net earnings of the railway.

(xii) The branch line company, if so required, shall keep accounts in forms approved by the Government of India, and they shall supply, free of charge, all accounts required by the Government. The accounts will be subject to audit by officers appointed by the Government.

(xiii) Funds for the execution of new works chargeable to capital, which may be found to be necessary for the safety, economy, or efficiency of working after the branch railway has been opened to public traffic, shall be provided by the branch line company. Such works and their cost shall, when the branch railway is worked by the main line administration, be agreed upon between the branch line company and the main line administration before they are undertaken; in the event of any difference of opinion as to the necessity for, or the cost of, any such work, the matter shall be referred to the Railway Board, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of the branch line company failing to provide, after six months' notice, any additional capital for work required under this condition or conditions (ii) and (ix) above the Government of India shall be at liberty to supply the necessary funds, and to carry out the work, and shall be entitled to receive from the sums payable to the branch line company, by way of net earnings or rebate, interest at 5 per cent. (or any lower rate that it may in special cases agree to accept) on funds so applied.

(xiv) Subject to the law for the time being in force, payment out of capital will be sanctioned, during a period which may extend to the close of the half-year in which the railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic, of such sums as, with the interim net earnings, shall be required to pay interest at a rate to be agreed upon on the paid-up capital of the company.

(xv) Such expenses on account of administration of the branch line company as the Government of India may sanction may be charged during construction to the capital account of the company, and with effect from the date on which the line is opened for traffic throughout will be charged as follows:—

(*a*) if the branch line company works its own line, as part of the working expenses of the line;

(*b*) if the company's line is worked by the main line administration,

(1) when the net earnings do not suffice to pay interest at 5 per cent. (or suffice to pay only 5 per cent.) on the paid-up share capital of the company, as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by the working agency;

(2) when the net earnings exceed 5 per cent. on the paid-up share capital of the company, as a first charge on surplus profits before division; provided that, if the surplus profits are insufficient to meet the administration charges, the balance will be paid by the working agency out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by it.

(xvi) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways as regards services rendered to other departments of State shall apply to the branch line. The branch line company shall also be liable when called on to provide, at such stations as may be ordered by Government, buildings for post office and quarters for post office staff at a charge not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital cost of the said buildings and quarters.

(xvii) The Government of India reserve the right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods for tariff purposes, and the maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods and for passengers. They also reserve a general right of control in respect of the number and timing of trains.

(xviii) During the first year after opening of the branch line, or part thereof, the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the line may be charged to capital.

(xix) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding clauses, expenditure due to extraordinary accidents and casualties, or to defects and their consequences in the construction of the line or in any part thereof shall be met by the branch line company, in addition to the percentage of earnings payable to the main line as working expenses, and shall be charged against the branch line net earnings, or against capital, according to circumstances, in accordance with the general usage on Indian railways.

(xx) All agreements for lines constructed under these terms shall include a special purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at any time, after giving one year's notice, in the following cases:—

(1) When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge of the branch line should be altered.

(2) When it is desired to convert the branch line into a line of through communication.

(3) When the Government of India desire to extend the branch line (without altering the gauge or making the line part of a through route), and the branch line company is unable or unwilling to supply the necessary capital for such extension.

In the event of a line being purchased under this clause, the price payable shall be 25 times the average net earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater. All payments shall be made on a rupee basis.

(xxi) The agreements shall also include an ordinary purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which the railway was declared open for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years, subject to the condition that at least one year's previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase under this clause shall be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase. All payments shall be made on a rupee basis.

4. Applications for concessions under these orders should be submitted in the forms prescribed by Memorandum A attached to this Resolution. Copies of the forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Requests from promoters for information as regards existing surveys, or for new surveys—*vide* paragraph 3 (*x*)—should be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Applications for new surveys should contain the information required by Memorandum B hereto attached.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railways.
The Secretaries to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Burma, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant-General, Railways.
The Bombay, Bengal, Bengal National, Upper India, Punjab, Karachi, Madras, Burma, Chittagong, Southern India, and Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, to the officers and to the Chambers of Commerce noted in the margin.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Railway Board.

Documents accompanying.

Enclosure No. I.—Memorandum A for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of branch or feeder railways, with form A and Appendix A.

Enclosure No. II.—Memorandum B, for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of having surveys made for branch or feeder lines of railway by the Railway Board.

ENCLOSURE No. I (WITH FORM A AND APPENDIX A) TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION No. 457 R P. OF 1913.

MEMORANDUM A.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS OR SYNDICATES DESIROUS OF SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRANCH RAILWAYS IN INDIA FORMING FEEDERS EITHER TO STATE LINES WORKED BY STATE OR TO RAILWAYS WORKED BY COMPANIES.

1. All applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Board.

2. All such applications shall be printed, and shall be drawn up, as far as may be in Form A attached hereto, and shall specify—

(*a*) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares and the amount of each share;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(*c*) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(*d*) the gauge, the weight of rails, etc;

(*e*) motive power to be employed;

(*f*) the maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected railway;

(*g*) the proposals for working the railway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such Railway Administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;

(*h*) the charges proposed by the applicants for floating the branch company;

(*i*) the charges proposed on account of the general administration of the branch company's affairs;

(*j*) any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate as correct as may be of the works proposed to be authorized.

4. When the applicants draw up their own detailed plans and estimates, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the Rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. If Government are prepared to entertain an application put forward in respect of a line that has already been surveyed, permission will be accorded on application to the Secretary to the Railway Board to inspect, at all reasonable hours, the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government; and copies of such plans, sections and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

6. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates, which may be furnished, it is to be recognized that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter, is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

FORM A.

To accompany applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India.

	Nature of particulars to be notified.	Particulars.
1	The name of the company, person or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares and the amount of each share.	
2	The terminal, together with the names of all the principal towns from, in, through, or into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed.	
3	The length, so far as known, of the proposed railway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, etc.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed railway.	*Reference to an Appendix* (vide *Appendix A*) *may be here given if necessary.*
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into, under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working to any existing Railway Administration.	
8	The charges proposed by the applicants for floating the branch company.	
9	The charges proposed on account of the general administration of the branch company's affairs.	
10	Any further information that may be required to enable the Government of India to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATES AND FARES INTENDED TO BE CHARGED ON THE PROPOSED BRANCH RAILWAY.

	Maximum. Fies per mile.	Minimum. Fies per mile.
Passenger fares—		
First class		
Second class		
Intermediate class		
Third or lowest class		
Carriages—		
Single carriage		
	Maximum. Fies per truck	Minimum. Fies per truck
Two or more carriages on one truck		
	Maximum. Fies per mile.	Minimum. Fies per mile.
Horses—		
Single horse		
	Maximum. Fies per 50 miles or portion thereof	Minimum. Fies per 50 miles or portion thereof
Dogs—		
Each		
Parcels and luggage—		
If it is proposed to adopt the rates approved by the Indian Railway Conference Association, it will be sufficient to state this fact; otherwise the rates proposed should be stated.		
	Maximum. Fies per maund per mile.	Minimum. Fies per maund per mile.
Goods rates—		
Fifth class		
Fourth ,,		
Third ,,		
Second ,,		
First ,,		
Special class		
X class (Explosives, including dangerous goods)		

ENCLOSURE No. II TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION No. 457-R.P. OF 1913.

MEMORANDUM B

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY PERSONS OR SYNDICATES DESIROUS OF HAVING SURVEYS FOR BRANCH OR FEEDER LINES OF RAILWAY IN INDIA CARRIED OUT AT THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

1. All such applications shall specify—

(*a*) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the survey is intended to be carried, as well as the names of such civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(*c*) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(*d*) the gauge and the motive power to be employed;

(*e*) the intentions of the applicants as to the construction and working of the railway. If it is intended that the working shall be leased to any existing Railway Administration, the nature of the contemplated agreement shall be specified.

2. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed survey delineated thereon, so as to show the general course and direction.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1914. [Price, 1 a. 9 p.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ തരഫ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1914 ഫിബ്രുവരി 24-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. III of 1914.
1914 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT ACT, 1914.
1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ട്.

ഇതിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

1-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.
1. ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.
2. നിർവ്വചനങ്ങൾ.

2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പകർപ്പവകാശം ലഭിക്കുന്നതും അതു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതും.

3. പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ട് സംയോജിതമായ മഹത്തുക്കൾക്കു കൂടി ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ.
4. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലഭിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.

5. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസിയായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുപ്പെട്ടതോ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതോ ആയ സംഗീത കൃതികൾ.

6. പകർപ്പകം ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവരിക.

2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ലിങ്കുകൾ

7. ലംഘനമായുണ്ടാക്കിയ പകർപ്പുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള കരാറുകൾ.

8. ലംഘനമായ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി തടിച്ചുകൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുക.

9. രണ്ടാളുടെ കരാറു സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ ശിക്ഷ.

10. ലംഘനമായുണ്ടാക്കിയ പകർപ്പുകളെ ലംഘനമായി പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തടിച്ചുകളോ കൊണ്ടു പ്രവർത്തിപ്പാൻ കോട്ടിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

11. കരാറുകൾ ഏർത്തു യിസ്സിക്കുക.

12. ഏടപ്പാടുകളുടെ നിബന്ധനയാൽ ലംഘനം ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഒഴിവു.

3-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ഖണ്ഡകം

13. പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കൃത്തിൽ സിവിലധികാരമുള്ള കോട്ടുകൾ.

14. 1847 ലെ 20-ാം ആക്ടപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലം.

15. ശിക്ഷകൾ.

ഒന്നാം പട്ടിക.—പകർപ്പവകാശം കൊടുത്ത ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യക്ക സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ.

രണ്ടാം പട്ടിക.—നിബന്ധനകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുക.

AN ACT TO MODIFY AND ADD TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT, 1911.

1911 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഖണ്ഡയോട് ഖണ്ഡി ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1911 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ട് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലോ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ അതിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവയോട് ഖണ്ഡി ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കുവാൻ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:— 1-ാം വകുപ്പ്, 3-ാം വകുപ്പ്, 14-ാം വകുപ്പ്.

1-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ആരംഭം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനെ 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടെന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനം ആക്ട് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടുകൾ സാന്തൽ പർഗനകളും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യ മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിക്കും.

അധിക വിവരണത്തിനു.

2. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിനോ സന്ദർഭത്തിനോ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം—

1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 1-ാം, 3-ാം ഇം. 44-ാം ഖ.

(1) "പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു 1911 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടെന്നു പറയുന്ന പാർലമെന്റിന്റെ സഭയുടെ ആക്ടെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(2) പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിൽ അത്ര വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വാക്കുകൾക്കും പദങ്ങൾക്കും ആ ആക്ടിലുള്ളതു പോലെയുള്ള അതേ അർത്ഥം തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

പകർപ്പവകാശം ആക്ടിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തിയും അതു ബാധിക്കുന്നതും.

പകർപ്പവകാശം ആക്ട് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്രകാരത്തിൽ (ആ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലേക്കു മാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നുള്ള എന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെ ക്ലബ്ബ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒഴിവാക്കൽ ഒന്നിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി 1-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ എടുത്തുചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു) താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കു ബാധകമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതായിതു:—

(1) ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രതികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ 3-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം "രജിസ്റ്റർ" നാമ ട്രേഡിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു;

(2) ഏതു റിക്കാർഡുകളുടെയോ രൂപയുള്ള കടലാസ്സുകളുടെയോ റേറ്റ് പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെയോ ആദ്യ തവണ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നവൊ ആ റിക്കാർഡുകളുടെയും രൂപയുള്ളകടലാസ്സ് പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെയും സൂക്ഷിപ്പുകാരൻ "രജിസ്റ്റർ" എന്ന ട്രേഡ് നാമത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആ അധികാരങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും നടത്തുന്നതു പാർലമെന്റ് സംബന്ധിച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം 19-ാം വകുപ്പു (4)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലും 24-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലും പറഞ്ഞ പ്രസ്താവങ്ങൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഏതു രാജ്യത്തു വച്ചു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നവൊ ഏതു രാജ്യവും തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള പ്രസ്താവങ്ങളായി വായിച്ചുകേൾപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(4) ഏതു കൃതികളുടെ കർത്താക്കന്മാർ ആ കൃതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസികളായിരുന്നുവൊ ആ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും ഒന്നാമതായി ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ വച്ചുണ്ടായ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും 1907 ലെ സൂത്ര നിർമ്മാണരൂപക ആക്ട് 22-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ പ്രസ്താവന 1911-ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൂത്ര നിർമ്മാണ രൂപക ആക്കിനെ പറയിയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കേണ്ടതും മേപ്പടി വകുപ്പിൽ 1907 ലെ സൂത്ര നിർമ്മാണരൂപക ആക്ട് 56-ാം വകുപ്പിനെ പറയിയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവം 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൂത്ര നിർമ്മാണ രൂപക ആക്ട് 77-ാം വകുപ്പിനെപ്പറയിയ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

1-ാം ഷെഡ്യൂൾ. 7-ാം ഖണ്ഡം. 29-ാം ഖ. 1911 ലെ 2.

(5) ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ 24-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു (a) എന്ന ക്ലോസിൽ ലണ്ടൻ ഗസറ്റിനേയും ലണ്ടനിലെ രണ്ടു വർത്തമാന പത്രങ്ങളേയും പറയിയുള്ള

പ്രസ്താവന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന രണ്ടു വർത്തമാന പത്രങ്ങളിലും പറയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനയായി ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ മുമ്പത്തെ ഉപവകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ 1910 ജൂലൈയി 26 - ാം തീയതിയെ പ്രസ്താവം എന്നു കുതികളുടെ കർത്താക്കന്മാർ ഒരു കൃതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസിച്ചായിരുന്നവെന്നും ആ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും 1912 ഒക്ടോബർ 30 - ാം തീയതിയെപ്പറ്റിയ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നുകൂടെ.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ കർത്താക്കന്മാർക്കുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശത്തെപ്പറ്റി

4. (1) ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതി ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിയതിനുശേഷം പത്തുകൊല്ലം കാലത്തേക്ക് ആ കൃതിയുടെ ഒരു കോപ്പിയെങ്കിലും എഴുത്തുകയോ വിദേശത്തു എഴുതുകയോ അതിനായിക്കയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ ഉള്ള പൂർണ്ണാവകാശം മാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള ക്ലൗസിനെപ്പറ്റിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

എന്നാൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും ഒരു കോപ്പിയെങ്കിലും വല്ല കോപ്പിയിലും അതിന്റെ കർത്താവു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കോപ്പിയെങ്കിലും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആയാൾ മതിയാകത്തക്കവണ്ണമോ വെട്ടിത്തിരുത്തുകയോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല ഭേദം അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തതായോ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു കോപ്പിയിലുള്ള ഒരു കോപ്പിയെങ്കിലും എഴുത്തുകയോ വിദേശത്തു എഴുതുകയോ അതിനായിക്കയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പൂർണ്ണാവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവയ്ക്ക് കൃതിയിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം നിലനിന്നുപോരുന്നതിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു "കർത്താവു" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ മരിച്ചു പോയ ഒരു കർത്താവിന്റെ നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസിയല്ലാത്തവരുടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പകർപ്പവകാശം

5. എല്ലാ സംഗീത കൃതികളുടെ കർത്താക്കന്മാർ ആ കൃതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസികളായിരുന്നവെങ്കിലും ആ കൃതികൾ ഒരുമിച്ചുകൂട്ടി ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനുശേഷം സംഗീത കൃതികൾക്കുള്ളതിനെക്കാളും കൂടുതൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ആ കൃതികൾക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒന്നിനാൽ വേറൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴികെ "സംഗീതകൃതി" എന്ന പദത്തിനു "എഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി രാഗത്തിന്റെയും സ്വരത്തിന്റെയും വല്ല സംയോഗമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകയും ചെയ്യും.

പകർപ്പകാശം ഇരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ,

6. (1) ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യക്കുപുറത്തുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതോ അവയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരുന്നതായാലും പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകമായിത്തീരുമായിരുന്നവയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലേക്കു ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നവരുമായ എന്തും താൻ തരപ്രാപിക്കുന്നതായ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമസ്ഥൻ താനല്ലെന്നോ തരുവാൻ ഉടമസ്ഥനു അധികാരമില്ലെന്നോ 1878 ലെ കടൽചുങ്ക നിയമത്തിൽ 18 - ാം വകുപ്പിൻ കീഴിൽ തനിക്കു വിരോധിച്ചു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായാലും ഉള്ള പ്രധാന ചുങ്കം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു എഴുതിയുള്ള അനുവാദപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരും ആയ പകർപ്പവകാശമുള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും പകർപ്പകാശം ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഉടമസ്ഥനും 1878 ലെ കടൽചുങ്ക നിയമത്തിൽ 18 - ാം വകുപ്പിൻ കീഴിൽ തനിക്കു വിരോധിച്ചു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായാലും ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടവയാകുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതിനു വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടവയാകുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതിനു ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രകാരം വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആവക വല്ല പകുപ്പുകളും തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയോ ആവക പകുപ്പുകൾ പിഴയായി അടക്കി കിട്ടുന്നതിലുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി പിന്നെയും വല്ല നടവടിപ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗണം വിവരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെയോ ഉറപ്പു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെയോ നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങളോടുകൂടെയോ ഒന്നുകൂടാതെയോ പറയുന്ന ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള റെഗുലേഷനുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നതിനെന്ന ആവക പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ തന്റെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ നിബ്ബന്ധിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവുന്നതും ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടവയാകുന്ന ആ പകുപ്പുകൾ എന്നു ആ റെഗുലേഷനുകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിച്ചുവെയ്ക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഏതു പകുപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആവക പകുപ്പുകൾ തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കയും പിഴയായി അടക്കിയെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും അങ്ങിനെ തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയും പിഴയടക്കി അടക്കിചെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനു മുമ്പെ നിരുപദ്രവങ്ങളായ നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങൾ വല്ലതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയെപ്പറ്റിയും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ജനറൽ സാധാരണമായൊ പ്രത്യേകമായൊ ഉള്ള റെഗുലേഷനങ്ങൾ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്നവരുടെ വിവരങ്ങളും അറിയിപ്പുകളും ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ വല്ലതിനും വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായ തെളിവിനെയും ആവക തെളിവു സംബോധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവിധത്തിലേയും ആവക റെഗുലേഷനുകൾ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) ഏതു കുതിരകളുടെ പകുപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആവക ഏതു കുതിരകളുടെയും പകുപ്പുകളെ ആവക റെഗുലേഷനങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കയോ ആവക കുതിരകളുടെ പലതരങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു വെവ്വേറെ റെഗുലേഷനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(5) വിവരം കൊടുത്തു വിടുന്നതും വല്ലതും തടഞ്ഞുവെയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെയും അങ്ങിനെ തടഞ്ഞുവെച്ചു പോരുവാനുള്ള വല്ല നടവടി പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു നേരിട്ടു എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആ വിവരം കൊടുത്ത ആൾ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റോറ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു റെഗുലേഷനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും പകുപ്പുകാര്യം അതുപ്രകാരം ഏകോപിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രാജ്യത്തിലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് എക്സൈസും കോടിക്കണക്കു കൊടുക്കയും ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിലെ വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനും അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അറിയിപ്പുകൾ മുമ്പടി പ്രധാന കസ്റ്റം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു ഉടനടി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കണമെന്നായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണമെന്നു നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(6) ഒരു വകുപ്പിനു പകുപ്പുകാര്യം ആക്ട് 14-ാം വകുപ്പു ആവശ്യമായ കേസു ചെയ്യാത്ത ആ കേസിനുള്ളപോലെ ബാധ്യതയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

3-ാം ഭാഗം.

ശിക്ഷകൾ.

ലംഘനങ്ങളുടെ പകുപ്പുകൂലം കണ്ടുപിടിയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

7. വല്ല ആളും അറിഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടു—

(a) പകുപ്പുകാര്യത്തിനു തന്റെ കുതിയുടെ ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ചു വല്ല പകുപ്പും വിലുകയൊ കൂലിക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയൊ വേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ ആക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ,

(b) അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല കുതിയുടെയും ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ചു വല്ല പകുപ്പും വിലുകയൊ കൂലിക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയൊ ആക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ കുറ്റക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നതും

വിപ്പാനൊ കൂലിക്ക കൊടുപ്പാനൊ പുനഃസ്ഥാപിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുകയൊ തരുകട്ട ചെയ്യുകയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(c) ആവക വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും ലംഘനമായി അനുമതിച്ച പകർപ്പുകൾ കൂവടവാണിഭക്കൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനു മതിയായ പരമെ കൊടുക്കാതെയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(d) അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും ലംഘനമായുണ്ടാക്കിച്ച വല്ല പകർപ്പും കൂവടകച്ചവടക്കായി വെളിവിൽ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(e) അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും ലംഘനമായുണ്ടാക്കിച്ച വല്ല പകർപ്പും വിപ്പാനൊ കൂലിക്ക കൊടുപ്പാനൊ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലേക്ക ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു വരികയൊ,

ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ ഒരൊ വകുപ്പിനും ലംഘനമായി എതു പകർപ്പുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരൊ പകർപ്പിനും ഇരുപതു രൂപികയിലും വരാകുന്നതല്ലാത്ത പിഴ ഉടനാടിൻറെ സംതൊഷിയിൽ അടഞ്ഞുറപ്പിക്കയിൽ കവിയാത്തതും ആയ പിഴ ശിക്ഷക്കു അഹനായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ലംഘനമായ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി വല്ല തകിടും വല്ല ആളും അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയൊ ആകട്ടെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരൻറ സമ്മതം കൂടാതെ അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടും തൻറ സ്വന്ത ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയും ആവക വല്ല കൃതിയും പരസ്യമായി അടിയിപ്പിക്കയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുൽ ആയാൾ അഞ്ഞൂറുറുപ്പികയിലും വരാകുന്ന പിഴ ശിക്ഷക്ക അഹനായി വരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

9. 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 8 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു കമ്പനി സ്ഥാപനയതിനു ശേഷം ഈ വകുപ്പുകൾ എതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നുപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു കമ്പനിപിന്നെ വല്ല ആളുടെയും മേൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയാൾ ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വരാകുന്ന വെറുന്നടയിനൊ ആയിരം രൂപികയിലും വരാകുന്ന പിഴ ശിക്ഷക്കൊ രണ്ടിനും കൂടിയൊ അഹനായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

നടപടിയും കണ്ടുബോധനയും ഒടുവൽ ശിക്ഷ.

10. (1) ഈ അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല കമ്പനിയും എതു കോടിൻറെ മുമ്പാകെ വിചാരണചെയ്യുന്നതൊ ആ കോടു കമ്പനി ചെയ്യുവനെന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്നവൻറെ മേൽ കമ്പനി സ്ഥാപനമായാലു ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കമ്പനി ചെയ്യുവനെന്ന പറയപ്പെടുന്നവൻറെ സ്വകൈവശമുള്ളതും ലംഘനമായി അടിച്ച പകർപ്പുകളൊ ലംഘനമായി പകർപ്പും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തകിടുകളൊ ആണെന്നു കോടിനു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ ആ കൃതിയുടെ എല്ലാ പകർപ്പുകളും എല്ലാ തകിടുകളും നശിപ്പിക്കയാകട്ടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനു എല്ലിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യാൻ കല്പിക്കയെന്നു കോടു യുക്തമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല വിധത്തിലും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യാൻ കല്പിക്കുവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ലംഘനമായുണ്ടാക്കിച്ച പകർപ്പുകളും ലംഘനമായി പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തകിടുകളും നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളയുവാൻ കോടിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

(2) (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന ബാധകമായിവരുന്ന വല്ല ആളും ആവക കല്പനയുടെ തീയതി മുതൽ ഒപ്പതു ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആ കല്പന കല്പിക്കുന്ന കോടിൽനിന്നു സാധാരണയായി എതു കോടിലേക്കു അപ്പീലുകൾ പോയിപ്രിക്കാമൊ ആ കോടിലേക്കു അപ്പീൽ പോയിപ്രിക്കാവുന്നതും ആവക അപ്പീൽ കോട്ട് അപ്പീൽ ആലോചിച്ചു തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെ ആ കല്പന നടത്തുന്നതു നിത്തിവെക്കേണമെന്നു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

കനത്ത പിഴയും തടവും വിധിക്കുക.

11. ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ ഒരു മന്നാടി ക്ലാസ്സു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ പകാട്ടിനു താഴെയല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു കോർട്ടും ഈ ആക്ടിനു വിരോധമായ വല്ല കാര്യവും വിചാരണ ചെയ്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ നിശ്ചിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഗവർമെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ മാത്രം.

12. ഒരു ദിവിലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ സംബന്ധിയിൽ നിവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ട ചില കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പു സബ്സെക്ഷനിലെ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനും ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

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4 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പലവക.

പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള എല്ലാ വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾക്കും സിവിൽ നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തിയൊഴികെയുള്ള ഹർജ്ജികൾക്കും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോർട്ടിലോ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ സിവിൽനടപടികളെ മാത്രം കൈക്കൊള്ളുക.

14. ഏതു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ കർത്താവു ആ പുസ്തകം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കിന്ത്യയിലെ നിവാസിയായിരുന്നുവോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പവകാശമോ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ്ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ വല്ല പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെയും പകർപ്പവകാശമോ ലംഘിച്ചതിനെപ്പറ്റി 1912 ഒക്ടോബർ 30 - ാം തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമോ രേറ്റ സിവിൽ നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തിയോ ആ പുസ്തകം 1847 ലെ ഉത്തരവ് പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെന്നകാരണത്താൽമാത്രം നിലനിർത്തുന്നതുമല്ല.

1847 ലെ 20.

1847 ലെ 20 - ാം ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തതിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലം.

ഉപയോഗം.

15. രണ്ടാം പട്ടികയിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു അതിന്റെ നാലാം കോളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനു ഉപരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ദുരുപയോഗത്തെ തടയുന്നതിനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

രണ്ടാം പട്ടിക.

പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ.

(1 - ാം വകുപ്പു നോക്കുക)

1911ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടു-

[3 - ാം ഭാഗം, 1-ാം, 2-ാം സംഖ്യകൾ, 10 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.]

വകുപ്പുകളുടെ ക്രമം.

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1 - 30 വകുപ്പുകൾ.

ഇംപീരിയൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കോളനികൾ.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.
1. പകർപ്പവകാശം.
2. പകർപ്പവകാശ ലംഘനം.
3. പകർപ്പ് പകാശ കാലാവധി.
4. ഉത്തരവോപത്രം കൊടുപ്പാൻ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുക.
5. പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്റെ ഉടമയും മറ്റും.

സിവിൽകേസ് നിയന്ത്രിക്കൽ.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.

5. പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനെ സിവിൽവഴക് നിയന്ത്രിക്കൽ.

7. ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ച പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉടമയല്ലാത്ത കൈവശം വയ്ക്കുകയോ അവകൊണ്ടു വ്യാപരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുടെമേൽ ഉടമസ്ഥനുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ.

8. അനിവിധാനം ലംഘിച്ചുവരുന്ന സമയം ഉടമയായ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.

9. ശില്പ വേലകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വിധം.

10. ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ.

പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവിധം.

14. പകർപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.

പുസ്തകശാലകളിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എടുത്തു കൊടുക്കൽ.

15. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മ്യൂസിയത്തിലേക്കും മറ്റു പുസ്തകശാലകളിലേക്കും പകർപ്പുകൾ എന്നിവ കൊടുക്കൽ.

ചില ഉടമ്പടികളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ.

16. ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാർ തന്നിച്ചു ചേർന്നുണ്ടാക്കിയ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ.

17. ഒരു കർത്താവു മരിച്ചുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

18. ഗവർമ്മെന്റു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

19. യന്ത്രസംബന്ധമായ കണക്കുകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

20. രാജകീയ സംബന്ധമായ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമം.

21. കോടതികളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

22. 7 & 8 എഡ്വേർഡ് മാസം, 7 - ാം സംവത്സരം, 29 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്തൃത്വങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

23. ചക്രവർത്തി ഹൊസ്മാജിസ്റ്റിയുടെ ഏതു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഈ ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നുവൊ അവയിലെ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ആദ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയവയായ വിദേശ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ കൃതികൾ.

24. ഇടപ്പാഴുള്ള കൃതികൾ.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്റെ അധീനത്തിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.

25. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് രാജ്യങ്ങൾ ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.

26. സ്വതന്ത്രമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണാധികാരം.

27. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്റെ അധീനത്തിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭകൾക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

28. രക്ഷയിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ.

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2 - ാം ഭാഗം.

വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ പരസ്പരമായുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം.

29. വിദേശ കൃതികൾക്കു ആക്ട് വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

30. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് രാജ്യങ്ങൾ 2 - ാം ഭാഗം സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ.

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3 - ാം ഭാഗം.

പൂർത്തികരണ നിയമങ്ങൾ.

31. കോടതി ഫീ അവകാശങ്ങൾ തീരുമാനിക്കൽ.

32. ഇതിലേക്കു സഭയിലെ കല്പനകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.
33. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിനു ഇളക്കമില്ലായ്മ.
34. ചില പുസ്തകശാലകൾക്കുള്ള പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു ഇളക്കമില്ലായ്മ.
35. വ്യാഖ്യാനം.
36. ദണ്ഡം.
37. ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും സ്ഥലവ്യാപ്തിയും.

പട്ടികകൾ.

46 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO COPYRIGHT.

പകർപ്പവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഏകീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

[1911 ഡിസംബർ 16-ാം.]

ഇപ്പോൾ കൂടിയുള്ള പാർലിയമെന്റിലെ ലൈർഡിക്കുന്നതും പൊതുക്കുന്നതും ആയ പ്രഭുക്കന്മാരുടെയും കോമൺസ് എന്ന സാമാന്യന്മാരുടെയും ഉപദേശത്തോടും സമ്മതത്തോടും സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടിയും ഈ പാർലിയമെന്റിന്റെ സഭയുടെ അധികാരത്താലും ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1 - ാം ഭാഗം.

ഇംപീരിയൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം.

അനുവദിക്കൽ.

പകർപ്പവകാശം.

1. (1) ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉടനീളം ആകട്ടെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ മുഴുവനും സാഹിത്യവിഷയമായും നാടകവിഷയമായും സംഗീതവിഷയമായും ചിത്രവേല സംബന്ധമായും ഉള്ള എല്ലാ ഉല്പത്തികളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ :—

(a) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ആ കൃതി ആദ്യമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ;

(b) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പിൽ കർത്താവു ഒരു സ്ഥിരീക്കു പ്രജയായിരിക്കുകയോ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒരു നിവാസിയായിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യും ;

ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഓരോ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കുപെട്ടു ഇതിനു താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാലത്തേക്കു പകർപ്പവകാശങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ആക്ടിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട രക്ഷ ഒരു കൃതി സംബന്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കും അന്യകോയ്മകൂടെ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആലോചനസഭയിലെ കല്പനയാൽ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതോടോളമല്ലാതെ മറ്റു യാതൊരു കൃതികളുടെ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "പകർപ്പവകാശം" എന്നതിനു ആ കൃതിയെ അതിന്റെ സ്വരമായ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തെ കാര്യമായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു മാതിരിയിൽ

ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ വിറ്റോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ആ കൃതിയോ അതിലെ സാരമായ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ പകർപ്പായി അച്ചടിയിലൂടെയോ മറ്റുവിധത്തിലോ ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവിന്റെ കാലത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സമ്മതം കൂടാതെ പുനരുൽപാദനം ചെയ്യുകയോ അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പുകൾ വിൽക്കുകയോ വിൽപനയ്ക്കായി പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെയാണ് പകർപ്പവകാശലംഘനം എന്നു പറയുന്നത്.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നതു വല്ല കൃതിയെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്നതായാൽ അതിനർത്ഥം ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുക എന്നതിനെയും അതിനു പുറമെ ഒരു നാടക കൃതിയെയോ സംഗീത കൃതിയെയോ പരസ്യമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവു പരസ്യമായി പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുക എന്നതിനെയും ഒരു കലാസൃഷ്ടി പരസ്യമായി പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ഒരു കലാചാതുര്യം പ്രകടനം ശില്പം നിർമ്മിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തലാകുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു നിയമത്തിന്റെ അനുശാസനകൾക്കായി പ്രത മാനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെയും കലാചാതുര്യ പ്രദർശനശില്പങ്ങളുടെയും ഛായാചിത്രങ്ങളും കൊത്തുപണികളും ഫോട്ടോഗ്രാഫുകളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

പകർപ്പവകാശ ലംഘനം.

2. (1) ഏതൊരു ചെയ്യാനുള്ള പൂർണ്ണാവകാശം പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാരനും ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ നിലനിർത്തപ്പെടുന്നുവോ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വല്ലതും പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരന്റെ സമ്മതംകൂടാതെ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആളും ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിച്ചതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു, എന്നാൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ പകർപ്പവകാശലംഘനമായിത്തീരുന്നതല്ല :—

(i) സ്വകാര്യ പഠിപ്പിനോ, ഗവേഷണത്തിനോ, വിമർശനത്തിനോ, ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനോ, ഉപന്യാസത്തിന്റെ പുനരവലോകനത്തിനോ വേണ്ടി വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ന്യായമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും ;

(ii) ഒരു ചിത്രശില്പത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ച സംഗതിയിൽ ആ ശില്പനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അവനുണ്ടായ

കിയ മഷി അച്ചും, വാർപ്പും, രൂപവും, ചട്ടവും, മാട്രീകയും, പ്രൂഫും മറ്റുമായ (സ്റ്റഡി), മുദ്രയായ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു; എന്നാൽ ആദ്യമായ ആ ശില്പത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാന സവിശേഷതകൾ അതിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മറ്റുവസ്തുക്കളുടെ നിർമ്മിതിക്കുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു;

(iii) ഒരു പ്രതിമാനിർമ്മാണമോ ഒരു ചിത്രശില്പമോ ഒരു പരസ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തോ കെട്ടിടത്തിലോ സ്ഥിരമായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനെ ചിത്രപടങ്ങളോ, മണ്ണു വാർപ്പോ, മണ്ണു കൊത്തിയെടുപ്പോ, അതിന്റെ ഛായാപടങ്ങളോ, ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ആരുടെയും വല്ല കലാചാതുര്യപ്രകർഷണ ശില്പത്തിന്റെയും ശില്പസംബന്ധമായ പടങ്ങളുടെയും, പ്ലാനുകളുടെയോ സ്കെച്ചുകളിലെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ചിത്രപടങ്ങളോ, ചിത്രമെഴുത്തുകളോ കൊത്തുപ്രവൃത്തികളോ ഛായാപടങ്ങളോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുക;

(iv) വകുപ്പുകാശിലില്ലാത്ത സാധനം പ്രധാനമായടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതും പാഠശാലകളിൽ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസമായി ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടതുമായ പോകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിലും പ്രസാധകൻ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്ന പല്ലു പരസ്യങ്ങളിലും അതിനെ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടതും പാഠശാലകളിൽ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയവയല്ലാത്തതും വകുപ്പുകാശം ഉള്ളടങ്ങിയതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ സാഹിത്യകൃതികളിൽനിന്നു ചെറുപത്തികം ഒന്നായി ശേഖരിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക. എന്നാൽ ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധകർത്താവിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലുള്ള കൃതികളിൽനിന്നു ആരുടെ അനുവാദത്തിന്മേലും അധികമായിട്ടു അതേ പ്രസാധകനാൽ അച്ചടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരുപുസ്തകത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൂടാത്തതും ഒരുവക പുസ്തകം എതിൽനിന്നു എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു വ്യക്തമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(v) പരസ്യമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ തിരിപ്പടി ഒരു പത്രമാസികയിലോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക. പ്രസംഗംചെയ്യുന്ന എടുപ്പിന്റെ പ്രധാന പ്രവേശനം മുൻഭാഗത്തോ അതിനടുത്തോ ഫലത്തിൽ പൊതുജനസാമാന്യത്തിനായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പ്രസംഗികന്റെ അടുത്തു ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തോ പ്രസംഗംതുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായും പ്രസംഗംചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തും എപ്പോഴും കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ലഭിച്ചു പതിച്ചുവെക്കുന്ന എഴുതിയതോ അച്ചടിച്ചതോ ആയ അറിയിപ്പിനെ നിഷേധിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, തോന്നിയ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു പത്രിയിലെ പേരെടുത്തു യുക്തനായ പത്രമാനപത്രത്തിലേക്കെഴുതുന്ന സംക്ഷേപങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു ബാധകമായിവരുന്നതുമല്ല;

(vi) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ വല്ല കൃതിയിലെന്നും ന്യായമായ വല്ല ഭാഗവും ഒരു പരസ്യമായി വായിക്കുകയോ പാടുകയോ ചൊല്ലുകയോ ചെയ്യുക.

(2) ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ആകുന്നതിനു—

(a) വിൽക്കുകയോ കൂലിക്കായിക്കൊടുക്കുകയോ എങ്കിലും കച്ചവടത്തിന്നായി വിൽപ്പാനോ കൂലിക്കു കൊടുപ്പാനോ വെക്കുകയോ വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കയോ എങ്കിലും അടച്ചതിൽ,

(b) കച്ചവടവർത്തിന്നായോ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനു വേണ്ടിയോ വരുത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം അന്യ അധികമായോ പർമെക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയെങ്കിലും അടച്ചതിൽ,

(c) കച്ചവടത്തിനായി പാസ്സായി പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(d) രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അതിർത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തുവച്ചും ഏതു കാലത്തും ഏതു വ്യക്തിയുടെ കൈവശത്തിൽ കണ്ടാലും വിൽപ്പാനോ കൊടുപ്പാനോ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനോ ആയി കൈവശത്തിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായാലും;

ചെയ്യുന്ന ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും വിൽക്കുകയോ കൂടിയ കൊടുക്കുകയോ വിൽപ്പാനോ കൊടുപ്പാനോ വെക്കുകയോ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടുകയോ പണയത്തിനുകൊടുക്കുകയോ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുകയോ കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതോ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായിരുന്നാൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിക്കുകയോ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതായി വരികയോ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല കോടതിയും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ സമ്മതം കൂടാതെ ഒരു കൃതി പാസ്സാക്കി അഭിനയിക്കുവാനായി ഒരു നാടകശാലയോ വിനോദത്തിനുള്ള മറ്റു സ്ഥലമോ സ്വകാര്യ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിപ്പാനായി അനുവദിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കാര്യസ്ഥനും ആ അഭിനയം പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ലംഘനമായിത്തീരുമെന്നു അവന്നു അറിവില്ലായിരിക്കയും താനിതിനെ ലംഘനമായിത്തീരുമെന്നു സംശയിപ്പാൻ ന്യായമായ കാരണം അവന്നു ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമല്ലാതെ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിച്ചതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

പകർപ്പവകാശം കാലാവധി.

3. പകർപ്പവകാശം നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതായ കാലാവധിയെ കുറിച്ചു മുൻപറഞ്ഞതിനാൽ വ്യക്തമായി വേറെ പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴികെ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവിന്റെ ജീവകാലം മുഴുവനും അയാളുടെ മരണശേഷം 50 കൊല്ലകാലവും നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ കർത്താവു മരിച്ചതു മുതൽ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനു ശേഷം ആരും നിയമമായി വന്നകാലത്തു പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ മുപ്പതു കൊല്ലത്തിനു കഴിഞ്ഞ ശേഷം ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലും വിൽപ്പാനായി ആ കൃതിയിന്മേൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്ന ആരും ആ കൃതി പിന്നീടു പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പാനുള്ള തന്റെ വിചാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി എഴുത്തുമൂലം നിർണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആയാൾ വിറ്റ ആ കൃതിയുടെ എല്ലാ പ്രതികളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ആയാൾ ആ കൃതി പിന്നെ വിലയ്ക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ വിലയുടെ നൂറിനു പത്തു കണ്ടുള്ള നിരക്കുപ്രകാരം കച്ചവടാധിയായോ രാജഭോഗം പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനോ അവന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്നായോ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ആയാൾ അടച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും തെളിയിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ അങ്ങിനെ വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടീക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിച്ചതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും നേരെ മുമ്പത്തിന്റെ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസമായി അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വിധത്തെയും ആവക അറിയിപ്പുകളിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളെയും (ബോധ ഓഫ് ട്രേഡ് യൂണിയനെന്ന വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം) ഉണ്ടായി വരുന്ന ചിലവുകളെ അടപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ രാജഭോഗം അടപ്പാനായി വേറെ പ്രകാരം ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ ആയ റെഗുലേഷനുകളെയും ഇംപീരിയൽ രാജഭോഗങ്ങൾ അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിധത്തെയും സമയത്തെയും അടയ്ക്കുന്ന ഗവർമെന്റിനും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന റഗുലേഷനുകൾ ബോർഡ് ഓഫ് ട്രേഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കൊടുപ്പാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുക.

4. പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ പാസ്സാക്കി അഭിനയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ആയ ഒരു സാഹിത്യ കൃതിയെ നാടക കൃതിയെ സംഗീത കൃതിയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെ മരണശേഷം ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലും ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ ആ കൃതി വീണ്ടും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ വീണ്ടും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്വാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കയാൽ ആ കൃതി പാസ്സാക്കി അഭിനയിപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു

വന്നാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിരിക്കണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച ഹോസ്പിറ്റൽ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം പൊതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിന്നു ഉതകുന്ന വണ്ണമിരിക്കണമെന്നും പ്രിവി കൌൺസിലിലെ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഒന്നായും ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അതേ സംഗതി പോലെ ആ കുന്നു വീണ്ടും പൂരപ്പെട്ടവിക്കാനോ ആ കുന്നു പരസ്യമായി അഭിനയിക്കാനോ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ കമ്മിറ്റി യുക്തമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന നിബ്ബന്ധനകളിന്മേലും ഇപ്പോൾ ക്ലെയിം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രം നല്കുവാൻ പക്ഷവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരോടു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പക്ഷവകാശത്തിന്റെ ഉടമയും മറ്റും.

5. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കുപെട്ട ഒരു കുന്നിന്റെ കർത്താവു അതിന്റെ പക്ഷവകാശത്തിന്നു ആത്യ ഉടമക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ—

(a) ഒരു കൊത്തുപണിയുടെയോ ഛായാചിത്രത്തിന്റെയോ പടം വരച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ ചിത്രപ്പണിക്കാരൻ (പ്ലെയിനെർ) മറ്റു ആളുമാകുകയോ മറ്റു വല്ല ആളും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിന്നുശേഷം വിലപിടിച്ച ക്രിതിഫലത്തിന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ വിപരീതമായി യാതൊരു ഉടമ്പടിയും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആയക്കാരൻ അല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ച ആൾ അതിന്റെ പക്ഷവകാശത്തിന്റെ ആത്യ ഉടമക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നതും,

(b) കർത്താവിനെ പണി ചെയ്വാനോ വേല അന്വേഷിപ്പാനോ ഉള്ള ഒരു കരാറു പ്രകാരം മറ്റു വല്ല ആളും ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കുകയും ആ കുന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു ആയാളെ ആ മറ്റു ആൾ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കർത്താവിനെ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾ വിപരീതമായി യാതൊരു കരാറും ചെയ്യാത്ത പക്ഷം പക്ഷവകാശത്തിന്റെ ആത്യ ഉടമക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ആ കുന്നു ഒരു വർത്തമാനക്കടലാസ്സിലേക്കോ മാസികപ്പിലേക്കൊ നിത്യനിയമകാലത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അല്ലാതെയുള്ള പത്രികയിലേക്കോ എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള ലേഖനമോ മറ്റു പ്രബന്ധമോ ആയാൽ ഒരു വർത്തമാനക്കടലാസ്സിന്റെയോ മാസികയുടെയോ നിത്യനിയമകാലത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അല്ലാതെയുള്ള പത്രികയുടെയോ ഭാഗമായിട്ടല്ലാതെ വേറെപ്രകാരം ആകുന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു നിരോധിപ്പാൻ വിപരീതമായി വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിയും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആയതുണ്ടാക്കിയ ആൾക്കു ഒരുകാരം നിൽനിലവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) വല്ല കുന്നിലുടെയും പക്ഷവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരൻ ആ അവകാശം ഉപയോഗിയോ എതാനുമായോ എങ്കിലും ഏകോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തേക്കോ ഒരു ആളു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്വതന്ത്രനാളുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തേക്കോ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മറ്റു ഭാഗത്തേക്കോ സാധനമായോ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടോ എങ്കിലും പക്ഷവകാശ കാലത്തെ ഉപയോഗമോ അതിന്റെ എതാനും ഭാഗത്തിന്നുമാത്രമോ എങ്കിലും തീരുമാനമാക്കിയോ വല്ലതും ഒരു അവകാശത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല ആകായവും അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തലും കായ്കം ചെയ്യുവുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ആ വകയിൽ തീരുമാനമോ കായ്കമോ അതു ഏതവകാശത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ അവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനോ ക്രമമായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട ആയാളുടെ ഏജന്റോ ഒപ്പിട്ടു എഴുത്തിലൂടെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെയും അസാധുവായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ പകുപ്പുകാശത്തിന്റെ ആകെ ഉടമക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടിയുടെ നിശ്ചയമായ വസ്തുക്കൾ (രൊക്കം പണമല്ലാതെ വകയിരുത്തുകയോ) കൂടുകയോ പകുപ്പുകാശത്തിന്റെ തീരുമാനത്തിലെ വല്ല കൂട്ടിയായും കാര്യം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു മുതലുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ നിബന്ധനം മുതൽ ഇതിപത്തു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ആ കൂട്ടിയുടെ പകുപ്പുകാശത്തിന്റെ കൈവശത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശത്തെയും തീരുമാനത്തിലോ ഒത്തുതീർക്കലിലോ ഇരിക്കുന്നതായി തീർക്കാതെയും ആ കാലാവധി കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം പകുപ്പുകാശം തനിക്കു സിദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട കൂടുശീട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവന്നുള്ള പിടിച്ചുപറ്റുകാശം കൂടുതലുണ്ടാകിയ കൂട്ടിയുടെ മരണശേഷം വിപരീതമായി വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും പക്ഷം കൂടുതലുടെ പക്ഷത്തിന്റെ ഒരു കാര്യമായി ആയാളുടെ അനന്തരവകാശിയുടെ നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധികളിൽ ചെല്ലുന്നതും ആയക പിന്തുടർച്ചാവകാശം മുതലുള്ളതു കൂടുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആയാൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിയും അസാധുവാ രുമ്പോഴും ആയിത്തീരുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും മറ്റൊരു കൂട്ടിയിലേക്കു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൂട്ടിയുടെ പകുപ്പുകാശം തീർക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ മറ്റൊരു കൂട്ടിയിലേക്കു ചേർത്ത ഒരു കൂട്ടിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി ഒരു കൂട്ടിയോ എങ്കിലും ഒരു കൂട്ടിയുടെ ഭാഗമോ എങ്കിലും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു അനുവാചകത്തിനോടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) പകുപ്പുകാശത്തിന്റെ എതാനും ഭാഗം വല്ല വിധവും തീർക്കൊടുത്തിനിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തീർക്കാനായ പകുപ്പുകാശത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശത്തിന്നും അഥവായി വരുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അപ്രകാരം തീർക്കപ്പെട്ടിയ അവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളോ തീർക്കാനായും തീർക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത അവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളോ തീർക്കൊടുത്ത ആളുടെയും മറ്റു ആളുകളിന്റെ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരം പകുപ്പുകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു ആളുടെ നിയമത്താക്കെ അപ്രകാരം ഫലമുണ്ടായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

നിശ്ചിയക നിയുക്തികൾ.

പകുപ്പുകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചിയക നിയുക്തികൾ.

6. (1) വല്ല കൂട്ടിയുടെയും പകുപ്പുകാശം ലംഘിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ പകുപ്പുകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനു നഷ്ടകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനു നിരായുധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിധിക്കുന്നതായും നടപ്പായും കണക്കാക്കുകയും ഈ വിധത്തിലും നിയമത്താൽ നല്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴിച്ചു നല്കാവുന്നതൊ ആയ എല്ലാ നിവൃത്തികൾക്കും ഒരു ആളിനാൽ മറ്റൊപ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) പകുപ്പുകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള വല്ല വിസ്താരവൃത്തിയിലും എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളുടേയും ചെലവുകൾ കോടതിന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ വിധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കോടതിക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ യുക്താധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) വല്ല കൂട്ടിയുടെയും പകുപ്പുകാശം ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വല്ല വ്യവഹാരത്തിലും ആ കൂട്ടി പകുപ്പുകാശമുള്ള ഒരു കൂട്ടിയായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പകുപ്പുകാശം ഉള്ളതിനേയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാര്യത്തിന്റെ അവസ്ഥപോലെ അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ അവകാശത്തേയോ പറ്റിയുള്ള വാദം പ്രതിവാദ മുഖത്തിൽ പൂർത്തിയാക്കിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അന്യായക്കാരനെ പകുപ്പുകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ആയക വല്ല കാര്യവും വാദത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ—

(a) കൂട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെ താനൊന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു പേർ സാധാരണ വിധത്തിൽ അതിനുള്ള അടുക്കിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ വേറെപ്രകാരം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഏതാളുടെ പേർ അങ്ങി

നെ അച്ചടിക്കുകയോ കമ്പനിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആയതിന്റെ ആ കൃതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളാണെന്നുള്ള വിപരീതം തെളിയിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

(ii) യാതൊരു വ്യക്തിയുടെയും അനുവാദത്തിനെ അച്ചടിക്കുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും, അങ്ങനെ അച്ചടിക്കുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു പേർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെ ജീവിതകാലത്തിനുള്ളിലോ അതിനുശേഷം അമ്പതു വർഷത്തിനുള്ളിലോ ആയിട്ടാണ് പേരില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയോ സാധാരണയായി ഏതു പേർ ആയാലും ചേരുന്നവരുടെ പേരോ ആ പേരില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷവും ആ കൃതി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്ത ആളുടെയോ ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെയോ പേരാണെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന ഒരു പേർ സാധാരണ രീതിയിൽ അതിനോടു ചേർത്തു അച്ചടിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ വേറെപ്രകാരം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷവും ഏതാളുടെ പേർ അങ്ങിനെ അച്ചടിക്കുകയോ കാണിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആയാളുടെ ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ലംഘിച്ചു കയ്യേറുന്നതിലുള്ള നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ള വിപരീതം തെളിയിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഉടമയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ച പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉടമയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും അവകാശലംഘനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ച ഉപകരണങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഉടമസ്ഥനു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

7. പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയോ അതിന്റെ സാരമായ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിന്റെയോ ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ചു എല്ലാ പകർപ്പുകളും അങ്ങിനെ ലംഘനമായി അച്ചടിച്ച പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഉപയോഗിച്ചതൊ കൂടെ ഉദ്ദേശിപ്പാനായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതൊ ആയ എല്ലാ തകിടുകളും പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമസ്ഥനെന്നു തീരുമാനിച്ചു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആയാൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവയെ നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളയുവാനോ അവയുടെ മാറ്റത്തിനോ കായ്യങ്ങളിലൊ അപ്രകാരം നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

8. വല്ല കൃതിയിലും ഉള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശ ലംഘനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനും എതിരിരിക്കുകയും പ്രസ്തുത കൃതിയിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉള്ളതു താൻ അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ലെന്നു തന്നെ പ്രതിവാദത്തിൽ പറയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതിയിന്മേൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു ലംഘിച്ചു തീയതിനു മുമ്പിൽ അതിനുള്ളിലെന്നൊ അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിപ്പാൻ തനിക്കു ന്യായമായ കാരണം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിലെന്നൊ പ്രതി തെളിയിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ലംഘനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആ നിയമപ്രകാരം നടപടി വിലക്കിനെയൊ അല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വല്ല നിവൃത്തിക്കും അനുസരിച്ചാരണ്ടും അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ലംഘനത്തിനു നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നിവൃത്തികളിൽ ഏതിനെയും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കു ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഉപയോഗിച്ച തകിടുകളെ നശിപ്പിച്ചുകളയുവാനോ അവയുടെ മാറ്റത്തിനോ കായ്യങ്ങളിലൊ അപ്രകാരം നടപടി ക്രമത്തിനും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

9. (1) ഒരു കൃതിയിന്മേലോ മറ്റു നിർമ്മാണത്തിന്മേലോ പണി ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തള്ളിപ്പറയപ്പെടാത്ത ലൈസൻസിന്റെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതിയിന്മേൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാരനായ ആ കൃതിയുടെ നിർമ്മാണത്തിന്റെയോ പണി ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാരനായ ആളിൽനിന്നു തനിക്കു ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങളും കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്തുകിട്ടുവാനായി പൊരുത്തപ്പെടുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ളതായ ഒരു നിയമപരമായ കരുതൽ കൂടാതെയൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു നിയമപരമായ കരുതൽ കൂടാതെയൊ കിട്ടുവാനായി അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

ശില്പ വേലകളുടെ സംബന്ധിയിൽ നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ ഇതും.

(2) ഒരു പണിയുടെ ലംഘനമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതെങ്കിലും പ്രതിരൂപം പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാരന്റെ സമ്മതമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതാണെന്നുള്ള നിയമിക്കുന്നതും ചുരുക്കം വിചാരണയിൽ

ശിക്ഷകൊണ്ടോ മുടങ്ങുന്നതൊ ആയ ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ മറ്റു നിയമങ്ങൾ ഒരു വകുപ്പു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

മുമ്പത്തെ കേസുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള ഒഴിവാക്കൽ.

10. പകർപ്പവകാശ ലംഘനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവഹാരം ലംഘനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ പിന്നെ അടുത്ത ഉടനെ കൊണ്ടോ കഴിഞ്ഞ ശേഷമോ ആരംഭിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

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പകർപ്പകം ഉറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.

പകർപ്പകം ഉറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരിക.

14. (1) ഏതോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രദേശത്തു വെച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയതും ഏതോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭവിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയിരുന്നതായാൽ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിനു ലംഘനമായിത്തീരുന്നതും ഏതോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തിലേക്കു ഉറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതൊന്നും താൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതുവരെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ താനുണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെ എങ്ങനെയും കസ്റ്റവും എക്സൈസും വക കമ്മിഷണർക്കു മുമ്പാകെ ഉള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും പകർപ്പിനു ഇറക്കുമതിക്കു തടസ്സം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി 1876 ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് കൺസോളിഡേഷൻ ആക്ട് 42-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വിലക്കുകളുടെയും ഫീസിനത്തുകളുടെയും പട്ടികയിൽ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആവക വല്ല പകർപ്പുകളും തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയൊ മുദ്ര സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരം ആവക പകർപ്പുകൾ പിഴയായി അടക്കിയെടുപ്പാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി പിന്നെയും വല്ല നടവടി പ്രവൃത്തികളും ഏർപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു വിവരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെയൊ നിശ്ചയങ്ങളെയൊ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളെയൊ പറ്റി ഒരു വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ലതിലേക്കും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കസ്റ്റവും എക്സൈസും വക കമ്മിഷണർമാരോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതും ആ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടവയാകുന്നു എന്നു ആ വല്ലതിലേക്കുംവേണ്ടി തങ്കൽക്കൽ ബോദ്ധ്യം വരുത്തുവാനുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) ഏതു പകർപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ പകർപ്പുകൾ തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയും പിഴയായി അടക്കിയെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും അങ്ങിനെ തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയും പിഴയായി അടക്കി എടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു നിറവേറേണ്ടതായ നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയെപ്പറ്റിയും കസ്റ്റവും എക്സൈസും വക കമ്മിഷണർമാർ സാധാരണക്കാരായൊ പ്രത്യേകമായൊ വല്ലതിലേക്കും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ വിവരത്തേയും അറിയിപ്പുകളേയും ഉറപ്പിനായും ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിനും വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായ തെളിവിനേയും ആവക തെളിവു സത്യബോധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിധത്തേയും ആവക വല്ലതിനാൽ നിശ്ചപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) ഏതു കൃതികളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആവക എല്ലാ കൃതികളുടെയും പകർപ്പുകളുടെ വല്ലതിലേക്കും സംബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയൊ ആവക കൃതികളുടെ പല പല തരങ്ങളെയും പറ്റി വെവ്വേറെ വല്ലതിലേക്കും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(5) വിവരം കൊടുത്തതു നിമിത്തം ചെയ്ത വല്ല തടഞ്ഞുവെപ്പിനേയും അങ്ങിനെ തടഞ്ഞുവെച്ച ഹേതുവായുണ്ടായ വല്ല നടവടി പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിലുണ്ടായ എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും നഷ്ടങ്ങളും ആ വിവരം കൊടുത്ത ആൾ കസ്റ്റവും എക്സൈസും വക കമി

താനേർപ്പാക്ക വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉത്തരവാക്കുന്നതിനും നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ഒരു ആക്ടിനാൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ വല്ല നിയമസഭാ പ്രകാരവുമുള്ള അവകാശപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത അവകാശപ്പെടലായി വിചാരിക്കേണമെന്നും നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(6) ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഉൾപ്പറഞ്ഞ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു അഥവാ 1876 ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് കൺസാലിഡേഷൻ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായിരുന്നാൽ എതിർപ്രകാരമൊ അപ്രകാരം ഫലമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ആ ആക്ടിൽ അല്ലാതെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതും ഹൈ കോർട്ടിനേൽ (എന്ന കുറിപ്പു) ഒരു വകുപ്പിനാൽ ആധാരങ്ങൾക്കു എകോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട താല്പര്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

(7) ഒരു ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സ്ട്രിട്ടിഷ് രാജ്യത്തേക്കു ആ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തു വെച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയ കൃതികളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും ഒരു വകുപ്പ് ആധാരങ്ങളായ മേലെഴുതപ്പെട്ടതിനോടു സംബന്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

പുസ്തകശാലകളിലെക്ക പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എത്തിച്ചു കൊടുക്കൽ.

15. (1) എകോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഓരോ പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെയും പ്രസാധകൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തലിനു ശേഷം ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി താൻ സ്വന ചെലവിന്മേൽ സ്ട്രിട്ടീഷ് മ്യൂസിയം ട്രസ്റ്റിമാർക്കു എത്തിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അവർ അതിനു എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ രശീതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

സ്ട്രിട്ടിഷ് മ്യൂസിയത്തിലെക്കും മറ്റു പുസ്തകശാലകളിലെക്കും പകർപ്പുകൾ എത്തിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുക.

(2) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം പന്ത്രണ്ടു മാസം കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി എഴുത്തു മൂലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ എഴുത്തു കിട്ടിയതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു മാസത്തിനകത്തിലൊ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു മാസത്തിനകത്തിലൊ ആയാൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഓരോ പുസ്തകശാലയുടെ അതായതു ഓക്സ്ഫോഡിലെ ബോഡ്ലിയൻ പുസ്തകശാലയുടെയൊ കേംബ്രിഡ്ജിലെ ട്രിനിറ്റി പുസ്തകശാലയുടെയൊ എഡിംബ്രായിലെ ഫാക്കൾട്ടി ഒഫ് അഡ്വാക്കറ്റുകളുടെ പുസ്തകശാലയുടെയൊ ഡബ്ലിനിലെ ട്രിനിറ്റി കാളേജ് പുസ്തകശാലയുടെയൊ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കുപ്പെട്ട വെയിത്സിലെ നാഷനൽ പുസ്തകശാലയുടെയൊ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവരെ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനെ വേറെയൊ അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ കല്പനകൊണ്ടെന്നു സൂചിപ്പിച്ചു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി ആ എഴുത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ലണ്ടനിലെ വല്ല പുസ്തക ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റിലേക്കും എത്തിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഒരു എൻസൈക്ലോപീഡിയയുടെയൊ ന്യൂസ് പേപ്പറിന്റെയൊ റിവ്യുവിന്റെയൊ മാസികയുടെയൊ അനേക ലക്കങ്ങളായൊ ഭാഗങ്ങളായൊ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കൃതിയുടെയൊ സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന എഴുത്തിൽ ആ കൃതിയുടെ പിന്നെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്താവുന്ന എല്ലാ ലക്കങ്ങളും ഭാഗങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ളതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) സ്ട്രിട്ടിഷ് മ്യൂസിയം ട്രസ്റ്റിമാർക്കു എത്തിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന പ്രതി പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ മേന്മയേറിയ പ്രതികൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ളതെന്നു പുതിയതാക്കി വരുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അതോടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ മേപ്പടികളോടും മിനുങ്ങലോടും കൂടി ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി അതിനു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ മേപ്പടികളോടും മിനുങ്ങലോടും കൂടി ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി അതിനു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഇന്നി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ പുസ്തകം അടുത്തിച്ച കടലാസിൽ ഏറ്റവും നല്ല കടലാസിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) ഒരുപക്ഷത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മറ്റു അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു എത്തിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന പ്രതി വില്പാനായി ആ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും അധികം പ്രതികൾ എല്ലു കടലാസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ

ടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ ആ കോടതിയിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനോ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി തടഞ്ഞു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയിലായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

(5) ഏതു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ പ്രതികൾ രെജിസ്റ്റിലെ നാമനൽ പുസ്തകശാലയിലേക്ക് പുതിയിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നോ ആ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ ബ്രാഡ്ഡ് ആന്റ് ട്രെഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന റ്റുലേഖനങ്ങളിൽ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനോ വേണ്ടി നടത്തിലുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായല്ല.

(6) ഒരു പ്രസാധകൻ ഒരു വകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ചു നടപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചചെയ്യുന്നു പക്ഷം ആയാൾ ചുമതല വിചാരണാകോടതിയുടെ കോറം സ്ഥാപിക്കുമായാൽ അല്ലെ പവനിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യയും പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ വിലയും കൂടിയ ഒരു പിഴക്ക ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിവരുന്നതും ആ പിഴ ആ പുസ്തകം എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ അധികാരസ്ഥനായ ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊരു കോടതിക്കോ അധികാരസ്ഥനായ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ഒരുകണം.

(7) ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "പുസ്തകം" എന്ന വാക്കിൽ വെവ്വേറെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ബുക്കിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗമോ ഖണ്ഡമോ ഇതും, മൊഴുപുസ്തകം, ചിത്രമല്ലാത്ത അച്ചടിയും (ലെറ്റർ പ്രസ്സ്), സംഗീതക്കടലാസ്സും, പടവും, പ്ലാനും, മാപ്പും അതിലുൾപ്പെടുന്നതും എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായോ മാസികയിൽ വരുന്ന ലേഖനമോ ഉള്ള പതിപ്പിൽ ചിത്രമല്ലാത്ത അച്ചടിയും (ലെറ്റർ പ്രസ്സ്) ലെങ്കിലും ആ പുസ്തകത്തോടു ചേർന്ന പടങ്ങളിലോ ചിത്രങ്ങളിലോ മാറ്റ ചിത്രപ്പണികളിലോ പലകയിൽ കൂട്ടുകയോ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആ പതിപ്പു ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതുമല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

ചില കൃതികളെപ്പറ്റിയ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ.

16. (1) ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാർ കൂട്ടായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശം കൂട്ടുകർത്താക്കന്മാരിൽ ആരുടെ മരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ ജീവകാലത്തേക്കും ആയാളുടെ മരണത്തിനുശേഷം അമ്പതുകൊല്ലം കാലത്തേക്കും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒടുവിൽ മരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ ജീവകാലത്തേക്കും ആയിരുന്നാൽ കാലങ്ങളിൽ അധികം നീണ്ടുനിൽക്കുന്നതായ കാലത്തേക്കും നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതും, ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവു മരിച്ചു മുതൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കൊല്ലവും കഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതിനു കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഒരു ആളിൽ ഉള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയും ആത്മാ മരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവിന്റെ മരണശേഷം ഉള്ള കാലത്തിന്റെ ഏതു ഭാഗത്തിലും ഒടുവിൽ മരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവിന്റെ മരണശേഷമോ ഉള്ള കാലത്തിനു ഏതുകാലത്തേക്കോ ആ കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയായി അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതും നിശ്ചയമായി ഭാവിയിൽ പറ്റുന്നതും കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിൽ ഒടുവിൽ മരിച്ച ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവു മരിച്ച തീയതിയെപ്പറ്റി കൊയ്യ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനയും ആ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവു മരിച്ച തീയതിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയിനും പകരമായിട്ടേ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാർ മരിച്ചു ചെന്നാലുണ്ടായ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ.

(2) ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാർ കൂട്ടായുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂട്ടുകർത്താക്കന്മാരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ അധികമോ ആളുകൾക്കു പകർപ്പവകാശം നഷ്ടമായി ഒരു ആളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ നിലനിന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. സംഗതിയിൽ ആ പ്രത്യേക ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ അതു തനിയായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെ ആളുകളുടെ ആയിരുന്നതു എഴുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം ഒരു ആളിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വിധാനിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതു ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ പകർപ്പവകാശമോ എപ്പോ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ നിലനിന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നപക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്ന അതിൽ കാലത്തെന്നെ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ലാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു ആളിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "കൂട്ടുകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ ഒരു കൃതി" എന്നതിനു രണ്ടോ അധികമോ കർത്താക്കന്മാർ ഒന്നിച്ചുമോ എഴുതിയതും അതിൽ ഒരു

കത്താവു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഭാഗം മറൊരാൾ കത്താവൊ കത്താവന്മാരൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഭാഗത്തിൽ നിന്നു വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും കൂടിയ ഒരു കൃതി എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(4) വിവാഹം കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു സ്ത്രീയും ആ സ്ത്രീയുടെ കത്താവും ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ ഇട്ടുകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ വിവാഹം കഴിഞ്ഞ സ്ത്രീക്കു അതിൽ ഉള്ള താല്പര്യം അവളുടെ പ്രത്യേക സ്വത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ മരിച്ചുപോകും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും.

17. (1) കത്താവു മരിച്ച തീയതി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒടുവിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതായ കത്താവിന്റെ പൊതുവാസസ്ഥലം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ കാലം ഉള്ളതും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ ഒരു സാഹിത്യകൃതിയുടെയൊ നാടകകൃതിയുടെയൊ, സംഗീതകൃതിയുടെയും, ഒരു കൊത്തുപണിയുടെയും സംഗതിയിലെങ്കിലും ആ തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പു പരസ്യമായി അരങ്ങിനയിക്കുകയൊ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നാടകകൃതിയുടെയൊ സംഗീതകൃതിയുടെയൊ സംഗതിയിലെങ്കിലും ആ തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പു പരസ്യമായിച്ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിലെങ്കിലും പകർപ്പവകാശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ പരസ്യമായി അരങ്ങിനയിക്കുകയൊ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകയൊ ആകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ എതു ആളും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നുവൊ അനുവർത്തിയും അതിനുശേഷം അമ്പതു കൊല്ലകാലത്തേക്കു നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതും ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പോടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ക്ലോസ്സിലെ ആറാം വകുപ്പിലെ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ മേൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ പരസ്യമായി അരങ്ങിനയിക്കുകയൊ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുകയൊ ആ തീയതിനു കത്താവു മരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ എങ്ങിനെയൊ അപ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു കത്താവു മരിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ആയാളുടെ കൈയെഴുത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ ഉടമാവകാശം ആ കത്താവുചെയ്യുമെന്നൊ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും ആ കൈയെഴുത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും പരസ്യമായി അരങ്ങിനയിക്കുകയൊ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതൊ പ്രസംഗം പരസ്യമായി ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതൊ ആയ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെതായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതിയിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം കൊയ്യുടെ അവകാശത്തിലൊ കത്താവിന്റെയൊ മുക്കാൽഭാഗത്തിലധികമായിച്ചെയ്തു വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരമൊ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെയൊ വല്ല ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെയൊ കല്പനയാലൊ അവരുടെ വേലചിലത്തിൻകീഴിലൊ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയാകട്ടെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതിയിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം കൊയ്യുടെ അവകാശത്തിലൊ കത്താവിന്റെയൊ മുക്കാൽഭാഗത്തിലധികമായിച്ചെയ്തു വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരമൊ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതി ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതി മുതൽ അമ്പതു കൊല്ലകാലത്തേക്കു നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു പ്രതിബന്ധമുള്ള ചില കാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

18. വല്ല കൃതിയും ഒരു ആളു നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പൊ നടപ്പായിവന്ന ശേഷമൊ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെയൊ വല്ല ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെയൊ കല്പനയാലൊ അവരുടെ വേലചിലത്തിൻകീഴിലൊ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയാകട്ടെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതിയിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം കൊയ്യുടെ അവകാശത്തിലൊ കത്താവിന്റെയൊ മുക്കാൽഭാഗത്തിലധികമായിച്ചെയ്തു വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരമൊ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കൃതി ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതി മുതൽ അമ്പതു കൊല്ലകാലത്തേക്കു നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

യന്ത്രസംബന്ധമായ കൈകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

19. (1) രണ്ടുമൂന്നു യന്ത്രങ്ങളിലായി വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതായ റിക്കാർഡുകളിലും ഇടച്ചുവിടുന്ന കടലാസ്സു ചുരുളുകളിലും മറ്റു യന്ത്ര സൂത്രങ്ങളിലും ആവക യന്ത്രസൂത്രങ്ങൾ സംഗീതകൃതികളായിരുന്നാൽ എളുപ്പകാരമൊ അപ്രകാരം പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ആ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്റെ കാലം ആ യന്ത്രസൂത്രം നേരിട്ടൊ നേരിട്ടല്ലാതെയൊ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആദ്യമായി എതു തകിടിൽനിന്നൊ ഒരു തകിടു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയകാലം മുതൽ അമ്പതു കൊല്ലമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുക. ആദ്യത്തകിടു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ കാലത്തു ആ

തകിടിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരുന്ന കാലം ആ കൃതിയുടെ കർത്താവാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആവക ഉടമസ്ഥൻ തന്റെ ഏകാംഗഭാഗമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ എംബോസ്സിംഗ് തകിടു സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും തന്റെ വ്യാപാരസ്ഥലം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഏകാംഗയോഗം തന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ആവക ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കകത്തിൽ വസിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരംഗരാജ്യം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കകത്തിലും വല്ല ആക്ടും വല്ല സംഗീതകൃതിയും യന്ത്രങ്ങളായി പാടാവുന്നതായ നിക്കാസ്കളോ ഇരട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കടലാസ്സു ചുരുക്കുകളോ മറ്റു സൂത്രങ്ങളോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു കുറയും—

(a) ആവക സൂത്രങ്ങൾ ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥനാലോ ആ ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ സമ്മതത്തോടെ മറ്റൊരാളാലോ കൂടിയോ മുമ്പേതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ;

(b) കൂടാതെ ആ സൂത്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള തന്റെ വിചാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട താക്കീതുകൊടുക്കുകയും കൂടാതെ ആയാൾ വിറ്റിട്ടുള്ള ആവക എല്ലാ സൂത്രങ്ങളുടെയും വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇതിനു മുമ്പിലെ പറഞ്ഞ നിരക്ഷപ്രകാരം കാണക്കാക്കിയ ന ങ്ങളും ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആ ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ;

ഒഴിയിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ലംഘനമായി വിചാരിച്ചു കൂടുന്നതും അല്ല :

എന്നാലും—

(i) ഒരു നിയമത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പുന്നതായ കൃതിയിൽ വല്ല ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളും ഒഴിയുന്നതിനെയോ അതിൽനിന്നു വല്ലതും വിട്ടുകളയുന്നതിനെയോ അതുപോലുള്ള മാറ്റങ്ങൾക്കും വിട്ടുകളയുന്നതിനും ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ട് ആ കൃതി വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതായ സൂത്രങ്ങൾ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമസ്ഥനാലോ ആയാളുടെ സമ്മതത്തോടെ മറ്റൊരാളാലോ മുമ്പേതന്നെ കൂടിയോ ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷമാകട്ടെ, ആവക മാറ്റങ്ങളോ വിട്ടുകളയലോ ആ കൃതി വാദത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന സൂത്രങ്ങൾക്കു പിറന്നതിനായി ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാത്തപക്ഷമാകട്ടെ അധികപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമല്ല.

(ii) ഒരു നിയമത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരു സംഗീത കൃതിയിൽ അതേ കൃതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായിരിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം അതിനോടു ചേർന്നും സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല വാക്കുകളും ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ ശബ്ദങ്ങൾ യന്ത്രമുഖമായി വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്നതായ ഒരു സൂത്രം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾ കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതായ നിരക്ഷ, നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം കണക്കാക്കിയതായ, സൂത്രം സാധാരണ ചില്ലറയായി വിലയുന്ന വിലയിന്മേൽ—

(a) സൂത്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ആൾ ഒരേ കൂട്ടത്തു നടപ്പായിവന്നശേഷം തന്റെ കൊല്ലത്തിന്നുള്ളിൽ ആവക സൂത്രങ്ങൾ വിലയുന്ന സംഗതി മീതെ വിലയുടെ നൂറിന്നു രണ്ടേകണ്ടും ;

(b) കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിന്നുശേഷം മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം വിലയുന്ന സൂത്രങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ നൂറിന്നു അഞ്ചുകണ്ടും ;

ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഇങ്ങിനെയായാണെങ്കിലും ഒരു സൂത്രത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട തായ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ പകർപ്പുകാശ് മുഴുവനും അതിന്മേൽ ചീട്ടും പകർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഒരോ പ്രത്യേക സംഗീത കൃതിക്കും യാതൊരു സംഗ്രഹിയിലും രണ്ടേപ്പനിയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതായിരുന്നുകൂടാത്തതും, മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ഒരു ചാർജിങ്ങിന്റെ കിഴിലിരം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന സംഗ്രഹിയിൽ ആവക ഭിന്നിരം ഒരു ചാർജിങ്ങായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഒരു ആക്ട് നടപ്പായിവന്നതിൽ പിന്നെ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഏതൊരു കാലത്തിലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ആവക നിരക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രാഫ് ട്രേഡിനെ കാണുന്നപക്ഷം രജിസ്ട്രാഫ് ട്രേഡ് പ്രയോജനമായി നമ്മ രജനപക്ഷണവിസ്താരം ചെയ്തശേഷം ഈ നിരക്ക് അവസ്ഥകളിൽ ന്യായമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിലും കുറക്കുകയൊ കയറ്റുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിച്ചപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കല്പനയും താൽക്കാലികമായിമാത്രം ഇരിക്കുന്നതും ആ കല്പന പാസ്സാക്കിയതിന്റെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുമുമ്പും സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്റെശേഷം അതിനെ വല്ല വഴിയും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിരക്കു പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കല്പന അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുകയും സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗ്രഹിയിൽ ഒടുവിൽ പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്ത തീയതി മുതൽ പതിനാലുകൊല്ലം കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി പിന്നെയാതൊരു പുനഃപരിശോധനയും ചെയ്യുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

(4) പകർപ്പവകാശമുള്ള ഒരാളുടെ അധികമൊ വെവ്വേറെയായ കൃതികൾ ചീട്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതായി ആവക വല്ല സൂത്രവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാൾ വെവ്വേറെ ആളുകളായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗ്രഹിയിൽ ഒരു പകർപ്പവകാശം രജിസ്ട്രേഷനായി അടക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യകൾ ഉടയസ്ഥതമേ ഉണ്ടാകാത്തപക്ഷം മറ്റുസ്ഥലത്താൽ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിധത്തിൽപ്രകാരം പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉടമക്കാരായ വെവ്വേറെ ആളുകളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഭാഗിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(5) ഒരു സംഗീതകൃതി യന്ത്രങ്ങളിൽ പാടുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല സൂത്രവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പകർപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കും നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആ കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കൊരാൾ ആവക അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾക്കു മറുവടി അയപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ആവക സൂത്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനായി ആ ഉടമക്കാരന് ആളുടെ സമ്മതം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(6) ഒരു പകർപ്പവകാശം നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതായ വല്ലതും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും അറിയിപ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട വിധത്തെയും ആവക അറിയിപ്പുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളെയും രജിസ്ട്രേഷനും അടക്കേണ്ട വിധത്തെയും സമയത്തെയും ഒഴിവാക്കുകയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായ നിയമങ്ങൾ രജിസ്ട്രാഫ് ട്രേഡ് ഒരു പകർപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതും ബോധിച്ച യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ആവക വല്ല നിയമങ്ങളിലും താൽക്കാലങ്ങൾ ഭേദഗതിയാക്കുകയൊ അവ അടങ്ങുന്നതു പോലെ പുതിയ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതായ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(7) ഒരു ആക്ട് നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ സംഗീതകൃതികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾക്കും ഓഹരികൾക്കും അനുസരിച്ചു മുൻ പറഞ്ഞ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു ചലനമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു :—

(a) കൃതിയുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ഉടമക്കാരനാലൊ ആളുടെ സമ്മതത്തോടെ ഒരാളാലൊ കൂടിയൊ മുമ്പുണ്ടാക്കിയതിനെ പുനർനിയമിച്ച

നിയ്യുയങ്ങളും ഈ കൃതിയിൽ ചെയ്യ മാറാങ്ങളെയോ അതിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞതിനെയൊപറിയുള്ള ബന്ധിതങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും.

(ശ) ഭാരതാധ്യക്ഷനും കണക്കുപരിശോധകനുമായ ഈ വിഭാഗപ്രകാരമോ മറ്റ് നിയമപ്രകാരമോ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു തനിക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനും ഈ കൃതിയിന്മേൽ ഇതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭേദഗതികളെയും നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമെ ട്രഷറികൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതു കാര്യത്തിനും ഈ കൃതിയുടെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇന്ത്യാഗവർണ്മെന്റോ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ ഏതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഭാരതാധ്യക്ഷനും കണക്കുപരിശോധകനുമായ

എന്നാൽ—

(i) ഭൂമി ഏതു നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ആവക ആളു തങ്കിടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യാനുസരണം ഭരിച്ചിരുന്നതിനുള്ള പകപ്പുകാലത്തിന്റെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഉപഭോഗത്തിനുവിധേയമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ;

(ii) ആവക വച്ചു സൂത്രവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു അതു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നകാലത്തു ഭരണനിർവ്വഹണ പ്രയോഗപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ആവക വച്ചു സൂത്രത്തിന്റെയും പകപ്പുകാലം ലംഘിക്കപ്പെടായിരുന്നതായുള്ള ഒരു നിയമത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും ആയിന്റെ പകപ്പുകാലം നല്ലതായി പ്രയോഗിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ;

ആകുന്നു.

29. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നാലും തിരുകായ്ച്ച സർക്കാരിലുള്ളതും ഒരു പൊതുജന സർസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസംഗിച്ചും ആയ ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഒരു വർത്തമാന പത്രത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ ആ പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ പകപ്പുകാലം കുറച്ചു കുറഞ്ഞതായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

തിരുകായ് സർക്കാരിലുള്ള സ്വാധീനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമം.

21. ഛായാപടങ്ങളിൽ പകപ്പുകാലം നിലനില്ക്കുന്നകാലം ആ പടം എടുത്ത ഛായാമൂല പടത്തിൽനിന്നു നേരിട്ടോ നേരിട്ടല്ലാതെയോ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നവരായ ആ മൂല പടം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഉടമസ്ഥനല്ലാതെ മറ്റാരും ആ ഛായാമൂല പടം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ സമയത്തു ആയിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരുന്നു ആയ ആ പടത്തിന്റെ കർത്താവാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആവക ഉടമസ്ഥൻ ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നു സംഗതിയിൽ ആ ഏകാംഗയോഗം ഈ ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം തിരുമനസ്സിലെ മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ നാട്ടുകളിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിലും ഒരു സ്ഥിരവാസസ്ഥലം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഏകാംഗയോഗം ഓരോ ആയിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആവക ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ വസിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഛായാ പടങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

22. (1) 1907 ലെ നൂതന സൂത്ര നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും രൂപകല്പനങ്ങളും വക ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവയാണെങ്കിലും വല്ലതൈത്തൊഴിൽ പദ്ധതിയാലും പൊരുപ്പിച്ചേക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശ്യത്തോടുകൂടിട്ടോ ഓർത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോഴിട്ടോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാത്ത രൂപകല്പനങ്ങൾ ഒഴികെ അപ്രകാരം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവയായ രൂപകല്പനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

1-ാം എഡ്വേഡ് ഏഴു 7-ാം വകുപ്പും 28-ാം ഭേദവും പ്രകാരം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാവുന്ന രൂപകല്പനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

(2) ഒരു രൂപകല്പനം മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു എല്ലാ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടണമോ അതു നിയമപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മിച്ചുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾക്കും രൂപകല്പനങ്ങൾക്കും വക 1907 ലെ ആക്ട് 58 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം സാധാരണ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

23. ഒരു അന്യരാജ്യം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് രാജ്യത്തിലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കൃതികർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ കൃതികൾക്കു തക്ക നഷ്ടം നല്കുന്നുവെന്നു നല്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടെന്നു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു ആലോചനാസഭയിലെ കല്പനയാലെ ഒരു ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നിന്നാരംഭിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൃതികൾക്കു പകപ്പുകാലം നല്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ ആവക നിബന്ധനകൾ ആവക അന്യരാജ്യ

ചക്രവർത്തിമഹാരാജാവിന്റെ മറ്റു രാജ്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്ത ആക്ടുസംബന്ധങ്ങൾക്കും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഒരു മാതൃകയിൽ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ളതിനു വിരോധം കൂടാതെ കൂടിക്കാം.

യുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രജകളോ പൌരന്മാരോ ആയവർക്കും ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യപരിധിയിൽ വസിക്കാത്തവരും ആയ കർത്താക്കന്മാർ ആ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം ഗ്രസിയ്ക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ കൃതികൾക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും കല്പിക്കുന്നതു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിച്ചാൽ ആവക കൃതികൾക്കു ആ നിബന്ധനയെ സംബന്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

24. (1) ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി വല്ല ആക്ടും ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ ആദ്യത്തെ കളത്തിയിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കൃതിയിലും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശത്തിനെയോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു അവകാശത്തിലെ വല്ല തേപ്പിനെയോ അഫ്നായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആയാൾ ആ തീയതി മുതലോ ആ പട്ടികയിലെ രണ്ടാം കളത്തിയിൽ പകരമായിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശത്തിനു മുമ്പിലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ പകരമായിച്ചേർത്ത അവകാശത്തിനു അതു തേപ്പിനെയോ വഫ്നായിരിക്കുവാനും മറ്റു യാതൊരു അവകാശത്തിനെയോ തേപ്പിനെയോ അഫ്നായിവരാതെയും പകരമായിച്ചേർത്ത ആ അവകാശം ആ കൃതി ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതിയതിക്കു ശേഷം കുറേ പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയും ആ കൃതി അതിനുശേഷം പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിനു അവകാശപ്പെട്ട ഒന്നായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഏതു കാലത്തേക്കു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നുവോ ആ കാലത്തേക്കു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ—

(a) ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പായി വരുന്നകാലത്തു ഈ ആക്ടോടു ചേർത്ത രണ്ടാം പട്ടികയിലെ ഒന്നാം കളത്തിയിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശവും ഉള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും കർത്താവു ആ തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി അവകാശമുള്ള ഉടമസ്ഥൻ കാലത്തേക്കും ആ അവകാശം തീരെ കൊടുക്കലോ അതിലുള്ള വല്ല തേപ്പിനും കയകായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കലോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ ആക്ട് നിലവിലിരുന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തിരുന്നാൽ അവകാശം അവസാനിച്ചുപോകുമായിരുന്ന തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം വരുത്തിനാൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടതായ പകരം ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശം വ്യക്തമായ ഉടമ്പടിയിലുണ്ടെങ്കിലല്ലാതെ ആ കൃതിയുടെ കർത്താവിനു ചെല്ലുന്നതും ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അതിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതും അപ്പോൾ ഇരുന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ വല്ല അവകാശവും അവസാനിച്ചുപോകുന്നതും അരുതു.

എന്നാൽ ആ അവകാശം അപ്രകാരം അവസാനിച്ചുപോകുമായിരുന്ന തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി അവകാശത്തിൻറെയോ തേപ്പിന്റെയോ ഉടമക്കാരനായിരുന്ന ആൾക്കു ആയാളുടെ ഇക്കൂട്ടപ്രകാരം:—

(i) ഇതിനു ശേഷം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളപ്രകാരം അറിയിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത ശേഷം ബാക്കിയുള്ള അവകാശം കാലാന്തരേ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം മര്യാദയാൽ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താവുന്ന പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു അതിലുള്ള അവകാശം തീരെകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവനിൽ അതു പോലുള്ള തേപ്പു മായകം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ,

(ii) അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല തീരെ മായകമോ കൊടുക്കാതെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം മര്യാദയാൽ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താവുന്ന രാജദ്രോഹത്തിനു കർത്താവിനു കൊടുപ്പാൻ ആയവകാശം അപ്രകാരം അവസാനിച്ചുപോകുമായിരുന്ന തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കർത്താവു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുംകൊണ്ടും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ കൃതി സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൃതിയിൽ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്ക

കയും അവകാശിനിൻെറയോ വസ്തുവിൻെറയോ ഉടമക്കാരൻ സ്വകാര്യ പിച്ച ചേർപ്പെട്ട ആ കൃതിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക വല്ല രാജദ്രോഹവും കൊട്ടക്കാതെയും ആയ വർഗ്ഗ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ആ കൃതി വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയോ അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ;

അവകാശപ്പെട്ടയാളിനിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

തേർപ്പറഞ്ഞ അറിയിപ്പു, ആ അവകാശം അപ്രകാരം അന്തരിച്ചുപോകുമായിരുന്ന തീയതിക്കു ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അധികരിക്കാതെയും ആറുമാസത്തിൽ കുറയാതെയും മുമ്പായി കൊടുക്കുകയും റജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യുകയും തപ്പാൽ മാസ്റ്റർ കത്തുവിന്നു തയ്യാറാകയും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ന്യായമായ ജാഗ്രതയോടുകൂടെ അന്വേഷണം ചെയ്തിട്ടും ആയാളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു ലണ്ടൻ ഗസറ്റിലും ലണ്ടനിലെ രണ്ടു വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങളിലും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വേണം.

(5) വല്ല കൃതിയും തൽക്കാലം നിലവിലുള്ളതായ വിധത്തിൽ വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയും അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു കൃതി അതിനെ വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയോ അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒരു ആക്ട നിയമമാക്കിട്ടില്ലാത്തിരുന്നപക്ഷം ന്യായാനുസൃതമായിത്തീരുമായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയോ അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ആക്കട്ടെ വല്ല ആളും 1910 ജൂലായി 26-ാം തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പെ വല്ല വ്യവഹാരവും കൊടുവഴികയും അതിനാൽ ആയാൾക്കു വല്ല ചെലവോ ബാദ്ധ്യതയൊ ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക വ്യവഹാരത്തിനിന്നോ വ്യവഹാരസംബന്ധമായോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും പ്രസ്തുത തീയതിക്കു നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും വാലുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല അവകാശങ്ങളെയോ ബാദ്ധ്യതകളെയോ ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞതൊന്നും കോടതികളെയോ അവയുടെ കോടതിപരിശീലനത്തെയോ എന്നാൽ അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ വീണ്ടും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയോ പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു വിലക്കുവാൻ ഈ വകുപ്പിനാൽ അധീനയുള്ളവനായിവരുന്ന ആൾ ഉടയസ്ഥത ഉണ്ടാകാൻപക്ഷം മുമ്പുണ്ടായതായി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഒന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുകയും അവരെ കോടതിയും വരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പിൻെറ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി "കർത്താവു" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ മരിച്ചുപോയ ഒരു കർത്താവിൻെറ നേരിട്ടുള്ള നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധികളും ഉൾപ്പെടും.

(3) ഈ ആക്ട് 19-ാം വകുപ്പ് (7)-ാം, (8)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകളിലെയും 33-ാം വകുപ്പിലെയും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഈ ആക്ടു നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കൃതിയിലും ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരവും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചും അല്ലാതെ വേറെപ്രകാരം പകർപ്പവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

ക്രൗൺ ഭരണത്തിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ബാധകമാക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിക്കുക.

25. (1) ഈ ആക്ട് എതിരഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട രാജ്യത്തിനെയാണും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു കൽപ്പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയതായ അതിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ഒഴികെ ചക്രവർത്തിയാകാവിൻെറ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ എങ്ങും പ്രാബല്യമുള്ളതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു ഒരു സഭാധികാരത്തിനും രാജ്യ

ക്രൗൺ ഭരണത്തിലുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിക്കുക.

ത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ വല്ല ഭേദഗതിയോടോ കൂടിയോ കൂടാതെയോ, നടപടിയെയും നിയന്ത്രിക്കുകയും സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ കാര്യസ്ഥകൾക്കു ഒരു ആധുനിക പാർലമെന്റ് ആവശ്യമായിവന്നേക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു ആധുനിക നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയാൽ നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതായ ഭേദഗതിയോടും കൂടിയോ കൂടിയോ ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ പ്രാബല്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതുമാണ്.

(2) വല്ല സ്വതന്ത്രാധികാരമുള്ള രാജ്യത്തിനും കീഴിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി കർത്തവ്യനിർവ്വഹണമായ ആവശ്യം ആ രാജ്യത്തിലല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വല്ലേടത്തും താമസിക്കുന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രജകളോടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നോ (ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രജകളല്ലാത്തവരായി ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ, ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ താമസിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ കർത്തവ്യങ്ങൾ ഒരു ആധുനിക നിയമത്താൽ അവകാശങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയോ അവകാശങ്ങൾ കൂടാതെയോ ആ രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ ആ രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തുള്ള അന്യരുമായി വിച്ഛേദിക്കുകയോ നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതിനെ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി ലണ്ടൻ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പരസ്യത്താൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം ആ നിയമം പ്രാബല്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ആ രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തും പുറത്തും നല്കിയിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യമെന്നപോലെ വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമപ്രകാരം അവകാശങ്ങൾ പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു അന്യകോയ്മയുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ കീഴിലുടെ പതിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ക്ലപ്തങ്ങളോ ഒരു ആധുനിക നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തപ്പെട്ടവയായിരുന്നാലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

സഭകൾക്കുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ നിയന്ത്രണാധികാരം.

20. (1) സ്വതന്ത്രാധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയും നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ പക്ഷപാതപൂർവ്വകമായ സംബന്ധിച്ചു (ഒരു ആധുനിക ഉപകരണത്തെ) പാർലമെന്റിനാൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ എല്ലായോ വല്ലതുമോ ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗത്തിലുള്ളതുപോലെ വല്ല സമയത്തും ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആവക യാതൊരു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തലും ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയത്തു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയ്ക്കും അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും കോടതിയായ ഫലം ഉണ്ടാക്കാത്തതും സ്വതന്ത്രാധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ ഒരു ആധുനിക അതിനെ വല്ല കാര്യമോ അങ്ങിനെ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ആ രാജ്യം ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യമല്ലാതായിത്തീരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കാത്തതായ സ്വതന്ത്രാധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലും ഒരു കാലത്തു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലുള്ളതോ ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി സമയത്തു ആ രാജ്യത്തിലല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വല്ലേടത്തും താമസിക്കുന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രജകളായ കർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ പ്രയോഗിപ്പെടുത്തിയതോ പ്രയോഗത്തിലുള്ളതോ ആയ (ആവക തീയതിക്കും ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ മതിയായ രക്ഷ ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കാത്തതായ സ്വതന്ത്രാധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമത്താൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ചക്രവർത്തിമഹാരാജാവിനു ബോദ്ധ്യംവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ സംഗതിവശാൽ പരസ്പര രക്ഷകൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു ആധുനിക കല്പനയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഭാഗത്തിനെ വല്ല ഭാഗവുമെങ്കിൽ ആവക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒഴികെയും അനിശ്ചിതമായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല നിയമങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപരിയും ഒരു ആധുനിക വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതായ ചക്രവർത്തിമഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കകത്തുള്ള കീഴി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു സമയത്തു ഒന്നാമതു പറഞ്ഞ രാജ്യത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരായ കർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ളതും

ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള തീയതിക്കും ഈ ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ എല്ലാ കല്പനയാൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ഒരിക്കൽ ഈ ആക്ട് വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൽ താമസിച്ചിരുന്നവരും ആ കാലയളവിൽ ആ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ തീരത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നവരുമായ എല്ലാ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രജകളായിരുന്നാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും ഈ ആക്ട് വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതായ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കും ഈ ആക്ടിനോ അതിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പുകൾക്കോ ഏതെങ്കിലും കുറ്റകൃത്യത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ആളുകൾക്കു നേരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും നടപടികൾക്കോ ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കാലത്തേക്കു പിൻതീയതി വച്ചു പ്രാബല്യം നൽകുന്നതല്ല.

എന്നാൽ സ്വദേശാധിപത്യമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ വല്ല അധികാരവും ഈ വകയായതൊരു കല്പനയും നല്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സകല കാര്യാധികാരങ്ങളുമുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലേയും ഇംപീരിയൽ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ മറ്റു ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തിലേയ്ക്കായി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനു നല്കുവാൻ ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ഉൽപ്രേരണത നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു പ്രകാരം അധികാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോയെന്നുള്ള അതേ അവകാശങ്ങൾ കല്പനയിലെ ആ രാജ്യത്തിനുള്ളിലും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായിട്ട് "ഈ ആക്ട് വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യം" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഈ ആക്ട് വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യമെന്നപോലെ വിചാരിച്ചുപ്പെടേണ്ടുന്നതായ ഒരു രാജ്യവും അപ്രകാരമാകുന്നു.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്റെ അധിനതയിലുള്ള നമ്പുകളിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭകൾക്കു പുതിയ നിയമങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

27. ഈ ആക്ട് വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്റെ അധിനതയിലുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലേയും നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭകൾക്ക് ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ആ രാജ്യത്തിനു സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അവയോടു കാണ്മാൻ ചേർക്കയോ ചെയ്യുകയോ അവയോട് കാണ്മാൻ ചേർക്കയോ ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആയവകയ്ക്കു മാസ്റ്റിക്കും നടവടിയേയും നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനും ആ രാജ്യത്തിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളമുള്ളതൊഴികെ ഇതിനു മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ താമസിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്ന കർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ മേലിടപാടുകൾക്കും ആ രാജ്യത്തിൽ മുന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യിട്ടുള്ള തീയതിക്കും ഈ ആക്ടിനു മറ്റുമൊന്നും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

കൊക്കോസ് കിഴിവുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ

28. ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പന മൂലം ഈ ആക്ടിനു തിരുമേനിയുടെ രക്ഷയിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കും സൈപ്രസ്സ് എന്ന രാജ്യത്തേക്കും വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല കല്പനയും കല്പിച്ചാൽ ഈ ആക്ടു ആ കല്പനയിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കുപ്പെട്ട് ആ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളെ സൈപ്രസ്സോ ഈ ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യഭാഗമായിരുന്നതുപോലെ ഏതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം അതിനു ഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഉദ്യോഗം.

വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം.

വിദേശ തീരങ്ങളെ ആക്ടു വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

29. (1) ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പിച്ചു കല്പനയാൽ ഈ ആക്ടു (കല്പനയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടാകാവുന്നതായ ഒഴിവുകളുടെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും വിധേയമായിട്ടു) അതിന്റെ രാജ്യഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കും വല്ലതിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതു പ്രദേശത്തിനും ബാധകമാക്കുന്നതിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടു.

(2)—

തായ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യ ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ എതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരവും,

(b) കൃതി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സമയത്തെ കല്പന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അന്യകോയ്മയുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രജകളോ പൌരന്മാരോ ആയ കർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ സാഹിത്യം നാടകം സംഗീതം ചിത്രവേല ഏന്നി കൃതികൾക്കോ അവയുടെ വില്പന മുതലിന്നോ അവ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രജകളായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഏതുമാതിരിയിലോ രംഗത്ത മാതിരിയിലും,

(c) കല്പന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അന്യകോയ്മയുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വാസം ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വാസം ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ആളു വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ള വാസമായിരുന്നാലോ അപ്രകാരമോ അതുപ്രകാരവും,

സംബന്ധിക്കുമെന്നു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിച്ചാൽ ഒരു ആളുടെ ഓരോ ഭാഗത്തിലെയും ആ കല്പനയിലെയും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു ഭംഗപ്പെടാതെ ഒരു ആളു അതുപ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നുമാകുന്നു;

എന്നാൽ—

(i) (ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു ഉടമ്പടി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യമല്ലാത്ത) വല്ല അന്യകോയ്മയുടെയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി ഒരു ആളിന്റെ 1 – ാം ഭാഗത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്നു അവകാശം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൃതികളുടെ രക്ഷക്കായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു യുക്തമെന്നു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്നു തോന്നുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവ ആ അന്യകോയ്മയുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഏറിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നോ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യം വരുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(ii) ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്നുള്ള അവധി കല്പന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമത്താൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട കാലം അധികമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു എന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിലെ കല്പനയാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(iii) പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതികൾ എല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഒരു ആളുടെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ആവക രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തതിനേക്കാൾ കല്പനയിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചേടത്തോളമല്ലാതെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(iv) ഒരു ആളിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെടുന്നതായ അവകാശങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു കല്പനയാൽ നിഷ്ക്രയിച്ചിരിക്കാവുന്ന നിഷ്ക്രയങ്ങളും നടപടി ക്രമങ്ങളും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവ നിറവേറുന്നതിന്നുപ്പെടിരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ആലോചനാസഭയിലെ കല്പനയാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(v) പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയമം സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു അന്യകോയ്മയുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമത്തെ ആലോചിച്ചു ആവശ്യമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾ ആലോചന സഭയിലെ കല്പനയാൽ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(vi) ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കൃതികൾക്ക് ആകൃതിയെ നിയമങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ആവശ്യമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതായ മേലെങ്കിലും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ കല്പിച്ചു കല്പനയുടെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആ നിയമങ്ങളിലെ യാതൊന്നും വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പരസ്പരമായുള്ള 1886 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിലെ അഞ്ചാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങൾ ലംഘിക്കാൻ ഇപ്പോഴായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും വല്ല തരത്തിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ഉറപ്പാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതും വിരോധിച്ചാലുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശവും പുനഃവിഭാവനം ചെയ്തതായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ സംബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

വിജ്ഞാപിത വില 49-ാം 33-ാം വകുപ്പ് കാണുക.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പിച്ച ഒരു കല്പന സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതൊക്കെ വിവരിച്ചതായ മറ്റു നാനാ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

30. (1) ഈ ആകൃതിയെ ഈ ഭാഗപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പിച്ച ഒരു കല്പന സഭാരണാധികാരമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളും കല്പന സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമെന്നു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനു തോന്നുന്നതായി കല്പനയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു വല്ല രാജ്യവും ഒഴികെ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ എല്ലാ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ക്വീൻസിലാൻഡ് ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഓസ്ട്രേലിയ കോമൺവെൽത്തിനു ബാധകമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടു പ്രാബല്യത്തിലുള്ള സഭാരണാധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലേയും ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ആ രാജ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോടത്തോളം സഭാരണാധികാരമുള്ള രാജ്യമല്ലാത്ത ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനുള്ളതായ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ആകൃതിയെ ഈ ഭാഗപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനെ കല്പിപ്പാൻ അധികാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലെയുള്ള കല്പനകൾ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ഈ ആകൃതിയെ ഈ ഭാഗത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ മേലെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) തന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ സഭാരണാധികാരമുള്ള തന്റെ രാജ്യമല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ഭാഗവും വല്ല കല്പനയിലേയും നിബന്ധനകളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായൊന്നു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിനു തോന്നുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കല്പനയും ഈ ആകൃതിന്റെ ഈ ഭാഗവും ആ കല്പന പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുന്നതിനു തിയതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും വല്ല വിധത്തിലും മോശക്കേടായിത്തീരുന്നതു ഒഴിക്കേണ്ടതിനു ആവശ്യമായി വരുന്നേടത്തോളം ഒഴിക്ക ആവുക ഭാഗത്തിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവു ആ കല്പനയാലോ ആലോചന സഭയിലെ മറ്റു വല്ല കല്പനയാലോ കല്പിക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആ കല്പനയും ഈ ആകൃതിന്റെ ഈ ഭാഗവും ആ ഭാഗത്തിനു സംബന്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

3-ാം ഭാഗം.

പുതുക്കാര നിയമങ്ങൾ.

കോപ്പിറൈറ്റ് അവകാശത്തിന്റെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കൽ.

31. ഈ ആകൃതിയെയോ തൽപ്രാബല്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ മറ്റു വല്ല സ്റ്റാറ്റ്യൂട്ടിന്റെ നിയമത്തിലേയോ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരവും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചും അല്ലാതെ വല്ല സാഹിത്യകൃതിയെയോ നാടകകൃതിയെയോ സംഗീത കൃതിയെയോ കിട്ടുംവിലയ്ക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനിടയാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതാരുംതന്നെ ആ അവകാശമുള്ള പകർപ്പ്

വകാശത്തിന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വല്ല അവകാശത്തിന്നോ യാതൊരുവിധം അവകാശപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതും. എന്നാൽ ഒരു വസ്തുവിലെ യാതൊന്നും ഒരു പരാതിക്കോ വിശ്വാസത്തെ ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിനെതിരായോ ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശമോ അധികാരമോ അസാധുവാക്കുന്നതായി കരുതിപ്പോരുതാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ആരംഭിച്ച സംഗതികൾ കണക്കിലെടുക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള നിയന്ത്രണം.

32. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമെങ്കിലും ആകുന്നതു മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഉത്തരവിൽ പ്രകാരമോ കല്പിച്ചു ആരംഭിച്ച ആലോചന സഭയിലെ വല്ല കല്പനയും തീരുമാനമോ ഒരു ഉത്തരവിന്നുള്ള കരടോ മാറ്റം ചെയ്യുകയോ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക കല്പന ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ഒരു നാമധേയം കല്പിച്ചാവശ്യപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നുള്ള അധികാരം ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ അനുഷ്ഠാനത്തെ തടയുന്നതായി ഒരിക്കലും ഭാവിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതിനും അനുഭവങ്ങളുടെയും രക്ഷയായി കല്പനയാൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനാ സഭയിൽ കല്പിക്കുന്നതായ എല്ലാ കല്പനകളും ലാഹൻ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം കഴിയുന്നതുവേഗത്തിൽ രണ്ടു പാർലമെന്റു സഭകളിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വെക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നാലല്ലാതെ അപ്രകാരം അതിനു ഫലമുണ്ടാകുന്നതും അല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

യൂനിവേർസിറ്റി പകർപ്പവകാശങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാതാകുന്നില്ല

33. 1875 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല യൂനിവർസിറ്റി (സ്വകലാശാല) കൊണ്ടോ കോളേജുകൊണ്ടോ ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യാതൊരു പകർപ്പവകാശത്തേയും ഈ ആക്ടിലുള്ള യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ആവക വല്ല പകർപ്പവകാശത്തേയും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതിന്നുള്ള നിവൃത്തികളും ശിക്ഷകളും ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും അല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ചില പുസ്തകശാലകൾക്കുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയിലുള്ള ഉടമകിടുന്നു

34. ഒരു പുസ്തകശാലയ്ക്കു പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതികം വിലകൊടുക്കാതെ കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള അവകാശം പൊയ്പോയതിനു ഒരു ആകുലപ്പായിവന്നതിനു പുറമേ ഈ വല്ല ആക്ടുപ്രകാരവും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ വർദ്ധനവർത്തമാനപ്രതിഫലം ഏകോപിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിലെ കൺസോലിഡേറ്റഡ് ഫണ്ടിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രകാരത്തെ ചുമത്തുന്നതിലുള്ളതും ആയതിൽനിന്നു കൊടുത്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല കൊല്ലത്തിലും അതിനു മുമ്പത്തെ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൊടുത്തപ്രതിഫലം പുസ്തകശാലയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനും അതിന്റെ സൂക്ഷിപ്പുപോരായ്മയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വില കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ട്രഷറിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യം വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു പ്രതിഫലം ഒരു പുസ്തകശാലക്കു വേണ്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

35. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ സന്ദർഭം കൊണ്ടു വേറെപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടാത്തപക്ഷം—

"സാഹിത്യകൃതി" എന്നതിൽ മേപ്പടിയും ചാർട്ടുകളും പ്ലാനുകളും പട്ടികകളും സംകലിത ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"നാടക കൃതി" എന്നതിൽ പരിഷ്കൃതമായുള്ള വല്ല ഖണ്ഡകൃതിയൊ സംഭാഷണമോ നൃത്തസമ്പ്രദായം കാണിക്കുന്ന (കൊറിയോഗ്രാഫിക്) കൃതിയൊ ആംഗ്യങ്ങൾ മൂലമായുള്ള വിനോദമൊ ഇവയും എഴുതപ്പെട്ടുമായൊ മറ്റുപ്രകാരമൊ ദൃഢീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അതിന്റെ ശ്രുതിവ്യവസ്ഥയൊ അഭിനയസമ്പ്രദായ

രൂപമോ ഇല്ലാത്ത കൃത്രിമവസ്തുക്കളെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ സംവിധാനങ്ങളുടെ മേൽപ്പറയുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിലുപരി കൃതിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമായി സംയോജനം ചിത്രപ്രകർഷകവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"ചിത്രവേല" എന്നതിൽ മായിക്കുന്നതും വരക്കുന്നതും പ്രതിമനിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതും ശില്പകൊത്തലുകളും മുതലായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും കലാചാതുര്യമുള്ള പ്രകർഷണശില്പവും കൊണ്ടുള്ള പണിയും ഛായാപടവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"പ്രതിമാനിർമ്മാണം" എന്നതിൽ വാർപ്പുകളും മാതൃകകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"കലാചാതുര്യമുള്ള പ്രകർഷണശില്പം" എന്നതിനു ഏതു ചിത്രശില്പത്തിന്റെയോ സചിത്രപത്തിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ ശരിക്കുമെടുത്ത ചിത്രശില്പത്തിന്റെ സചിത്രപത്തിന്റെയോ ഉള്ള വല്ല എടുപ്പു നിർമ്മാണത്തിന്റെയോ ആവക ഭിന്നിപ്പിന്റെയോ നിർണ്ണയത്തിനോ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള വല്ല മാതൃകയോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും ചിത്രശില്പപ്രവൃത്തിനും സാങ്കല്പികചിത്രപ്രതിനിധാനത്തിനുമാത്രം സംബന്ധിച്ചതും ചെറിയതോതിൽ പണിചെയ്യുന്നതും ക്രയവിക്രയത്തിനോ ചർച്ചയ്ക്കോ മാത്രം സംബന്ധമുള്ളതുമായ മാതൃകകളെ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"കൊത്തുപണിയിൽ ചെത്തുപണി" എന്നതിൽ ലോഹത്തിന്മേൽ കൊത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും കല്ലുകൊത്തുന്നതും മരപ്പുതിപ്പു ചിത്രങ്ങളും അച്ചടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പലകയുടെയും പ്ലാസ്റ്റർപാരീസുകൊണ്ടുള്ള മാതൃകയുടെയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തികളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"ഛായാഗ്രഹണം" എന്നതിൽ പ്രകാശത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്താലുള്ള ഛായാപടമെടുക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുതുല്യമായ വല്ല ക്രമത്താലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"സചലന ചിത്രപ്രകർഷണം (സിനിമാറ്റോഗ്രാഫ്)" എന്നതിൽ സചലന ചിത്രപ്രകർഷണസൂത്രത്തിനനുരൂപമായ വല്ല ക്രമത്താലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"ഒന്നായി സചിത്രപിച്ച ചേർത്തായ പുസ്തകം" എന്നതിനു—

(a) ഒരു വിശേഷചിത്രമോ ഛായാപടമോ പകർത്തുന്നതിനോ അതു പോലുള്ള കൃതിക്കോ ഇല്ല;

(b) ഒരു വർത്തമാനപത്രികയോ നിവൃത്തിപ്രസിദ്ധീകരണമോ അതുപോലുള്ള ആനുകാലിക പ്രസിദ്ധമോ ഇല്ല;

(c) ചെയ്യേണ്ട കർത്താക്കന്മാർ പ്രത്യേകം കാണുകയും എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കുറിപ്പുകളെയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ട കർത്താക്കളുടെ കൃതികളെയോ കൃതിയുടെ ഭാഗങ്ങളെയോ ഒന്നായിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കുറിപ്പുകളെയോ ഇല്ല,

എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ലക്ഷണം" എന്നതിനു പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ അതു പ്രതിക്ക് സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു ഏകീകൃത നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതോ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്തതോ ആയി പേരിനുമാത്രമുള്ള വല്ല അനുകരണവും ഉൾപ്പെടെ വല്ല പ്രതിയും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ആദിനയം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രയോഗം" എന്നതിനു കേടുതീർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു കൃതി വല്ല വിധേനയും പ്രകടിക്കുകയും ഒരു കൃതിയിലെ നാടകീയമായ വല്ല അഭിനയവും കണ്ടു രസിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രകർഷിപ്പിക്കുകയും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുകയും വല്ലയന്ത്രരൂപേണയും ആവക പ്രകടനവും പ്രകർഷണവും ചെയ്യുന്നതു അതിൽ അടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യും.

"പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യുക" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു.

"പ്ലോറ" (തകിട്) എന്നതിൽ വല്ല സ്റ്റിറിയോടൈപ്പ് തകിടോ മറ്റു തകിടോ കൊട്ടിയോ സ്ലോക്കോ ഗ്ലേസോ അക്ഷരമച്ചോ പകർപ്പെടുത്തിരുമ്പോ വല്ല കൃതിയുടെയും പ്രതികം ഒരുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ വീണ്ടും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ നെഗറ്റിവോ (പ്രതികം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ മറ്റുപായമായ) മറ്റും നിർമ്മാണം കൊണ്ടോ ഇട്ടുള്ള കടലാസ്സു ചുരുളുകളോ കൃതി പകർപ്പ് കേട്ടുസിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രയോഗിപ്പാനുള്ള മറ്റു സൂത്രങ്ങളോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല അക്ഷരമച്ചോ മറ്റു മുഖങ്ങളോ ഇതും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"പ്രസംഗം" എന്നതിൽ രംഗസ്ഥലം സ്പീച്ചും സർക്കസും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"സപരിഷ്കാരമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങൾ" എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ ഗ്രേറ്റ് ബ്രിട്ടൻ അയർലന്റ് ഫ്രാൻസ് ജർമ്മനി ഇറ്റലി കോമൺവെൽത്തും സ്വിസിലാന്റ് രാജ്യം തെക്കെ ആഫ്രിക്കയിലെ ഡച്ചു റിപബ്ലിക്കും സ്വതന്ത്രമായ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു കൃതി നിർമ്മിതനായ കർത്താവിന്റെയോ അവന്റെ മരണശാസനം നടത്തുന്നവർക്കോ സമ്മതം വിചാരിപ്പിക്കാതെയോ തിരുമാതിരിയോടെയോ സമ്മതമോ മറ്റൊരു പ്രയോഗമോ കൂടാതെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ പരസ്യമായി അഭിനയിക്കുകയോ ഒരു പ്രസംഗം പരസ്യമായി പറകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ ഒരാൾക്കു (പകർപ്പവകാശ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു) ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരു കൃതി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തതായോ പരസ്യമായി അഭിനയിച്ചതായോ പ്രസംഗം പരസ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞതായോ വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(3) ഒരു കൃതി ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാൾ വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ അതേ സമയത്തുതന്നെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റു വല്ല രാജ്യത്തും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായിട്ടും ആ കൃതി ഒരു ആളിന്റെ ആധിപത്യത്തിലുള്ള ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാമതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതു പിന്നീടു മാത്രമായിരിക്കുകയും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ന്യായമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേറ്റുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം നിർണ്ണയം വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. ഒരു കൃതി ഒരു രാജ്യത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും മറ്റൊരു രാജ്യത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും തമ്മിലുള്ള സമയം പതിനാലു ദിവസങ്ങളോ കൂടുതലോ ആയിരുന്നാൽ ആ കൃതി ആ രണ്ടു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഒരേ സമയത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു കൃതി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വളരെ കാലം വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായതുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ കർത്താവു ആ കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ മരിച്ചുപോയാൽ ഒരു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പ്രജയോ ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാൾ വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലും ഒരു നിവാസിയോ ആയിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കൃതിക്കു പകർപ്പവകാശം നല്കുന്നതായ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(5) ഒരു കൃതിയിൽ വാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ കർത്താവു ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാൾ വ്യാപിക്കുന്ന വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിലും സ്ഥിരവാസിയായിത്തീർന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആവക രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഒരു നിവാസിയായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഭേദഗതി.

36. ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കനുപൂർവ്വമായി ഈ ആക്ടിലെ രണ്ടാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ ഒന്നു പട്ടികയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും കക്ഷികളിന്മേൽ വിധിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യത്തിലെ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഇതിനാൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തൽ സാമ്പത്തികമായി.

37. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1911 ലെ പകർപ്പവകാശ ആക്ടിന്റെ പേർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ട്—

(a) ഏതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തിനു ആയിരുന്നതോ ഉടയിലിരുന്നതോ ആണെന്നു രൂപായി ഒന്നാം തീയതിയോ ശൂന്യോപനസരയിലെ കല്പനയാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്ന മറ്റേതിലും പൂർവ്വ തീയതിയോ;

(b) ഈ ആക്ടു പ്രാബല്യത്തിലാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൽ ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയ്ക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്ന തീയതിയോ;

(c) ചാനൽ ദ്വീപുകളിൽ ആ ദ്വീപുകളിലെ ഗവർണ്ണർമാർക്കു വെവ്വേറെ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്ന തീയതിയോ;

(d) സ്വിറ്റ്സർലന്റിന്റെ അധീനത്തിലുള്ളതായി ഈ ആക്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഓരോ രാജ്യത്തിലും അവിടത്തെ ഗവർണ്ണർ ആ രാജ്യത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഈ ആക്ടു പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാലോ;

നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പട്ടിക ഒന്ന.

നാലാം പട്ടിക.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ.

34-H ലെ വകുപ്പു.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ	പകരം ചേർത്ത അവകാശങ്ങൾ.
(a) നാടക കൃതിയും സംഗീതകൃതിയും അല്ലാതെയുള്ള കൃതികളുടെ സംഗ്രഹിയിൽ.	
പകർപ്പവകാശം	ഈ ആക്ടിൽ * അങ്ങനെ വിധിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ പകർപ്പവകാശം.
(b) സംഗീത കൃതികളുടെയും നാടക കൃതികളുടെയും സംഗ്രഹിയിൽ.	
പകർപ്പവകാശവും അതിനടയ്ക്കാരവും മറ്റും ..	ഈ ആക്ടിൽ * അങ്ങനെ വിധിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ പകർപ്പവകാശം.
അതിനടയ്ക്കാരങ്ങളിലുള്ളതല്ലാതെ പകർപ്പവകാശം ..	ഇതിലെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ ഈ ആക്ടിൽ * അങ്ങനെ വിധിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ പകർപ്പവകാശം.
പകർപ്പവകാശമില്ലാത്ത അതിനടയ്ക്കാരങ്ങൾ ..	ഈ ആക്ടിൽ അങ്ങനെ വിധിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ പകർപ്പവകാശത്തിൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ധ്വനനത്തെ അവകാശങ്ങളിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഏതു ഭേദഗതിയും ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അതിനടയ്ക്കാരങ്ങളിലുള്ള പകർപ്പവകാശം.

* ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പിരിയഡിനിടയിൽ എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ആ ഭാഷയിലുള്ള മറ്റേതൊരു ഭാഷയിലേയും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭാഷയിൽ ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ ഭാഷാന്തരത്തിൽ ഒരു അവകാശം ആ പ്രയോഗത്തോടു ഭേദമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനെയും അവയുടെ മാറ്റത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഭാഷാന്തരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഭാഷയിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു ആക്ടു നിയമാധികാരിയിൽ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ആ ഭാഷയിലുള്ള

ഈ ചട്ടികയുടെ തുടർച്ചയ്ക്കായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ അതിലെ രണ്ടാം കൂട്ടിയിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അപ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന അർത്ഥങ്ങളോടെയിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു :—

"പകർപ്പവകാശം" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ട് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനു തൊട്ടുമുമ്പു പ്രാബല്യത്തിലിരുന്ന നിയമപ്രകാരം ആ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും നിയമപ്രകാരം പകർപ്പവകാശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തലിനു മുമ്പു തുടർച്ചയിലിരുന്നതുമായ ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതു നടന്നതായി ചെയ്താലെന്നോ കൃതിയെപ്പറ്റി മാറ്റപ്രകാരം ചെയ്താലെന്നോ കോടതി ലാ പ്രകാരമുള്ള അവകാശം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"ഭാവിനയാവകാശം" എന്നതിൽ ഈ ആക്ട് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനു തൊട്ടുമുമ്പു പൊതുജന സമക്ഷം അടിമയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൃതിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അതു പൊതുജന സമക്ഷം അടിമയിക്കുന്നതു തടസ്സം ചെയ്യാൻ കോടതി ലാ പ്രകാരമുള്ള അവകാശം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

രണ്ടാം ചട്ടിക.

ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടിയ നിയമങ്ങൾ.

അവസരവും അനുഭവവും.	കൃതികളുടെ.	ഏതൊക്കെയാം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടവ.
1-ാം വകുപ്പ് ചാപ്പ, 2 - ാം വകുപ്പ്, 15-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1734 ലെ ചൻഡ്രോവിൽ കൊച്ചിനെ ന്ന് ആക്ട്.	ഗ്രന്ഥം.
3-ാം വകുപ്പ് ചാപ്പ, 7 - ാം വകുപ്പ്, 58-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1767 ലെ എൻഗ്രേവിങ് കൊച്ചിനെ ന്ന് ആക്ട്.	ബി.
8-ാം വകുപ്പ് ചാപ്പ, 18-ാം വകുപ്പും, 65-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1775 ലെ കോപ്പിറൈറ ആക്ട് ...	സി
8-ാം വകുപ്പ് ചാപ്പ, 19-ാം വകുപ്പും, 57-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1777 ലെ പ്രിന്റിസ് കോപ്പിറൈറ ആക്ട്.	ടി.
8-ാം വകുപ്പ് ചാപ്പ, 24-ാം വകുപ്പും, 60-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1814 ലെ സ്കൾപ്ചർ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട്.	ബി.
5 - ാം വിപ്പ, 8-ാം, 4-ാം വകുപ്പും, 15-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1911 ലെ ഡ്രമാറ്റിക് കോപ്പിറൈറ ന്ന് ആക്ട്.	ഡി.
6-ാം വിപ്പ, 8-ാം, 4-ാം വകുപ്പും, 45-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1888 ലെ മ്യൂസിക്കൽ കോപ്പിറൈറ ന്ന് ആക്ട്.	ടി.
6-ാം വിപ്പ, 8-ാം, 7-ാം വകുപ്പും, 59-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1836 ലെ പ്രിന്റിംഗ് ഇൻ തുടിയുടെയും മറ്റു കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട് ചെയ്ത നു.	ടി.
6-ാം വിപ്പ, 8-ാം, 9-ാം വകുപ്പും, 112-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1836 ലെ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട് ..	ടി.
വിളംബിയ വകുപ്പ്, 5-ാം, 6-ാം വകുപ്പും, 48-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1842 ലെ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട് ..	ടി.
വിളംബിയ വകുപ്പ്, 7-ാം, 8-ാം വകുപ്പും 10-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1844 ലെ ഇൻറർനാഷനൽ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട്	ബി.
വിളംബിയ വകുപ്പ്, 10-ാം, 11-ാം വകുപ്പും, 43-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1847 ലെ കൊളോനിയൽ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട്.	ടി.
വിളംബിയ വകുപ്പ്, 15-ാം, 16-ാം വകുപ്പും, 17-ാം വകുപ്പും.	1908 ലെ ഇൻറർനാഷനൽ കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട്.	ടി.
വിളംബിയ വകുപ്പ്, 38-ാം 39-ാം വകുപ്പും, 46-ാം വകുപ്പും	1862 ലെ ഫൈൻ ആർട്സ് കോപ്പിറൈറ് ആക്ട്.	ഈ ഉടൻ ആവ വരെ വകുപ്പുകൾ, എട്ടാം വകുപ്പിൽ "and pursuant to any Act for the protection of copyright engravings" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "and in any such Act as aforesaid" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും, മറ്റെല്ലാ ഉടൻ പന്ത്രണ്ടാമത വകുപ്പുകൾ

രണ്ടാം പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

അവസരവും കൈപ്പുമാത്രം.	കുറ്റങ്ങളുടെ.	ഏതുതരത്തിലും ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടത്.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 8-ാം, 21-ാം അവസരം, 18-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻശാസനത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആക്ട്.	ആക്ടു മുഴുവൻ.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 21-ാം 48-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ, 34-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1876 ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് കൺസോലിഡേഷൻ ആക്ട്	നാലാമത്തെ വകുപ്പിൽ "Books wherein" എന്ന ഇടത്ത് "such copyright will expire" എന്നുമാക്കുക. നാലുമുതൽ നാല്പതുവരെ വകുപ്പുകളും പുതിയ നാലാമത്തെയും വകുപ്പുകളും.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 22-ാം, 26-ാം അവസരം, 40-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1888 ലെ (ഇന്ത്യൻ കോപ്പിറൈറ്റ് ആൻ) ആക്ടിന്റെ ആക്ടു.	ആക്ടു മുഴുവൻ.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 49-ാം, 50-ാം അവസരം, 52-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1842 ലെ ഇൻർനാഷനൽ കോപ്പിറൈറ്റ് ആക്ട്.	മി.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 51-ാം, 52-ാം അവസരം, 17-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1844 ലെ (ഇന്ത്യൻ കോപ്പിറൈറ്റ് ആൻ) ആക്ടിന്റെ ആക്ട്.	മി.
വിൽക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള, 53-ാം, 56-ാം അവസരം, 56-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1847 ലെ റവന്യൂ ആക്ട് ..	നാലാം വകുപ്പിൽ "Books first published" എന്ന ഇടത്ത് "as provided in that section" എന്നുമാക്കുക.
1-ാം ഏപ്രിൽ മാസം, 6-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടു, 60-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.	1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോപ്പിറൈറ്റ് ആക്ട്.	നാലാം വകുപ്പിൽ "and which has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842, or of the International Copyright Act, 1844, which registration may be effected notwithstanding anything in the International Copyright Act, 1886."

മൂന്നാം പട്ടിക.

നിബന്ധനകൾ ദൃഢമാക്കുന്നതു.

(14 - ാം വകുപ്പു നോക്കുക.)

കൊല്ലം.	നമ്പർ.	കുറ്റങ്ങളുടെ.	ഏതുതരത്തിലും ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടത്.
1867	53	1867 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോപ്പിറൈറ്റു എന്ന നിയമം ആക്ട്	ഇവിടെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ ഒന്നുമില്ല.
1887	10	നാലുമുതൽ പതിനൊന്നു വരെ 1887 ലെ ആക്ട്.	14 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ നാല് പറയുന്ന വകയിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു വകുപ്പിൻ ഭൂമയെ ചേർക്കുന്നതായും ആ പുതുക്ക കണക്ക പ്രകാരം ഉടമസ്ഥനെ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത രണ്ടാം ഭാഗം (ഇന്ത്യൻ) മുദ്രണിയുടെ അഞ്ചാമതിനു മിശ്രമ നടപ്പുണ്ടിൽ പുതുക്കപ്പെടിട്ടുവകയാണെന്നു ഉടമയുടെ ഇന്നുപ്രകാരമെന്ന വിധിനിർണ്ണയും ആ നടപടിയെ നടത്തിപ്പാനും ആ നിയമത്തെയും രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത വിധത്തിലും ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു) 1867 ലെ 53 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടിനുശേഷം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിയമം പുതുക്കണമെന്നു ചേർക്കുന്നതിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനായി വിധിനിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ചെയ്യും. ആ നിയമം പുതുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനു ആക്ടിൽ ഒടുവിൽ പിന്നീടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു പുതുക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ വകുപ്പുകളുടെ ഭേദഗതിയും ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നു.
1878	3	1878 ലെ കടൽ ചുങ്ക ആക്ട്.	14 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ (a) ഖണ്ഡം.

സാമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയതു,

എം. കൃഷ്ണൻ,

മലയാള വിവർത്തകൻ,
സർക്കാരിലേക്കായി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,

Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യാലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1914 ഫിബ്രുവരി 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. IV of 1914.
1914-ലെ 4 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO DECENTRALIZE AND OTHERWISE TO FACILITATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN ENACTMENTS.

അധികാര വികേന്ദ്രം ചെയ്യുന്നതും ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ നടത്തുന്നതു വേറെപ്രകാരം എളുപ്പമാക്കുന്നതും യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1914 ലെ അധികാര വികേന്ദ്ര ആക്ടെന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്നു.

2. പട്ടികയിലെ 3 - ാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾ അതിലെ 4 - ാം കളത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടിയും വിവരിച്ച വിധത്തിലും ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഭൂരേഖ അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കൂടിച്ചേരുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരവിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

3. ഒരധികാരസ്ഥാനം മൊത്തമോ കുറിച്ചുമോ ആയ വസ്തു നിന്ദ്യമായ പരസ്യമായ കുടുംബമോ ക്രമമോ ചട്ടമോ മാതിരിയോ ഉപനിബന്ധനയോ ആയതു ചെയ്യുകയോ കുറിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി ആ അധികാരസ്ഥാനം പക്കലോ ആകുവാനായോ ആരുടെയെങ്കിലും ഒരു പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥാനം എഴുപ്പുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നവരെയിതു ഒരു തീയതിമുതൽ ആയതിനു യോജിപ്പു കേടില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം ആയവക പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥാനം ചെയ്യുന്നതോ കുറിച്ചുന്നതോ ആയ ഒരു നിന്ദ്യമായ കുടുംബത്താലോ പരസ്യത്താലോ കുടുംബമുലോ ക്രമത്താലോ ചട്ടത്താലോ മാതിരിയാലോ ഉപനിബന്ധനയാലോ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപക്ഷവും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെയും ആയവക പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതോ കുറിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതുമല്ല.

പട്ടിക.

1 - ാം ഭാഗം.

ഇന്ത്യാലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ തരുകൾ.*

കൊല്ലം.	നമ്പർ.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.	ഭേദഗതികൾ.
* 1888	* 24	1888 ലെ മതിയായ വിസ്തീർണ്ണ പോലീസ് ആക്ട്	1. 5-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ തരേ വരികയും അയാളുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വിളംബരം ചെയ്യുകയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയേണ്ടതാണ്. 2. 6-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാലോചന സഭയുടെ കുടി" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും കോ. "ഗവർ ജനറൽ വിചാരണസഭയുടെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

* മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തികളിലേതെങ്കിലും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഭേദഗതികൾ ഇതിനുശേഷം വിളംബരത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.	ഭേദഗതി.
1881	5	1901 ലെ സെറിമ്പ് ആക്ട്.	3-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "അധ്യക്ഷനിന്നായിരിക്കു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "മേൽ വിചാരണനിന്നായിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1901	11	1852 ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടി (കോമേഴ്സ്യൽ) ആക്ട്.	1. 5-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഓരോ ഇറക്കുമതിക്കോ കയറ്റുമതിക്കോ ഉള്ള ഓരോ ഉല്പന്നത്തിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഓരോ കിഴിയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഓരോ ഇറക്കുമതി ഉല്പന്നത്തിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും, "ഈ ഓർഡിനൻസ് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ഓർഡിനൻസിനെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ ആക്ടിനെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ഓർഡിനൻസിന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം. 2. 4-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഈ സബ്ജക്ട കമ്മറ്റിയെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം 10-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "അതതു സബ്ജക്ട കമ്മറ്റിയെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിളക്കുകയെന്നും. 3. 23-ാം വകുപ്പിനു മുമ്പിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണം:— "23A. ഈ ആക്ടിനു മുമ്പോ പിന്നീടോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും നിയമത്തിലെ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ 6, 10, 11, 12 എന്നീ വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഏതു ഓർഡിനേഷനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിനും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കും ഒന്നും തന്നെ കോടതിപോലെ ആയ ഒരധികാരിക്കോ കമ്മീഷനർക്കോ കമ്മീഷനോ നടപടിക്കും തടസ്സമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല." 4. 3-ാം, 4-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ ഭേദഗതികൾ വിളക്കുകയെന്നും.
1911	8	1913 ലെ മിനറൽ ഓയിൽ കോട്ട് ആക്ട്.	1. 2-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "കഴിയുന്നവരും" എന്നതു "കഴിയുന്നവരെയെങ്കിലും" എന്നാക്കി "എന്നാൽ വകുപ്പിലെങ്കിലും നടപ്പാക്കുകയും ആയതിനായി സമയത്തിനകത്ത് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു അപേക്ഷകനും അയാൾക്കിഷ്ടമുള്ള, കമ്പനിയുടെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയെന്നും. 2. 7-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "കഴിയുന്നവരും" എന്നതു "കഴിയുന്നവരെയെങ്കിലും" എന്നാക്കി "എന്നാൽ വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം ആയതിനായി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു അപേക്ഷകനും അയാൾക്കിഷ്ടമുള്ള, കമ്പനിയുടെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയെന്നും. 3. 8A വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണം:— "8A. (1) ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന കോപ്പിയോടൊപ്പമല്ലാതെ ഒരു വസ്തുവിന്റെ കോപ്പിയെങ്കിലും ഏതു ഭൂമിയുടെ കീഴ്ഭാഗത്തായിരുന്നോ അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ അതിന്റെ കീഴ്ഭാഗത്തായിരുന്നോ അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആയ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ അപേക്ഷ മേൽ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയെ ഒരു കോടതിയും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതല്ല. "(2) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അതിനു മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒരു വ്യക്തിയെ കോടതിയിലും ഏതു കീഴ്ഭാഗത്തായിരുന്നോ അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ അതിന്റെ കീഴ്ഭാഗത്തായിരുന്നോ അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആയ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ അപേക്ഷ മേൽ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതല്ല." 4. 23-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഒരു സബ്ജക്ട കമ്മറ്റിയെ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "അതതു കമ്മറ്റിയെ" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും "അപ്പീലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു മുമ്പിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ശിക്ഷാവിധിയിൽ ഇതനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ കവിയാത്ത വല്ല സംഖ്യയുടെയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1874	9	1870 ലെ സ്റ്റാമ്പ്സ് ഭേദഗത്തിപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആക്ട്.	1. 11-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഈ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ആക്ടിന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയായ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിളക്കുകയെന്നും. 2. 16-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഉടമയ്ക്കു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഉടമയ്ക്കോ" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും "തുക തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "തുക തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.	ഉദ്ദേശം.
1874	8	1874 ലെ ട്രഷറി ഓഫീസർ ആക്ട്—ഇതിൽ.	5, 20-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യൻ പീനൽ കോഡിന്റെ 409-ാം വകുപ്പ്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "ഇപ്പോഴോ സമയത്തിന് മദ്രാസ് ജനറൽ ട്രഷറിയുടെയോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും ട്രഷറിയുടെയോ ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരു ഓഫീസറും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുന്നതും "ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്" എന്ന നിന്നുപോയ "കമ്മട്ടം സെക്രട്ടറിയിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതും ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആണ്.
*	*	* * *	* * * *
1876	13	1876 ലെ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ആക്ട്.	19-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി" എന്നിവയ്ക്കുശേഷം ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്.
1878	8	1878 ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് ആക്ട്.	1 * * വകുപ്പിൽ "നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റിനോ അധീനപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്.
			2. 11-ാം, 14-ാം, 16-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റ്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റോ നമ്മുടെയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വേണ്ടിയോ അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസറോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്.
			3. 18 (A), 58, 78, 78, 79, 88, 89, 96, 118, 130, 164, 167, 168, 181 ഇവയും, 188 ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റ്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസ് സെക്രട്ടറി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
			4. 15, 16, 17, 46, 50, 56, 88, 78, 85, 104, 110, 164, 182, 113, 117, 166, 167, 181, 178, 190 ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസെക്രട്ടറി" എന്ന വാക്കിനെ പകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
			5, 46-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഇപ്പോൾ "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസർ സെക്രട്ടറി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസർ സെക്രട്ടറിയോ ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വാചകം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം :—"എന്നാൽ മറ്റൊരു ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസർ ഹാജരായി ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ കൊടുത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത തുക തക്ക തക്കതായ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ചു നൽകുന്നതുമല്ല."
			8. 181-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഈ ഓഫീസറുടെയോ അതിലധികമായി ഈ ഓഫീസറുടെ മേലുള്ള ഓഫീസർ നിയമിക്കുന്ന ഓഫീസറുടെയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു 183-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസറുടെയോ ഈ ഓഫീസറുടെ അതിലധികമായി മേലുള്ള ഓഫീസർ നിയമിക്കുന്ന ചുമ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ" എന്നവയ്ക്കുശേഷം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്നവയ്ക്കുശേഷം ചേർക്കണം.
			9. 181-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഈ ഓഫീസറെന്നാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു "ഈ ഓഫീസറെന്ന്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കു ചേർക്കണം.
			8. 182-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഈയാക്കാ വകുപ്പിൽ താഴെ ഓഫീസർ ഇതിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കരുതലായിട്ടോ ഭാവിയിൽ ഓഫീസർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
			8. 184-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസുമായി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ വിഷയത്തിനായിട്ടു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
			10. 191-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസുമായി" എന്നിടത്തിനു പകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഓഫീസുമായോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ ചുമ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "കൊടുപ്പാൻ" എന്നിടത്തു "കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും "അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും" എന്നിടത്തു "അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ" എന്നാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതും പത്തിന്റെ 'കൊടുപ്പാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "വാങ്ങുകയോ കൊടുപ്പാനായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തിരുന്നാലും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ഈ ഓഫീസറെന്ന്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു " ഈ ഓഫീസറുടെ സേവനത്തിലെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ യഥാക്രമം ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം.

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം	ആക്ടിന്റെ പേര്.	ഭേദഗതികൾ.
1878	6	1878 ലെ കോർ ഫീസ് ആക്ട്—ഭേദഗതി.	11, പട്ടികയിൽ 187-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ 2-ാം നമ്പറിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരണത്തിൽ "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും 7-ാം നമ്പറിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരണത്തിൽ "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥനിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും 12-ാം നമ്പറുകളിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരണങ്ങളിൽ "മറ്റുള്ള വക്കീൽമാർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം. 12. 208-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആക്ട കക്ഷി പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥനെയോ അയാളോടൊപ്പം ചേർന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ആക്ട കക്ഷിയായ പ്രധാന ആക്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും ആ വകുപ്പിനു താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭേദഗതിക്കു പകരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം, അതായിട്ടു :— "എന്നാൽ 856 കീഴിൽ കോടതിയെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ സഹായത്തിനായിട്ടു മാത്രമേ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു പാടുള്ളു."
1879	8	1879 ലെ നികുതി നാശ ആക്ട്.	8-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും" എന്നതു "സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയോ" എന്നതിനു "ജില്ലാകോടതിയിൽ നടപടിയിൽ ഇരിക്കെ ഒരു ഹർജി ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുകയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണു.
11	38	1875 ലെ ഉപ്പു കടത്തൽ ആക്ട്.	4-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ജില്ലാജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോടതിയിൽ നടപടിക്ക്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1881	26	1881 ലെ നെഗോഷ്യബിൾ ഇൻസ്ട്രുമെന്റ് ആക്ട്.	1. 8-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ജില്ലാ കോടതിയിൽ" എന്നതിനു തൊട്ടു മുമ്പിൽ "ജില്ലാജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോടതിയിൽ നടപടിക്ക്" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. 2. 138-ാം, 139-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "ജില്ലാജഡ്ജിയുടെ നടപടിക്രമത്തിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പ്രധാന നടപടിക്രമത്തിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1882	19	1882 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടിക്രമങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന നിയമം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യൽ.	1. 10-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ജില്ലാജഡ്ജിയുടെ നടപടിക്രമത്തിൽ" എന്നതിനു തൊട്ടു മുമ്പിൽ "പ്രധാന ആക്ട അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും, 2. 11-ാം വകുപ്പിനോടൊപ്പം ഒരു പുതിയ ഉപവകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണം:— "11. 6 (1)-ാം, 6 (2)-ാം, 10-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ ഒരു മറ്റുള്ള നടപടിക്രമത്തിനു സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരക്കുറവു മറ്റു വസ്തുതകൾ ഒന്നിനും ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഒരു വകുപ്പിന്റെയും ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയും ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു കീഴിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഉള്ള ഒരു പ്രിവിയിൽ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനോടോ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഏതു വകുപ്പിന്റെയും ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയിലോ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു കീഴിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരു വസ്തുതയെ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതായി ഒരു നിയമത്ത

നമ്പർ.	നമ്പർ	ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.	ഭേദഗതി.
1857	9	1857 ലെ ഒന്നാംനിലക്കുള്ള കൂലി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്.	8-ാം, 9-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ വെയ്ക്കേണ്ട തുടർന്നുള്ള നടപടികളെപ്പറ്റി" എന്ന ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
*	*	*	* * * *
1868	1	1868 ലെ നികുതി ഭേദഗതി ആക്ട്.	3-ാം വകുപ്പ് (8)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കൂലി" എന്നതിനു പകരം "കൂലിയോ മറ്റെന്തിൽ ഈ കൂടെ ഏതുദ്ദേശ്യമായ ഒരു ഉടമ്പടിയോ ഏർപ്പാടുകളുടെയോ ഫലമായോ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനോ" എന്ന ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
1883	8	1911 ലെ നിയമ നിയമനിയമങ്ങൾ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്.	10-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഓഫീസറോടുകൂടിയോ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഓഫീസറോടുകൂടി" എന്നും "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച തുക" എന്നതിനു "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച തുകയോ അതിനു പകരം ഉടനടി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതായ തുകയോ" എന്നും ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
1894	1	നിയമ ഏകീകരണത്തിനുള്ള 1894 ലെ ആക്ട്.	55-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഉത്തരവുകളും" എന്നതിനു ശേഷം "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ മന്ത്രിസഭയിലെ" എന്നും "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ വെയ്ക്കുന്ന തുക ഓരോ പ്രവിശ്യയിലെയും" എന്നും "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ വെയ്ക്കുന്ന തുക (8)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ വെയ്ക്കുന്ന തുക ഓരോ സമയത്തിലുള്ളതിനെയും" എന്നും ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
1899	14	1899 ലെ ഫാക്ടറികളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ആക്ട്.	59-ാം വകുപ്പ് 8-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലോട് ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന" എന്നതിനു പകരം വിളക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.
1908	8	1908 ലെ ചലനനിയന്ത്രണ ആക്ട്.	1. 12-ാം, 13-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "പ്രധാന പ്രവിശ്യാസഭകൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കും അതിനു പകരം "കൗൺസിൽ" എന്ന് വായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. 2. 14-ാം വകുപ്പ് 1-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കരുതൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
"	5	പ്രധാന നിയമങ്ങളിലെ ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടിച്ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള 1909 ലെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യമായ ആക്ട്.	7-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലോട് ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിളക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.
1887	8	1887 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആദായനികുതി ഭേദഗതി ആക്ട്.	8-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലോട് ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിളക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.
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1891	8	1891 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രസ്റ്റ് ഭേദഗതി ആക്ട്.	1. 88-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിനോ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിനോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിളക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. 2. 10-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആദ്യപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കരുതൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. 3. 11-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "പ്രധാന ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "പ്രധാന ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലോടൊപ്പം പ്രധാന ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഒരു കൗൺസിൽ നിയമനങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നവയിൽ അല്ലാതെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. 4. 18-ാം വകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം പുതിയ വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കുക. അതായത്:— "18A. കരുതൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ.—ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ 8 (3)-ാം, 32 (3) (b)-ാം, 40 (2)-ാം, 74-ാം, 78-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ നല്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രയോഗത്തിലുള്ളതാണെന്നും, (b) 41 (1)-ാം, (2)-ാം, 88 (1)-ാം, 78 (2)-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രധാന ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനു നല്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രയോഗത്തിലുള്ളതാണെന്നും അതു പോലെ തന്നെ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു ഭേദഗതികൾ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനു നല്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രകാരം ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനു നല്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെ ചേർത്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ ഭേദഗതി.

FREE ZEMINDARY ARCHIVE

നമ്പർ	വർഷം	ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ	ഭേദഗതി.
1899	1.	1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി ആക്ട്.	1 - ാം വകുപ്പു 1 - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നട്ട - ഗവൺമെന്റിനെന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നട്ടാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെന്നോ അതു മിൽ നട്ടാൽ നാലു വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു ഗവൺമെന്റിനെന്നോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
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1901	8	1901 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മറൈൻ ആക്ട്.	1 10 - ാം വകുപ്പു (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ജനനമോ മുൻപു നടന്ന വിവാഹമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ജനനമോ മരണമോ വിവാഹത്തെപ്പറ്റിയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. 2. 19 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നട്ടാൽ ഗവർണറും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ഇന്ത്യ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "നട്ടാൽ സർക്കാർ" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും "രണ്ടിലെ" എന്നതിനു പകരം "രണ്ടാക്കുക" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം.
1908	1	1908 ലെ കടൽക്കൊള്ള (കടിഞ്ഞിലിപ്പു) ആക്ട്.	10 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നട്ടാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കടിഞ്ഞിലാടകളെയോ കടിഞ്ഞിലാൽ നിശ്ചയമായ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുകയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
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1907	8	1907 ലെ ട്രെഷറിൽ ട്രൻസ് നിക്ഷേപ ആക്ട്.	8 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനാ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലോടു ശുപാർശയായ വാദിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ മിട്ടുകയാണം.
1908	5	1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമം.	111 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നട്ടാൽ ഗവർണറു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഗവർണറു" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.
*	*	*	* * * *
1908	14	1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ഡിവോഴ്സ് ആക്ട്.	3. 3 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു താഴെപറയുന്ന ക്ലിപ്പം ചേർക്കണം; അതായിതു:— "എന്നാൽ ബോംബെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു പ്രകാരം ഗവർണർ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലെ ജുഡീഷൽ അംഗമായ ക്ലിപ്പകാരം നിയമനാധികാരം ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഡിവിഷൻ കോർട്ടിനെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഡിവിഷണൽ ജഡ്ജിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ല." 5. 12 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "സുപ്രണ്ടിൽനിന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയണം. 6. 18 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "18 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ" എന്നിടത്തു "18 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങളെപ്രകാരമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. 4. 15 - ാം വകുപ്പു (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നിയമിക്കുവാനും" എന്നിടത്തു "ആകാം" എന്നതിനും ശേഷം "ഡിവിഷണൽ ജഡ്ജിനു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഞ്ച് ഡിവിഷണലായോ സംയോജിയിൽ അല്ലാതെ മറ്റുപലരും ജഡ്ജിമാരെ മറ്റുള്ള ഗവർണർമാരുടെ കൗൺസിലുകളിലെ ക്ലിപ്പകാരം ഉൾപ്പെട്ട നടത്തുവാനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം 6 14 - ാം 18 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "സെക്രട്ടറിക്കിനെ" എന്നിടത്തു പകരം "അഡീഷിയൽസിനെ" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.
»	17	1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പ്രൂവേഴ്സ് ആക്ട്.	1. 11 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നട്ടാൽ ഗവർണറു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. 2. 30 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "നട്ടാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെന്നു" മനോധൈര്യപ്പെടുവാനിടയുള്ളപക്ഷം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ഈ മിട്ടിയ നിയമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മനോധൈര്യപ്പെടാം നടപ്പിലിടുന്നപക്ഷം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. 3. 31 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആയക ശ്രുതിപ്രമാണത്തിനെന്നു ടി നിയമത്തിനു ശേഷമുള്ള കട്ടാൽ ഗവർണർക്കു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ആയക ശ്രുതിപ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കു നടക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം. 4. 31 - ാം വകുപ്പു (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നട്ടാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ബോധ്യമായാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ശ്രുതിപ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കു നടക്കുന്നതായി ബോധ്യമായാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും "ആ ഗവർണർ ഇതു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ആയാൽ" എന്ന ചേർക്കുകയും വേണം.

വകുപ്പ്.	നമ്പർ.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.	ഭേദഗതി.
1909	17	1909 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പീനൽ കോഡ ഭേദഗതി ആക്ട് — ഇപ്രകാരം.	3. 55-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് (a) നാലാമതിൽ "ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരമോ അങ്ങനെയല്ലാതെയും ഒരുപ്രതിശ്രുതകരാറിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കൊടുപ്പിശ്രമാധീനൻ" എന്ന വാക്കു മാത്രം ചേർക്കുന്നു. 4. 163-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധമോ സഞ്ചിയോ അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമോ ആ പ്പെ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ആയുധമായിരിക്കുകയോ അതിന്റെ ഭാഗമോ ആയിരിക്കുകയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

പട്ടിക.

2-ാം ഭാഗം.

1870 ലെ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരുദ്യോഗ സംബന്ധിയായ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സമ്പത്തായി ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ.

പട്ടിക.

3-ാം ഭാഗം.

സ്വതന്ത്ര വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ.

സ്വ/ എച്ച്. വിൽസൺ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed at the meeting of the 27th January 1914 to report on the Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, have the honour to submit our report thereon to the Council.

2. We have received no formal representations with reference to the substance of the Bill.

3. It was observed that the Deputy Collector employed in the Vizianagram estate was not "specially empowered to exercise the functions of a District Collector "in respect of alienated portions of the estate" and that clause 2 of the Bill referred to us will not have the effect of validating all his acts. We have accordingly revised clause 2 so as to avoid this objection.

4. It has also been represented to us that various persons who profess to have been aggrieved by orders passed by the Deputy Collector working in the Vizianagram estate have allowed their right of suit to lapse, under the impression that all his acts were illegal and void *ab initio*. We are informed that, as a matter of fact, separate registration of portions of the estate has in no case been actually made and it appears that as a consequence, no one will be deprived of his right to file a suit objecting to registration. The case is otherwise however when the Deputy Collector has refused separate registration and, although it may be doubted whether the objection urged is of material importance, we have deemed it advisable to add a clause declaring that suits in respect of both registration and refusal to register on the part of the Deputy Collector prior to the commencement of the Act may be brought within twelve months after the Bill comes into force as law.

5 We do not think that the Bill has been so substantially altered as to render it necessary to publish the amended Bill in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

J. N. ATKINSON.
A. BUTTERWORTH.
H. F. W. GILLMAN.
F. H. M. CORBET.
B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA.
A. S. KRISHNA RAU.
C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJ.

12th March 1914.

[NOTE.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

No. 1 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons other than District Collectors should be authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I of 1876.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Act, 1914."

2. The words "Collector of the district" and "Collector" in the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, shall include any officer who has heretofore exercised, or who may hereafter be empowered by the Governor in Council to exercise, the functions of a District Collector in respect of alienated portions of any estate.

I of 1876.

[New.]

3. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, any person aggrieved

IX of 1908.

(a) by the fact of the separate registration by an officer other than the Collector of the district of any portion of an estate, or

(b) by the refusal by such officer to register any portion of an estate,

between the first day of January 1912 and the commencement of this Act, may within twelve months after such commencement sue in a civil court for a decree that such registration ought not to be made or ought to be made, as the case may be.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, received the assent of the Governor on the 14th February 1914 and that of the Governor-General on the 14th March 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

MADRAS ACT No. I OF 1914.

An Act to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the rights of persons governed by the Hindu law to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1914."

Application and extent. **2.** (1) This Act shall apply to all transfers *inter vivos* and wills made by persons governed by the Hindu law who are domiciled within the limits of the Presidency of Madras.

(2) In the case of transfers *inter vivos* or wills executed before the date of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to such of the dispositions thereby made as are intended to come into operation at a time which is subsequent to such date : Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect *bonâ fide* transferees for valuable consideration in whom the right to any property has vested prior to the date of the Act.

Explanation.—Hindus governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana law shall be deemed to be persons governed by the Hindu law for the purposes of this Act.

Transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons. **3.** A transfer *inter vivos* or disposition by will of any property shall not be invalid by reason only that the transferee or legatee is an unborn person at the date of the transfer or the death of the testator, as the case may be.

Rule against perpetuity in regard to transfers. **4.** No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

Rule against perpetuity in regard to bequests. **5.** No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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